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THE ORIGIN, MEANING, AND APPLICATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

By JOHN BACH McMASTER, Professor of History in the University of Pennsylvania; Author of the "History of the People of the United States."

The flat denial by Lord Salisbury that the Monroe doctrine is alive to-day and his positive assertion that it never applied to anything but the acts of the Holy Allies have produced three views which are current among those of our countrymen who differ with the President.

Some agree with the noble Coroner and declare that the doctrine perished in early infancy. Some believe it to be still alive, but not applicable to a territorial project which does not involve colonization or the erecting of a monarchy on a spot where a republic once stood. Others believe that nothing dangerous to our peace and safety is under way in Venezuela.

An examination of these views in the light of our past history may not be untimely. Nor may it be unwise to attempt to tell, by way of preface, who the Holy Allies were, what they did, and why their conduct called out the famous doctrine of Monroe.

The Holy Alliance.

As all the world knows, the overthrow of the French at Waterloo was followed by a second abdication of Napoleon, by a second restoration of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, and by a gathering of the allied Kings or their representatives at Paris. On one of the sovereigns there assembled these events seem to have made a deep impression. To Alexander of Russia the second fall of the Man of Destiny was but another illustration of the way in which God, in His own good time, confounds the councils of the wicked and lifts up those who put their trust in Him, and, grateful for this signal lesson, Alexander determined henceforth to rule, and, if possible, induce his fellow-monarchs to rule, in accordance with the principles of the Christian religion.

To accomplish this end the more easily he persuaded Frederick William of Prussia and Francis of Austria to join with him in a league which he called "The Holy Alliance," and to sign a treaty which is commonly supposed to have bound the Holy Allies to pull down constitutional government and stamp out liberal ideas. It was, in truth, a meaningless pledge, framed in a moment of religious excitement, and well described in its own words, which assert "that the present act has no other aim than to manifest to the world their unchangeable determination to adopt no other rule of conduct either in the government of their respective countries or in their political relations with other Governments than the precepts of that holy religion, the precepts of justice, charity, and peace."

That this little society of Christian monarchs should have any interest for us of to-day is due solely to the fact that their treaty contains the words "Holy Alliance," and that to it have wrongfully been attributed results which sprang from the quadruple treaty signed two months later by Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Great Britain; a new alliance which bound the four powers to do four things—exclude Napoleon forever from power; maintain the Government they had just set up in France; resist with all their might any attack on the army of occupation, and meet in 1818 to consult concerning their common interests, and to take such measures as should then seem to be best fitted to serve the peace and happiness of Europe. Each pledge was faithfully kept, and in the Autumn of 1818 the four powers met at Aix-la-Chapelle, and reviewed the events of the past three years. Monarchy was so firmly established in France that the army of occupation was withdrawn and Louis XVIII. was suffered to have a voice in the affairs of Europe. But in Spain matters had gone from bad to worse. For ten years past her South American colonies had been in rebellion, first against Joseph Bonaparte, then against the Cortes of Cadiz, and since the restoration of 1814 against the King. That Ferdinand, single-handed, could never reduce them to subjection was apparent. He had built his last ship, had sent regiment after regiment to perish of fever in the tropics, had spent his last dollar, and had even appealed to England and to Russia for aid. Yet the rebels were as unconquerable as ever.

Russia sold him a fleet so rotten that he dared not send it to sea. England would gladly have interfered if he had agreed not to stop the trade she was then carrying on with his South American colonies. This he would not do, and at the conference at Aix-la-Chapelle Russia brought the matter before the powers in a paper which described the dangers to which the monarchies of Europe would be exposed if a federation of republics were allowed to grow up in America, and asked that Wellington preside over a conference of Ambassadors at Madrid to decide what terms Spain should offer her colonies. Against this England stood out, and Spain was left to go on with the struggle in her own way.

Her way was to gather a rabble at Cadiz in the Summer of 1819, call it an army, and send it to America. But yellow fever broke out, and before the troops could be shipped a conspiracy was hatched, a revolution was started, and on the 9th of March, 1820, Ferdinand was forced to re-establish the Constitution of 1812 and swear to support it. As tidings of this outbreak spread over Europe the friends of Liberalism took heart, and in July, 1820, the people of Naples forced their King, Ferdinand, to proclaim the Spanish Constitution and swear to uphold it. The men of Portugal were next to awake, and in September, 1820, they deposed the Regency which ruled in the name of the absent King, set up a Junta, and elected a Cortes to frame a Constitution. For a moment it seemed not unlikely that France might be the next nation to throw off the yoke of absolutism. But Louis cried out for another meeting of the powers, and in October, 1820, the Emperor of Austria met the Czar and the King of Prussia in the little town of Troppau, in Moravia. England sent an Ambassador, but he was instructed to look on and do nothing. France sent two envoys, but they took opposite sides, and her influence counted for nothing. The three founders of the Holy Alliance were thus for the moment baffled, and the congress was adjourned to meet the next year at Laybach.

Congress of Verona.

When the congress at Laybach adjourned, in 1821, it did so with the understanding that it should meet in 1822 and take up the affairs of Spain, which both in the Old World and the New were now far beyond her control. The place of meeting was Vienna, but the congress soon adjourned to Verona, where, in October, 1822, the question of "restoring order," which, being interpreted, meant "re-establishing absolute monarchy" in Spain, was long debated. At length it was decided that no joint action should be taken, but that certain changes in the Spanish Constitution should be demanded, and, if not granted, a French army should enter Spain. The demands were made and refused. The Ambassadors of the Holy Allies then left Madrid, and on April 7, 1823, a French army crossed the frontier and occupied Madrid in May and Cadiz in August.

That moment Canning, who, in 1823, held the place now filled by Lord Salisbury, began to act. He knew, as everybody knew, that when the allies had once settled the affairs of Spain they would go on and settle the affairs of her former colonies, now recognized as republics by the United States. Turning to Richard Rush, who represented our country at London, he proposed that the United States should join with England in a declaration that, while neither power desired the colonies of Spain for herself, it was impossible to look with indifference on European intervention in their affairs or to see them acquired by a third power. Hardly had the request been made, when Canning received a formal notice that later in the year a congress would be called to consider the affairs of Spanish America, and again pressed Rush for an answer. Rush had no instructions, but with a courage that did him honor, he replied that "we should regard as highly unjust and as fruitful of disastrous consequences any attempt on the part of any European power to take possession of them by conquest, by cession, or on any other ground or pretext whatsoever," and promised to join in the declaration if England would first acknowledge the independence of the little republics. This she would not do, and the joint declaration was never made.

Not a Temporary Policy.

One of the arguments which Canning used is given in Rush's letter to Secretary Adams, and shows that he at least had no temporary policy in mind. "They," [the United States,] he said, "were the first power established on that continent, and now confessedly the leading power. They were connected with South America by their position and with Europe by their relations. Was it possible they could see with indifference their fate decided upon by Europe? Had not a new epoch arrived in the relative position of the United States toward Europe which Europe must acknowledge? Were the great political and commercial interests which hung upon the destiny of the new continent to be canvassed and adjusted on this hemisphere without the co-operation or even knowledge of the United States?"

Monroe Seeks Advice.

When Monroe received the letters of Rush he seems to have been greatly puzzled how to act. The suggestion of England that the time had come to make a declaration of some sort admitted of no dispute. But how was it to be made? If he joined with Great Britain would he not be forming one of the "political connections" Washington had denounced in his "Farewell Address"; one of the "entangling alliances" which Jefferson had given warning in his first inaugural speech? Should he make it alone, would he not be violating that policy of non-interference in the affairs of the colonies which he had himself advised in six messages and two inaugural speeches? Uncertain what to do, he turned to Jefferson for advice, and sent the letters of Rush to Monticello, and late in October received a reply.

"The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. That made us a nation; this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark upon it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cisatlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should, therefore, have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom."

The Doctrine Announced.

Thus encouraged, not simply to meet an emergency, but to "point the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us," Monroe consulted his Secretaries, and, with their approval, announced the new policy of our country and applied it in these words:

"The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole Nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

"Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the Government de facto as the legitimate Government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy; meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But, in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference."

The doctrine was for all time, and, put in plain language, was this:

1. The United States will "not interfere in the internal concerns" of any European power.

2. "But in regard to these continents [North and South America] circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different," and if any European power attempts at any future time to extend its political system to any part of this hemisphere "for the purpose of oppressing" the nations or "CONTROLLING IN ANY OTHER MANNER THEIR DESTINY" the United States will interfere.

Of this doctrine an immediate application was made to the Holy Allies. It might have been conveyed to each of them under cover of an official note. But Monroe preferred to announce it before the world, and in his message warned them that any attempt on their part to violate the doctrine would be "dangerous to our peace and safety" and a "manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The Doctrine Applied to the American Republics.

Having thus announced that we would not meddle in European affairs nor suffer the nations of the Old World to interfere with the domestic concerns of the nations of the New, it soon became necessary to define our own attitude toward the young republics of South America. Indeed, two years had not elapsed when the United States was formally invited by Colombia and Mexico to be represented in a congress of republics at Panama, at which it was officially stated the delegates would be expected "to take into consideration the means of making effectual the declaration of the President of the United States respecting any ulterior design of a foreign power to colonize any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from abroad with the domestic concerns of the American Governments."

To cite the debate which in the Senate and the House followed the request of the President that Commissioners be sent to Panama is idle. Adams, as President, and Clay, as Secretary of State, approved, and that was reason enough why Hayne of South Carolina and Woodbury of New-Hampshire, White of Tennessee, Van Buren, Buchanan, Polk, Berrien, and Rives should oppose it. The discussion was partisan throughout. But the resolution which the House spread in its Journal is worth citing:

"It is therefore the opinion of this House that the Government of the United States ought not to be represented at the Congress of Panama except in a diplomatic character, nor ought they to form any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such an alliance, with all or any of the South American republics; nor ought they to become parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European powers with their independence or form of government, or to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the continents of America, but that the people of the United States should be left free to act, in any crisis, in such a manner as their feelings of friendship toward these republics and as their own honor and policy may at the time dictate."

Thus was affirmed two parts of the Monroe doctrine:

1. Not to form any alliance with any foreign nation, nor join with it in any declaration concerning the interference of any European power in its affairs.

2. To act toward them "in any crisis" as our "honor and policy may at the time dictate."

Thus was our true attitude towards the nations of the New World defined and the Monroe doctrine completed.

Of the men who took part in that famous debate two are of especial interest to us, for in the course of time each was called on to apply the doctrine he opposed, and each in turn abandoned the position he held in 1826. One is James K. Polk; the other is James Buchanan.

Polk in 1826.

In 1826 Polk in his speech said:

"When the message of the late President of the United States was communicated to Congress in 1823, it was viewed, as it should have been, as the mere expression of opinion of the Executive, submitted to the consideration and deliberation of Congress; and designed probably to produce an effect upon the councils of the Holy Alliance, in relation to their supposed intention to interfere in the war between Spain and her former colonies. That effect it probably had an agency in producing; and, if so, it has performed its office. The President had no power to bind the Nation by such a pledge."

Polk in 1845 and 1848.

When Polk uttered these words he was a member of Congress from Tennessee. But when our country was next called on to apply the doctrine Polk was President of the United States and had been elected by a party whose cry was "Give us Texas or divide the spoons!" "The whole of Oregon or none; fifty-four, forty, or fight!" and saw before him a war with Mexico and serious trouble with England. In 1826 the Monroe doctrine, he thought, had been "designed to produce an effect on the councils of the Holy Alliance" and "had performed its office." Now he found it had still an office to perform, gave his "cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy," and sent this message to Congress:

"It is well known to the American people and to all nations that this Government has never interfered with the relations subsisting between other Governments. We have never made ourselves parties to their wars or their alliances; we have not sought their territories by conquest; we have not mingled with parties in their domestic struggles; and, believing our own form of government to be the best, we have never attempted to propagate it by intrigues, by diplomacy, or by force. We may claim on this continent a like exemption from European interference. The nations of America are equally sovereign and independent with those of Europe. They possess the same rights, independent of all foreign interposition, to make war, to conclude peace, and to regulate their internal affairs. The people of the United States cannot, therefore, view with indifference attempts of European powers to interfere with the independent action of nations on this continent."

The cause of these remarks was the dispute—in which we were then engaged with England—regarding the ownership of the Oregon country. She claimed as far south as the Columbia River. We claimed as far north as 54 degrees 40 minutes. It was as much a territorial dispute as that now going on with Venezuela. Yet Polk did not hesitate to apply the Monroe doctrine and to assert that "in the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is, at this day, but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected, but it is due alike to our safety and our interests that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American Continent."

Again a little while and Polk applied the doctrine to the purely territorial case of Yucatan. A war had broken out between the Indians and the whites who, driven to desperation, appealed for help to England, Spain, and the United States, offering in return the dominion and sovereignty of the Peninsula. This was not a case of interference by any foreign power. No effort was being made by any European nation to "extend its system." Two such powers had been invited by a hard-pressed people struggling for life to defend them and take in return their country. But Polk, taking the broad ground that any European people who by any means gained on our continents one foot of territory more than they had in 1823, even with the consent and at the request of the owners of it, were "extending their system," sent this message to Congress in 1848:

"While it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure with a view to the acquisition of the 'dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this 'dominion and sovereignty' to either Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power. In the language of President Monroe, in his message of December, 1823, 'we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.'"

It would be controlling "the destiny" of the people concerned.

Buchanan and Mexico.

Precisely the same view was taken by Cass when Secretary of State under Buchanan, in the case of Mexico. The political condition of Mexico was frightful. Since the day Spain acknowledged her independence in 1821 there had never been a moment of quiet. In thirty-three years thirty-six Governments had been set up and pulled down, and of them all the worst were those of Miramon and Juarez, by whom such enormities were committed that England, France, and Spain decided on armed intervention in Mexican affairs. Against this, in 1860, both Cass and Buchanan protested.

"While," said the Secretary, "we do not deny the right of any other power to carry on hostile operations against Mexico, for the redress of its grievances, we firmly object to its holding possession of any part of that country, or endeavoring by force to control its political destiny. * * *

"I deemed it my duty," said the President in his message in December, 1860, "to recommend to Congress, in my last annual message, the employment of a sufficient military force to penetrate into the interior. * * * European Governments would have been deprived of all pretext to interfere in the territorial and domestic concerns of Mexico. We should thus have been relieved from the obligation of resisting, even by force should this become necessary, any attempt by these Governments to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory—a duty from which we could not shrink without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people."

Three statements are contained in this exposition of the doctrine:

1. That we have a duty resting on us which we cannot shirk without abandoning the traditional and established policy of the American people.

2. This duty is to resist any attempt by a European Government to deprive our neighboring republic of portions of her territory.

3. That, if necessary, resistance must go even to the use of force.

This exposition by Buchanan is sound and good and is exactly the position taken by Mr. Cleveland. Great Britain is to-day attempting to take from Venezuela, not 30,000 square miles, as is commonly stated, but 109,000 square miles, to which she has no just claim whatever; an area as large as Nevada and exceeded by no States in the Union save Texas, California, and Montana; an area ninety times as large as Rhode Island, fifty-four times as large as Delaware, thirteen times as large as Massachusetts, and 40,000 square miles larger than the six New-England States! When a European power rightfully or wrongfully attempts to acquire so immense an area as this, she does, in the words of Monroe, "spread her system"; she does attempt to "control the destiny" of Venezuela; she does, in the language of Polk, "interfere with the independent action of nations on this continent"; she is, as Cass expressed it, "holding possession of that country" and endeavoring "to control its political destiny," and the Monroe doctrine does apply. We are bound, as Buchanan asserted, to resist this attempt "to deprive our neighboring republic of her territory," and we should in duty to a sound American policy use force if necessary.

From 1783 until 1842 we had a dispute with England over the boundary of Maine. Had she during that time extended her claims till they included all of New-England and seven-eighths of New-York, would she not have been extending her system? Of all the nations of the world she is the most progressive and the most aggressive. Take a map of the world and mark on it her possessions in 1800, in 1825, in 1850, in 1896, and see what she has been doing. Then take Mr. Gignilliat's map of the British claims in Venezuela and see that history repeated. For fifty-six years she has slowly but surely been spreading her claims from the Essequibo to the Orinoco River till they now touch its mouth. Are we to consider this of no moment?

JOHN BACH McMASTER.

ACCUSED OF GIVING BRIBES

Charges Against ex-Congressman Johnson's Detroit Railway Company—Grand Jury May Investigate.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 1.—There is much talk of bribery in connection with the amended ordinance which was passed by the Common Council yesterday giving the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company a new franchise running for thirty years. One of the stories is to the effect that $70,000 was spent.

Alderman Frank Licht of the Sixth Ward says that Tom L. Johnson, President of the street railway company, offered to loan him $6,000 yesterday without a scrap of paper as security, to be repaid whenever Licht found it convenient, if he would vote for the amended street railway ordinance. Mr. Licht said that there was no doubt as to Mr. Johnson's intentions.

The charges of bribery will undoubtedly lead to an immediate investigation by the Grand Jury of the methods which obtained in the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Johnson was called upon in Cleveland this morning in regard to Alderman Licht's statement. Mr. Johnson denied the story, but acknowledged having had a talk over the matter of street railway franchises in which Licht's vote was asked.

Ran Over a Park Policeman.

William M. Isaacs of 29 East Sixty-ninth Street was driving at a reckless gait along the West Drive of Central Park yesterday afternoon. Park Policeman John Flaherty saw the horse coming and ran out into the roadway. He threw up his hands as a signal for Isaacs to pull up, but Isaacs, instead of doing so, knocked Flaherty down and ran over him. Flaherty was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found that he had received a severe scalp wound and contusions of the body.

Isaacs was arrested, and subsequently gave bail in $500 to await the result of Flaherty's injuries.

THE COMMISSION NAMED

Men Selected to Inquire Into the Venezuela Dispute.

FIVE MEMBERS ARE APPOINTED

Representative Americans Who Are Widely Known Throughout the Land.

JUSTICE BREWER HEADS THE LIST

Public Services and Character of the Men Honored by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The President to-night announced the composition of the Venezuelan Commission, which will consist of five members, as follows:

DAVID J. BREWER of Kansas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a Republican.

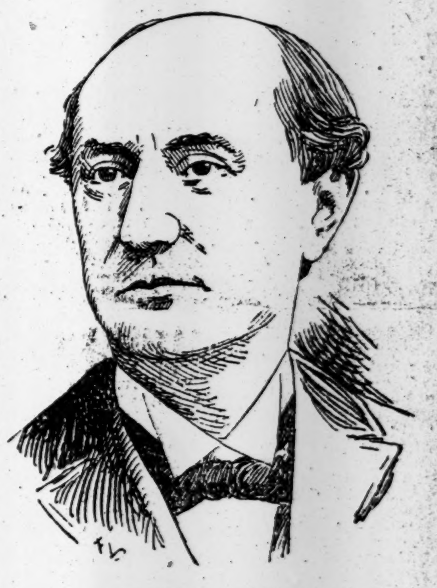
RICHARD H. ALVEY of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, a Democrat.

ANDREW D. WHITE of New-York, a Republican.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT of New-York, a Democrat.

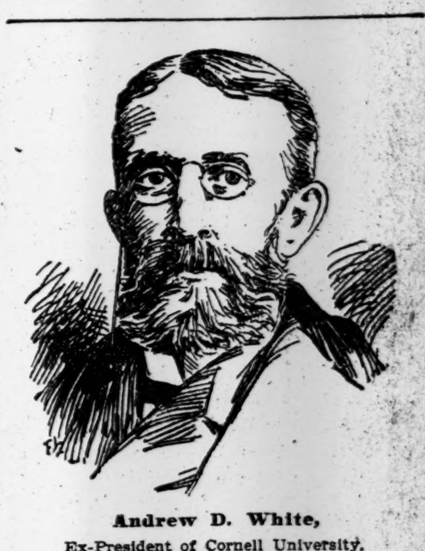
DANIEL C. GILMAN of Maryland, President of the Johns Hopkins University, an Independent, with Republican leanings.

President Cleveland has not yet notified the appointees to the Venezuelan Commission of their selection, but he has the assurance from each that they would accept the high offices if tendered to them.



David J. Brewer,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

It is further said that because Mr. Justice Brewer's name appears first on the official list given out to-night it does not necessarily mean that that gentleman will be Chairman of the commission. The selection of presiding officer will be left to the commission itself when an organization is effected.



Andrew D. White,
Ex-President of Cornell University.

It is the President's intention to have the commission meet as soon as possible, but information received to-night is that he has not yet decided when to call the primary meeting.

SKETCH OF THE COMMISSION.

Records of the Men Who Will Investigate the Boundary Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—President Cleveland's announcement of the Venezuelan Commissioners was discussed by the politicians in the hotel lobbies this evening. Mr. Cleveland's selections were warmly commended. The Commissioners are regarded as able, impartial men, and the country is prepared to accept their decision. Sketches of the Commissioners follow:

David J. Brewer.

David Josiah Brewer is a Republican. He was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837. His mother's maiden name was Field. She was a sister of David Dudley and Cyrus

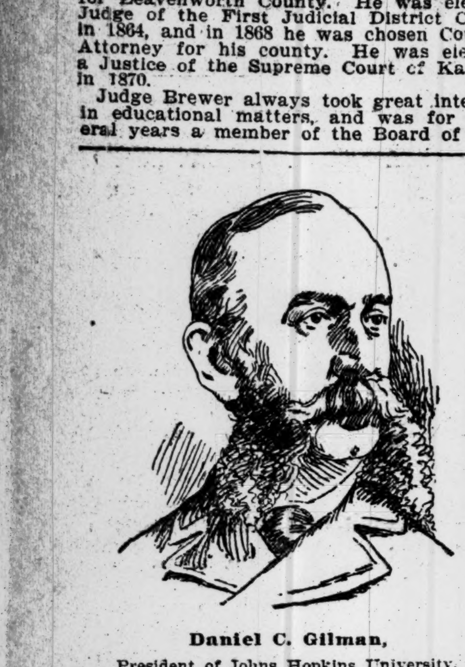
GREAT CHANCE TO DRESS WELL.
Not a garment in our stock is old. Old stock we will not tolerate. Hence our present clearance sale; hence its success. Suits at $10 and $15—all well made, reliable, and in the latest fashion. We have added a number of high-grade frock coat suits at greatly reduced prices. We have also made some notable reductions in trousers and overcoats. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 28TH ST.—Adv.

W. Field. His father was a missionary to the Greeks in Turkey.

David J. Brewer commenced his studies at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., but removed to New-Haven and was graduated at Yale College in 1856. On leaving Yale he entered the law office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New-York City, in which he spent one year as a student, and completed his legal studies at the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of '58. In the Fall of that year Mr. Brewer went west, and, after a residence of a few months in Kansas City, started up the Arkansas Valley for Pike's Peak and Denver. He returned to Kansas in June, 1859, and, after a short visit home, settled at Leavenworth, Sept. 13, 1859, since which time he has been a resident of that city.

He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1861, and later he was elected Judge of the Probate and Criminal Courts for Leavenworth County. He was elected Judge of the First Judicial District Court in 1864, and in 1868 he was chosen County Attorney for his county. He was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas in 1870.

Judge Brewer always took great interest in educational matters, and was for several years a member of the Board of Education of Leavenworth City. He served as President of the board, and was Superintendent of Schools for the county for two years.



Daniel C. Gilman,

President of Johns Hopkins University.

Justice Brewer was appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court for the Eighth Circuit by Mr. Harrison in 1889.

Possessing naturally a judicial mind, Justice Brewer has trained himself to carefully and impartially weigh not simply evidence, but measure as well the importance of principles, forces, and laws that control and govern human nature as well as facts produced in the trial of causes. Often mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship in Kansas, Judge Brewer always seemed averse to making an effort in that direction. He is not fond of the tumult and turmoil of party politics. For factional strife he never had any taste, and could hardly be a partisan if he had been schooled in party politics.

Richard Henry Alvey.

Chief Justice Richard Henry Alvey of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals is a Democrat. He is one of the ablest jurists in the country. His opinions, which would fill many volumes, comprise not only those delivered from the bench of the Court of Appeals, but many even more voluminous and just as weighty, which have been delivered in the courts comprised in his circuit. Perhaps no opinions in any way superior to those he rendered in the canal cases in the Circuit Court for Washington County in 1890 are contained in any of the Maryland Reports.

One of his associates on the Appeal bench recently said that in point of fitness and ability Judge Alvey had no superior on the bench in this country or England.

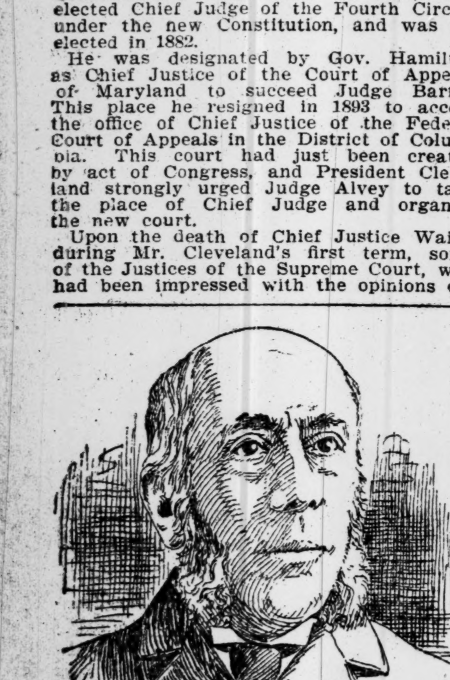
His opinions are quoted in the Supreme Court of the United States with no less respect than they receive in the courts of the various States. In presiding in court an English Chief Justice, with his wig and gown, cannot maintain greater dignity and decorum. This is no less true in the courts of his circuit than in the Court of Appeals, and in the rapid dispatch of business he is unsurpassed.

The Judge is nearly always at work, so constantly that none but with an iron constitution could endure it. He does not indulge in society, and never in literature lighter than the British reviews. But he reads historical and philosophical works.

Judge Alvey is a native of Maryland. He was on the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, was elected Chief Judge of the Fourth Circuit under the new Constitution, and was re-elected in 1882.

He was designated by Gov. Hamilton as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland to succeed Judge Bartol. This place he resigned in 1893 to accept the office of Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia. This court had just been created by act of Congress, and President Cleveland strongly urged Judge Alvey to take the place of Chief Judge and organize the new court.

Upon the death of Chief Justice Waite, during Mr. Cleveland's first term, some of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who had been impressed with the opinions delivered by Judge Alvey on the Appellate bench of Maryland, urged the President to appoint him Chief Justice of the United States. This the President was disposed to do, but, it is understood, was deterred by the fact, so it has been said, that Judge Alvey is a Southern man, and it was feared that if that position should go to the South it might create animosities.



Frederic R. Coudert,

Member of the Venezuela Commission.

Andrew Dickson White.

Andrew Dickson White was born at Homer, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1832. He lived there until he was seven years old, and then he went to Syracuse when his parents moved there to live. His father, Horace White, was a banker and railway operator, who died in 1860, leaving two sons a princely estate. Andrew D. White studied a year at Hobart College, and then entered Yale, where he was graduated in the famous class of 1853. Then he went to Europe to study history at Paris and Berlin, and was for a time Attaché to the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

On his return home in 1857 he was elected Professor of History and English Literature in Michigan University, but owing to failing health he resigned in 1862 and passed six months in Europe, devoting his time and energy to the dissemination of correct ideas of the great struggle on this continent, in which course he had the direct countenance and encouragement of President Lincoln. On his return to this country he was elected State Senator from the Onondaga-Cortland District, and served two terms, acting as the Chairman of the Committee on Education. Mr. Cornell, the founder of the university at Ithaca which bears his name, was also a member of the New-York Senate at the same time, and his friendship for Mr. White had much to do in interesting him in the plans of the proposed university. Mr. White was one of the stanchest friends of the project in the Legislature, and in 1866, when the university was organized, he was elected President. In the organization of this institution he endeavored to make the practical predominate, and the success which the university has attained is a proof of his skill and foresight.

In politics he was a warm supporter of Gen. Grant, and in 1871 he went to San Domingo as one of the Commissioners sent by President Grant to report on the question of annexation. He supported Grant for re-election in 1872, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that year, Chairman of the Jury of Public Instruction at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and representative of the United States on the Jury of Appeals at the Paris Exposition Universelle in 1878.

President Hayes, March 26, 1879, appointed Mr. White to succeed the late Bayard Taylor as United States Minister to Berlin. He assumed the duties of this post in the latter part of May, retaining it until Aug. 15, 1881. On his return home he resumed his duties as President of Cornell University, which post he finally resigned in June, 1885. He was one of the most prominent Republicans opposed to the Presidential aspirations of Blaine. He favored Edmunds at the Republican National Convention of 1884, but indorsed the nomination of Blaine.

After contributing about $100,000 from his own resources to the equipment of Cornell University in January, 1887, he endowed the new School of History and Political Science of that institution with his historical library, numbering 30,000 volumes, besides 10,000 pamphlets and manuscripts, including an incomparable collection of books and original documents on the French Revolution. In February of that year President Cleveland tendered to him a place on the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which he declined.

Dr. White married, in 1890, Miss Helen McGill, daughter of ex-President McGill of Swarthmore College.

When the Republican leaders in 1891 were in a quandary for a candidate for Governor, Dr. White's name was under consideration for some time, and it was given out that he had been fixed upon by Platt as the candidate. He was not averse to "leading a forlorn hope," as he expressed it, but in the end the place at the head of the ticket was given to J. Sloat Fassett, and he was defeated.

He was appointed in 1889 Minister to St. Petersburg by President Harrison, and represented the United States in Russia until succeeded by Mr. Breckinridge in 1893.

Among the books that Dr. White has written are "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on History," Detroit, 1861; "A Word from the Northwest," London, 1863, in response to observations adversely critical in the American "Diary" of Dr. William Howard Russell; "Syllabus of Lectures on Modern History," Ithaca, 1876; "The Warfare of Science," New-York, 1876; "The New Germany," 1882; "On Studies in General History and in the History of Civilization," 1885; "A History of the Doctrine of Comets," 1886, and "European Schools of History and Politics," a volume of the series of "Johns Hopkins University Studies," published at Baltimore in 1887.

Frederic R. Coudert.

Frederic Rene Coudert is of French descent. He was born in this city in 1832. He entered Columbia College when he was fourteen, and was graduated valedictorian and No. 1 in his class at the age of eighteen, when most collegians are in the freshman class. Being poor, he paid for his tuition by literary work. He was popular with his classmates, and even then shone as an orator, so that his tutors predicted that he would acquire fame in his chosen profession, the law.

Beginning the study of the law as soon as he left college, Mr. Coudert was admitted to the bar in 1853, when he was twenty-one years old.

There have been but few celebrated cases, especially of recent years, with which he was not directly connected or in which his counsel has not been sought by one side or by the other, and to-day the firm of which he is the head transacts a business vast in its volume and extent, and numbers among its clients half the Governments of Europe.

Mr. Coudert wrote a brilliant reply to Alexander Dumas's book on "Divorce" several years ago. He has delivered several entertaining and instructive lectures for charitable purposes on such subjects as "Manners and Morals," "Edmund Burke," "The Church and Bar," "Lying as a Fine Art," and "Curran."

He was appointed a delegate to represent the interests of American commerce in the International Congress on the Law of Nations, held at Antwerp in 1877, and in 1882 he attended another session of that congress held at Liverpool.

Mr. Coudert has always been an interested actor in public events, and always a power in the Democratic Party, into which he was born. A remarkable fact, and one which, perhaps, makes his counsel frequently sought and readily acted upon, is that he has steadily refused to be a candidate for any office, and the only office he has ever accepted is that of School Commissioner, where he worked faithfully and efficiently in behalf of the public schools and free educational system of the city.

Mr. Coudert, who had always been a friend of Mr. Tilden, was in 1879 a stanch supporter of Gov. Robinson, from whose nomination John Kelly led the bolt. At the great meeting in the Madison Square Garden during the campaign, at which no preceding speaker could make himself heard on account of the noise and tumult, Mr. Coudert's musical and penetrating voice attracted the attention of the crowd, and he made an eloquent speech in favor of Democratic union, every word of which was heard in the furthest corner of the building.

Mr. Coudert was an ardent supporter of Mayor Grace in both his campaigns.

He took an active part in the election of Mr. Cleveland, both in 1884 and 1892. He might have had an important European mission after Mr. Cleveland first became President had he desired, but his legal business was so great that he was unable to leave the country. Several times he has declined a nomination to the Bench of the Supreme Court—a nomination which would have been equivalent to an election.

Mr. Coudert's life presents an instance rare enough, but particularly rare among New-Yorkers and New-York lawyers—that of a man who has rather avoided public functions in his devotion to his profession, but who has been in a measure forced upon public notice until he is sought and renowned almost in spite of himself. For one who has never been accused of being magnetic Mr. Coudert has a remarkable popularity and following. But those who know him and know his unfailing courtesy and kindness, his ready sympathy and aid, have no difficulty in understanding why it should be so.

In a word, he is always magnanimous and generous, the clever and witty lawyer, the truth-loving, self-respecting gentleman.

Mr. Coudert is President of Manhattan Club. He also belongs to the Democratic and Reform Clubs, and other social organizations.

He was recently appointed Chairman of the Supreme Court Commission to report upon the rapid transit project. The commission has not concluded its labors.

Daniel C. Gilman.

President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University was born in Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831, and was graduated from Yale in 1852. He continued his studies in New-Haven and later in Berlin, where he followed the lectures of Carl Ritter and Adolph Trendelenburg. He traveled extensively in Europe, and gave attention to the social, political, and educational condition of the countries he visited, and also to their physical structure. On his return in 1855 he was invited to become librarian of Yale, and subsequently became Professor of Physical and Political Geography there, and Secretary of the Government Board of the Sheffield Scientific School. He was for a short time Superintendent of the public schools of New-Haven, and afterward Secretary of the State Board of Education. From his post in Yale he was invited, in 1870, to become the first President of the University of California. This invitation was not accepted, but two years later, when another call was given, he went to California and remained at the head of the State University till 1875. At that time he was selected first President of the Johns Hopkins. He was one of the original Trustees of the Slater fund, for the education of freedmen, and the Secretary of the board.

He has had printed a large number of addresses, reports, and contributions to reviews, among which may be mentioned his inaugural discourses in California and Maryland, and address as President of the American Social Science Association, a discourse at the opening of Sibley College, in Cornell [illegible] Adalbert College, [illegible] an address in Baltimore of the benefits which society derives from universities, and an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard on a kindred topic. His ideas on university and collegiate education have also been presented in articles contributed to The North American Review, to the Cyclopaedia of Political Science, and other publications. He prepared a memoir of James Monroe for the American Statesmen Series, (Boston, 1883,) and he edited the writings of Francis Lieber and Joseph P. Thompson. He received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1876 and from Columbia in 1887. He was a member of many scientific and historical societies. Mr. Gilman is said not to be affiliated with any political party, but his tendencies are inclined to the Republican organization.

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MONROE DOCTRINE UPHELD

The Legislature Speaks on the Trouble as to the Venezuelan Boundary—Action Limited by Partisanship.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Mr. Pavey of New-York disturbed the Senate for a time on the first day that he ever sat in that body. This disturbance was more serious for Mr. Pavey than it was for the matter in hand, and, except for such information as it conveyed to his auditors as to the width of his statesmanship, was not a serious matter.

He spoke on the Venezuelan resolution. Leader Ellsworth introduced this, and immediately Mr. Cantor suggested an amendment which approved of the timely message of President Cleveland. This Mr. Cantor thought necessary as making plain the occasion for the consideration of the question at all. The Senators at once divided on party lines.

The Republicans were opposed to anything which gave the slightest credit to the President, and in the course of debate Mr. Pavey arose. He declared that the President's message was "ill timed and ill tempered, and a threat of war." He expressed it as his opinion that there had been no necessity for it. "The loss in business circles in New-York City is worth more than all of Venezuela," he declared. "The message was simply ill timed, ill advised bluster, thunder, and political capital." All the Republicans who had anything to say on the subject were opposed to any indorsement of the President, but all except Mr. Pavey treated the President's message with some regard for the dignity and gravity of the situation.

Senator Ellsworth's resolution was as follows:

It is proper that the Senate of the State of New-York, convening at a time when the country is concerned about grave questions of international policy, to closely state its position as being always in favor of the loyal maintenance of the right and dignity of the Government of the United States. That it is our clear conviction that arbitration is the true logical, intelligent, humane, and honorable method of settling differences, especially between the great Christian nations of the world.

That in conformity, as we believe, with the views of people of this State, we are of the opinion that an arbitrary determination by any European power to fix the boundaries of its territory on the continent of America so as to encroach upon any neighbor would be an invasion of the rights of the people of the country affected, and involve a violation of the essential principles of the Monroe doctrine.

That to avoid the risk of erroneous conclusions about matters which the President has declared still open to investigation, it is our earnest counsel to await the report of the commission already empowered by Congress to examine all the facts in the Venezuelan dispute.

That, realizing the waste of precious life, the wreck of financial prosperity, and the horrors which would be the inevitable result of an armed conflict between England and the United States, we believe that every honorable means of settling any possible differences should be resorted to and exhausted before the amicable relations between these two great nations, which to-day stand before the world for the most advanced civilization, should be broken.

Senator Cantor then offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of New-York hereby approves of the doctrines and patriotic sentiments contained in the message of President Cleveland, recently transmitted to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain.

Speaking to his amendment, Senator Cantor said the resolution was obscure in that it did not refer to the message of President Cleveland, which has caused the world-wide Venezuelan discussion.

Senator Ellsworth said that the resolution indorsed all of the policy of the Government which was for the benefit of the people.

Senator Guy supported the amendment, asserting that the Senate should plainly indorse the message of President Cleveland, which he interpreted as declaring that any invasion of Venezuela was an invasion of the United States. The majority, he said, did not seem to wish to do honor to President Cleveland, who had sounded the most patriotic note of fifty years.

Mr. Ellsworth declared that the resolutions fully indorsed the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Cantor retorted that the Republican majority in the Senate wished to go contrary to the Congress of the United States.

Senator Lexow declared that President Cleveland did not go far enough in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine.

Senator McCarren said it was the popular opinion that President Cleveland has "outjingoed every jingo."

Senator Raines and Senator Wray also spoke.

The amendment of Mr. Cantor was lost, 13 to 36, Senator Coggeshall voting with the Republicans. The original memorial was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. O'Grady offered the memorial in the House. Mr. O'Grady spoke on the question. It was a time when the people would fully indorse the sentiments expressed in the memorial. He moved the adoption of the memorial and the previous question. He then withdrew the motion for the previous question for Mr. Stanchfield, who stated that he supposed this was the only time during the session when the Republicans and Democrats would ever meet upon the broad plane of harmony. He heartily approved of the memorial, which was unanimously adopted.

Massachusetts Takes Action.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Southard (Rep.) offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Rules:

Whereas, The recent course of public events has brought the question of the belief of the people in the Monroe doctrine in question; and,

Whereas, The people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have ever been loyal and steadfast to these principles,

Resolved, That we believe the Monroe doctrine, which declares against the acquisition of new territory in the Americas by any means whatsoever, or the establishment of new governments, or the interference with those now existing by any European power, to be vital to the business, safety, and honor of the United States,

Resolved, That we believe that this doctrine should be firmly sustained by the United States wherever it justly applies.

The resolution will probably be adopted.

LORD ABERDEEN'S SPEECH TO-DAY

He Will Discuss the Manitoba School Case and Copyright Question.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 1.—In a speech from the throne to-morrow Lord Aberdeen will, in regard to the Manitoba School case, regret that the Manitoba Government did not offer some terms of settlement, since the last meeting of Parliament, and consequently the subject will be dealt with during the session.

Reference will, of course, be made to the bountiful harvest and visit of Lord Aberdeen to British Columbia during Summer, where he says there is rapid development of mining industry. A bill will be promised in regard to the subject of copyright, reference being made at the same time to the visit of Mr. Newcombe in regard to this subject. Gratification will be expressed that the Imperial Government has consented to aid the fast Atlantic line of steamers and the Pacific cable. Additional Parliamentary representation is promised to the Northwest.

Wages Raised at the Rainey Plants.

SCOTTDALE, Penn., Jan. 1.—Notices of an advance in wages have been posted at all the Rainey plants. Rainey will pay the Frick scale of wages, except in one instance, in which the Frick rate will be higher. The Rainey employes are satisfied with the turn affairs have taken, and there is no prospect of any trouble.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Vimeira, (Br.,) Masson, Vera Cruz Dec. 5, Cardenas 21, and Matanzas 27, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Richmond, Glover, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion SS Company.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, a gale, clear.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from Montevideo, &c., for New-York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

DECEMBER 31ST.

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1894.	ASSETS.
Accounts receivable	$1,627.20
Real estate	187,969.88
Cash in Knickerbocker Trust Company	15,296.21
Cash in Fifth Avenue Bank	10,750.00
Cash in office	201.65
	$215,844.94

1894.	LIABILITIES.
Capital stock—Preferred shares	$42,500.00
Common do.	48,100.00
Preferred scrip	72.99
Mortgages	119,000.00
Accounts payable	3,598.45
Net surplus	2,573.50
	$215,844.94

1895.	ASSETS.
Accounts receivable	$1,214.12
Real estate	560,318.91
Cash in Knickerbocker Trust Company	20,129.62
Cash in Fifth Avenue Bank	2,291.87
Cash in office	66.42
	$584,020.94

1895.	LIABILITIES.
Capital stock—Preferred shares	$176,900.00
Common do.	81,700.00
Preferred scrip	344.82
Mortgages	270,000.00
Accounts payable	1,791.81
Net surplus	53,284.31
	$584,020.94

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THE MAP NOT RELIABLE

Schomburgk Made His Drawings for the Benefit of Botanists.

HE LAUGHED AT THE ENGLISH

The German Was Himself Surprised at Britain's Accepting His Work—Was Not a Practical Surveyor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—When the Venezuela Boundary Commission shall be named and shall be ready to proceed with its work of investigation it looks as though the members might be furnished with material that is in large part unknown to the British claimants for territory beyond the Schomburgk line, and even within the line, which Great Britain has indicated as the one within which it could not consider its right to territory to be made a matter of dispute or of arbitration.

The Star to-night publishes an interview with Prof. Scharff, son of Prof. Theodore Scharff, late of the Imperial Normal School of Metz, which throws a new light upon the character of the so-called Schomburgk line and survey. Prof. Scharff says:

"We were residing in the Grand Duchy of Baden when Schomburgk made his South American trip. Schomburgk was an adventurous and somewhat erratic fellow, with a passion for botany. Up to the time of his leaving the Fatherland his life was that of the German student of the time. He drank his beer, fought his sword duels, and got into the regulation scrapes. He was well versed in botany, though, and, led by his restless, adventurous disposition, he wandered to North America, to the West Indies, and finally to South America, winding up in British Guiana, where he settled down to work upon his botany. Schomburgk undertook a trip into the country lying between British Guiana and the Orinoco. He was not sent by any Government, and had nothing in view beyond an examination of the flora of the unknown region and satisfying his taste for adventure. It was a private scientific expedition, and nothing more.

"As he journeyed into the interior, he made careful examination of the flora of each new section of country. He classified the region, geographically, according to the character of the plants he found.

"The preparation of the maps came about in this way: When he located the flora of a certain section he collected specimens of the plants, pressing them upon a folio, and writing below the sample a description of the same. Then, on the back of the folio, he drew a rough map of the region, wherein the genera and species abounded. The map was a defining on paper of the area containing specific classes of plant life.

"Now it happened that in his explorations Schomburgk came upon the huts and camps of British squatters at various places. Some of them were wood cutters, living in the forests to get out the valuable woods for shipment to England, raising perhaps a few yams or other vegetables around their habitations. Others were adventurers, prospectors, and hunters. When he found these places, Schomburgk naturally noted their location upon his maps for the guidance of brother botanists who might undertake expeditions into the interior.

"I have seen those maps and studied botany from them. Schomburgk sent many packages of rare plants to my father out of friendship. Knowing his interest in botanical subjects, he would ship large bundles of tropical flowers pressed out on folios, and with the description of the country on the back as I have explained. The maps would be drawn upon a large scale when exhibiting the location of many varieties of plants within a defined area.

"When Schomburgk came out of the forests and returned to British Guiana, the Governor General saw his collection and took especial interest in the maps showing the location of the British squatters, which he was pleased to call British settlements. The English Government immediately took Schomburgk in hand; his maps were accepted as geographical definitions, and the limits of his wanderings and of the discoveries of squatters as the boundary of British territory.

"Schomburgk was not a surveyor and made no claim to be. He did not even make a topographical examination of the country he had traversed. He did not run a line, and the alleged British territory was merely the land occupied by men who placed their foot upon the soil and said: 'This is English ground.' Schomburgk knew the worthlessness of his so-called boundary of British possessions, but he was not concerned in what the English claimed. They paid him for his maps and he laughed in his sleeve at the claims they based upon them.

"I am satisfied from what I have heard my father say and from the communications from Schomburgk that his alleged boundary of British Guiana was an arbitrary one and had no basis or foundation in fact."

Copies of maps like those described are now in the possession of the family of a German resident of Washington, and will probably be demanded by the Venezuela commission when it sits in this country.

The name of the late Prof. Theodore Scharff is familiar to those acquainted with the leading German educators and Faculties. He was one of the most distinguished botanists of the Continent, and was frequently sent upon scientific expeditions by the German Government. He was a friend of the now famous Schomburgk, and was in constant communication with him while the latter was in South America. It is Schomburgk's testimony that came to him which is expected to throw a new light upon the Schomburgk maps.

Prof. Scharff, Sr., died about three years ago. His son, Prof. Emil Ludwig Scharff, furnishes the information given above.

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MONUMENT TO GEN. SHERMAN

Designs Submitted by Some of the Noted Sculptors of the Country—New-Yorkers Compete.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The time expired for receiving models for the proposed monument to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman at midnight to-night. The interest in this competition has been very great, and some of the best sculptors of the country have submitted models and plans for the work, which is to cost not over $96,000. The board in charge of the erection of the monument is composed of Gen. G. M. Dodge of New-York, President; Col. S. F. Howe of St. Louis, Treasurer; Col. Cornelius Cadle of Cincinnati, Secretary; Gen. J. W. Noble of St. Louis, Col. D. H. Henderson of Dubuque, and Col. Augustus Jacobson of Chicago.

Models have been submitted by Adrian Jones of New-York, an equestrian design; J. Massey Rhind of New-York, a monumental and architectural composition of pyramidal form; Fernando Mirando of New-York, an oblong temple of the Greek-Doric style; I. Mullgarde of New-York, a pretentious park, with four approaches and heavy pillars at each corner; Victor Olsa of New-York, (the smallest model on exhibition,) a pedestal with bas-reliefs on four sides.

H. J. Ellicott, the sculptor, and William Bruce Gray of Washington have a classic model on the Ionic order. An arch of triumph, with Sherman leading an army, is the idea put forth by Prof. Anaters of Washington. Two models are submitted by William Ordway Partridge of New-York, both equestrian in their nature. Two designs are submitted by Charles H. Niehous of New-York, the sculptor, who is now constructing the monument to Dr. Hahnemann, the father of homeopathy, and a pedestal design is submitted by Dunbar Brothers of Washington.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Alfred Ely Beach.

Alfred E. Beach, who died of pneumonia at his home, 9 West Twentieth Street, on New Year's morning, was the son of Moses Y. Beach, who established and conducted The New-York Sun for many years. Mr. Beach was born in 1826 in Springfield, Mass. After obtaining a thorough education at the Monson (Mass.) Academy, under the direction of the late Alfred Ely, D. D., he entered his father's office, where he acquired a practical knowledge of newspaper work. In 1846 he and his former schoolmate, Orson D. Munn, founded the firm of Munn & Co., and became the proprietors of The Scientific American, which at that time was the only weekly journal of its kind published in this country.

For nearly fifty years Mr. Beach was active in the editorship of The Scientific American, and in the direction of the extensive patent business of the firm. Mr. Beach, with his inherent taste for mechanics and all branches of science, was well adapted to the business he had chosen. About 1852 he invented a typewriting machine, which was exhibited in operation at the Crystal Palace Exposition and at the American Institute Exhibition, in this city, from 1852 to 1855. It received the gold medal of the institute as one of the most ingenious and important inventions then exhibited. The machine had the keyboard, the pot of type bars, and the ink ribbon, the spacing bar, the paper moved by the keys, &c., all now so generally used. Nearly thirty years ago Mr. Beach devised a system of carrying letters by means of underground pneumatic tubes from the street lampposts directly to the central Post Office, and invented many devices to perfect it. This led to the organization of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company, of which he was President.

At the American Institute Fair, in Fourteenth Street, in 1867, he had in operation, suspended from the ceiling, a section of a pneumatic elevated railway, in which many persons rode. The success of this experiment so convinced him of the value of pneumatic power for the propulsion of cars that he soon conceived the idea of constructing a tunnel under Broadway, and planned a system of underground railways for New-York. In 1869, legislative authority having been granted, he constructed a section of underground railway extending from Warren Street to Murray Street. This work was executed while traffic was going on overhead, by means of the Beach Hydraulic Shield, the first example of this machine which is now in common use by engineers in all parts of the world. The Beach hydraulic machine was used in the construction of the railway tunnel under the St. Clair River, at Port Huron, between the United States and Canada. The machine was also used for the underground railway tunnels in London, Glasgow, the Hudson River tunnel, and similar works.

Mr. Beach founded, soon after the close of the war of the rebellion, the Beach Institute, at Savannah, Ga., for the education of freedmen, and has always been noted for his private charities. He leaves a wife, one son, and a daughter.

Mrs. Richard Vaux.

Mrs. Richard Vaux, a well-known philanthropist of Philadelphia, died at her home Tuesday. Mrs. Vaux was born Aug. 4, 1814, and was consequently past eighty years of age. Her father, Jacob S. Waln, was one of Philadelphia's most prominent merchants of the old house of Roberts & Jesse Waln. She married in 1840, and was very happy when she celebrated her golden wedding in 1890.

In early life Mrs. Vaux was connected with many charitable institutions, but in later life her failing health made it necessary for her to live in retirement, though she never lost her active sympathy and interest in the good works in which she once took an earnest part.

Few knew the influence exerted upon Richard Vaux by his devoted wife. Those who knew them well felt that after his death she would not long survive.

The funeral will take place Friday at 11 A. M. from St. Mark's Church, in Philadelphia, and the interment will be private.

David F. S. Forshay.

David F. S. Forshay died at his home, 189 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was fifty-two years old. He was a member of the Stock Exchange, and of the banking and brokerage firm of Zimmermann & Forshay. He leaves a wife and six children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Edward James Starr, a prominent citizen and member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Waterbury, Conn., died yesterday. He was thirty-three years old.

Says She Took Poison by Mistake.

Jennie Smith, twenty-three years old, who gave her residence at first as at 340 West Forty-third Street and afterward as 342 West Forty-third Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night in a carriage by a friend. The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station said a convent is at 340-2 West Forty-third Street. Miss Smith says she took two tablets of bichloride of mercury by mistake.

Receptions in the Executive Chamber and Mansion.

ASSEMBLY FAILS TO ARRIVE ON TIME

Prominent Officeholders and Politicians Pay Their Respects—Ladie Who Assisted Mrs. Morton.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The Governor's public reception was held in the Executive Chamber this afternoon. It differed from other receptions only in the hour, which was from 1 to 2 o'clock, instead of from 12 to 1 o'clock, as heretofore.

The change was made to enable the members of the Legislature to pay their respects to the Governor in bodies. The members of the Senate reached the chamber shortly before the doors were closed, but the members of the Assembly failed. A few members straggled in, however.

There was an absence of flowers in the Executive Chamber, excepting roses, which were worn on the lapels of coats. These were of various tints, the Governor wearing one of pinkish hue. The only decoration out of the ordinary furnishings was the headquarters flag, with its broad band of white, containing the embroidered arms of the State, and the triangles of blue and red. This was stretched across the window behind the Governor's desk. This flag and the uniforms of the officers of the Governor's staff are aired together.

The staff officers, headed by Gen. McAlpin, with his broad, imported Major General's sash of golden yellow, were present, except Gens. Carroll and Noyes. The gold lace showed off to excellent advantage. There were also present, out of compliment to the Governor, Major J. B. Burbank of the Third Cavalry, United States Army, detailed for duty in the Adjutant General's office, and Col. Allan H. Jackson, Seventh United States Infantry, in charge of the recruiting rendezvous here.

The Governor wore a Prince Albert coat of black, and light-colored trousers. Col. Ashley W. Cole, his private secretary, was attired in a faultless suit of black, set off with a Maréchal Neil rose.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn held an earnest conversation with the Governor before the reception began. Controller Roberts held the persons back of him for some minutes during the reception, while he and the Governor carried on a whispered conversation.

The last man to pass through the door when the reception was over was Henry G. Burleigh, the Republican giant of Northeastern New-York. He whispered long into the Governor's ear, and then turned his attention to Col. Cole.

Gen. McAlpin was anxious to get the Governor and his staff up to the Fort Orange Club for luncheon when the hour for the conclusion of the reception arrived, but the Governor induced him to give eight minutes' leeway for the tardy assembly. He had got his overcoat on and was ready to leave, when Mr. Burleigh bounded in.

The first person to be presented to the Governor when the reception began was Col. Stewart McKenzie of the British Army.

The throng which passed through the chamber and tired as well as wearied the Governor was composed, for the most part, of persons who go through the same operation each succeeding year—State officers and place hunters.

The Third Brigade staff, headed by Col. Oliver; the Tenth Battalion staff and officers, headed by Lieut. Col. Fitch, and the officers of several local independent military organizations, came into the room sandwiched between strings of civilians. There was an unusual number of women and children among the callers.

The staff of the Governor was purely ornamental, the visitors having to proceed to the Governor unattended. One of the officers—Col. Archibald Rogers of Rhinebeck—was at all times beside the Governor, to repeat the names of all who presented themselves.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Sergeant-at-Arms Benson came in at the head of the Senate. Mr. Benson tried hard to keep the Senators together, but, try as hard as he might, some would get astray. Some Susquehanna Valley visitors got in the middle of the Senate, and several Senators were mixed in with a German rifle corps.

When the reception was concluded the Governor and his staff hurried to the Fort Orange Club, where they were entertained by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin. Their stay about the table was short, because the reception at the mansion—a function in which they were advertised to take part—began at 3 o'clock.

The reception at the mansion lasted until 6 o'clock. The spacious halls and rooms were beautifully decorated with palms and budding plants. At the foot of the main stairway huge palms, with heavy foliage, formed a hedge of green. Behind this an orchestra was hidden. The smaller parlors were banked with cut flowers.

The members of the Governor's staff and of the Third Brigade staff were present in full uniform.

The guests were received in the pink-silk drawing room, with its white and gold carved ceiling. In this room the fireplace was banked with ferns.

The host and hostess were assisted by the following: Mrs. Charles Andrews, Mrs. Theodore E. Hancock, Mrs. Eugene Burlingame, Mrs. John Palmer, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. James A. Roberts, Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, Mrs. Harmon Pumpelly Read, Miss Louise Parker, Miss Ellen Hun, Miss Harriet Corning, Mrs. Anthony N. Brady, Mrs. Charles Tracey, Mrs. Horace G. Young, Mrs. D. Cady Herrick, Mrs. Clifford D. Gregory, Mrs. H. G. Sturdee, Mrs. Talcott, Miss Reed, Miss Oliver, Miss Bertie Pruyn, Miss Sard, Miss Redfield, and Miss Battershall.

Mrs. Morton wore a magnificent costume of sapphire-blue velvet with the bodice elaborately trimmed with duchesse lace and narrow bands of fur. She had no jewels, as she rarely wears them in the daytime.

Miss Morton, an effective gown of light white silk, with a combination of light blue satin.

The Misses Lena and Helen Morton, gowns alike of pompadour satin with chiffon and green ribbons; very pretty and dainty.

Mrs. Palmer, a black satin, the bodice trimmed with yellow velvet and duchesse lace.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish, a handsome costume, the skirt of black satin and the waist of white lace and green velvet, with pearl and steel trimming.

Mrs. Roberts, a light silk, with the bodice trimmed with lace.

Mrs. William Barnes, Jr., a lilac flowered silk, the bodice trimmed with écru lace.

Mrs. McAlpin, a black satin and blue velvet.

Mrs. Harmon Pumpelly Read, a pink satin and pink chiffon.

Miss Parker, a light blue satin with blue chiffon.

Miss Hun, an effective gown of pink satin, the bodice trimmed with chiffon.

Miss Corning, a red silk and velvet with chiffon.

Mrs. Brady, a black satin, with trimming of black lace.

TWENTY-FOURTH RECEPTION.

Society Entertained at the Page Home in Montrose, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 1.—Nearly all the prominent members of society of this vicinity attended the twenty-fourth annual New Year's Eve reception given by Henry A. Page, Miss Lillie Page Ely, Miss Helen Page, and Miss Mary Page at their handsome home, Walnut Gate, Montrose. The house was profusely decorated with mistletoe, holly, evergreens, palms, and cut flowers. Issler furnished the music for dancing.

Mrs. Louis L. Browne, Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, and Miss Whitehead assisted in receiving. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester, G. L'Hommedieu, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Souther, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Hitch, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Powers Farr, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. John Pettit, J. Walter Wood, and Miss Vose.

MILITARY CEREMONY AT BERLIN.

Kaiser Gives "Sedan" to Officers of the Guard as the Watchword.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The New Year's festivities were carried out according to programme. The weather was clear and bright. The exercises began at 8 o'clock with the sounding of a reveille from the castle to Brandenburg gate and back by the massed bands of the Berlin garrison. Religious services were held in the castle chapel at 10 o'clock, and the Court ceremony of filing past the Emperor was afterward held in the White Hall. At 12 o'clock there was a parade in the yard of the arsenal, the Emperor conducting the parade in the presence of the commanders of the German Army Corps. The ceremonies ended with the firing of salutes in the Lustgarten.

All of the Prussian Princes and the foreign diplomats drove in carriages to the White Hall to take part in the ceremony of filing past. Mr. Runyon, the United States Ambassador, was no longer the last of his rank in a procession of this kind, the Russian and British Ambassadors—both recently appointed—having been accredited to the German Court at a later date than himself.

After the filing past, the Emperor walked to the arsenal with Princes George of Saxony and Arnulph of Bavaria, followed by the commanders of the Army Corps, and gave to the officers of the guard the parole for the day, which was "Sedan." The Emperor remained at the arsenal some time, conversing with the various Generals and reviewing the company attached to the arsenal, which marched past his Majesty. Crowds lined the approaches to the arsenal and cheered the Emperor with genuine ardor. The official buildings were all decorated with flags.

RECEPTION AT THE QUIRINAL.

King Humbert Praises the Soldiers in Africa and Baratieri.

ROME, Jan. 1.—A grand New Year's Day reception was held at the Quirinal to-day. King Humbert received the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, together with a committee representing both houses, who presented to him an address conveying the good wishes of the Italian Parliament.

In the course of his reply the King spoke of the Italian campaign in Africa, praising the heroism of the Italian soldiers who fell at Ambalagi, and paying high tribute to the coolness of Gen. Baratieri, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, and also acknowledging Italy's glorious enthusiasm in accepting the sacrifices made in Africa as a pledge of certain ultimate victory.

SALISBURY SEES AMBASSADORS.

A Long Conference with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Lord Salisbury spent the afternoon at the Foreign Office, where he received United States Ambassador Bayard and the Turkish, German, Russian, and Spanish Ambassadors.

After the reception the Premier had a long conference with Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had previously conferred with the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War.

Czarina Opens a Charitable Bazaar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—The Czarina opened a great charitable bazaar in the Winter Palace to-day in the presence of a large company of guests. Her Majesty had a cordial conversation with Mrs. Breckenridge, wife of the United States Ambassador. The American stall in the bazaar was much admired.

Racing at Westbury.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 1.—A large majority of the prominent sporting fraternity of Hempstead, Westbury, Mineola, Roslyn, and Jericho gathered at Westbury station to-day to witness several interesting running races between the crack horses of Queens County. The summary:

Running Race.—Quarter-mile dashes; best two in three heats; to carry 140 pounds.
Edward Hogan's r. s. Tonnie.......... 1 1
George Stonebridge's b. h. Beans.......... 2 2
Henry Hawkins's gr. h. Gray Eagle.......... 3 3
Time—0:26¾; 0:26.

Running Race.—Purse $40. Quarter-mile dashes. Best two in three heats for horses and ponies, horses to carry 140 pounds; ponies, 14½ hands and under, 115 pounds.
Harry T. Hewitt's c. m. Contrition.......... 1 1
Edward Hogan's c. g. Fanking.......... 3
George Stonebridge's b. h. Satinello.......... 2
William C. Hayes's c. m. Sunshine.......... 4
Time—0:24; 0:24½.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

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After eating is promptly relieved by taking one or two of Hood's Pills, which stimulate stomach, liver, and bowels to healthy action.

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Are Easy to take, Easy to operate. 25 cents.

MORTON TAKES A PLUNGE

Lays Aside All Claims to a Gubernatorial Renomination.

WILL BE PRESIDENT OR NOTHING

The Field Already Filled with Candidates for the Republican Nomination for Governor.

MANNER OF SECURING UNITED SUPPORT

Dr. Depew a Leader in Negotiations—The McKinley Boom Killed—Warner Miller's Part.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Morton's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination is settled. This and the developments which have come to the surface in connection with it have been the chief thing the politicians have talked about to-day. The politics of the matter has put the incidents of the gathering of the Legislature into second place.

Controller James A. Roberts, who was one of the Republicans at the dinner in New-York Monday night, decided to make a statement to-night, formally announcing the candidacy of Gov. Morton for a Presidential nomination. It was made public shortly before midnight. It is understood that Gov. Morton was aware not only that the Controller was to speak, but was informed in advance of the nature of the Controller's statement.

The Official Statement.

Controller Roberts said: "The positive knowledge that Gov. Morton is to be a candidate for President is received with great popular favor. It is unfair for a moment to assume that Gov. Morton would sacrifice any of the distinction and honor which he has so ably won by being a stalking horse or a complimentary vote candidate. His candidacy means that he is in to win, and that he will stay in until the contest is decided in the St. Louis Convention.

"His distinguished career in this political capital and his ability and conservative judgment are the record and qualities which his friends bank confidently upon for success. It is a great thing in a political contest to have a candidate against whom no one has anything to say. This is true of Gov. Morton, and in addition the party can point to the services performed with distinguished ability by him in many positions as a guaranty of what he will do in the highest place. I fully believe he will win."

The Governor has "plunged" for the Presidential nomination. His close friends are authority for the flat declaration that when he did so he took himself out of the race once and for all for a Gubernatorial nomination next year. Win or lose, at the St. Louis Convention, the Governor's friends say, he is no longer to be considered as a Gubernatorial possibility.

Many Candidates for Governor.

This announcement has brought out a field full of candidates for the Governorship, and about every available man for the place in the State has some friend here to begin the development of a boom. It is this fact that has caused more talk than the declaration as to the Presidential nomination. The chief reason for any announcement on behalf of Gov. Morton is that his attitude may be known toward the Governorship, and that his friends in this State may not be diverted toward other candidates.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is credited with a large share of the work, which seems to have brought together about all elements of the party to the Governor's support. There are signs that the rising flood of Morton sentiment has washed the McKinley sentiment beyond the State line.

Public Announcements Expected.

The incidents which have resulted in the present situation are entertaining. The climax of the series will be reached to-morrow, it is said, when Mr. Platt, Dr. Depew, and one or two others will make public announcement of their views, which will set forth Gov. Morton's position.

An influential friend of Gov. Morton about three weeks ago called on him at the Executive Chamber and discussed the Governor's Presidential aspirations and chances. To be precise about it, this meeting was on Dec. 11. In the course of that conversation, the ice was broken. The question was discussed with candor on both sides, and Gov. Morton was told that it would be a humiliating rather than a complimentary thing if the New-Yorkers at the National Convention voted for him once and then deserted to some other candidate. It would be wiser, this friend told him, to forbid the use of his name at all than to be thus deserted. Gov. Morton took the same view of it.

The question of the Governor's possible renomination was then discussed, and the Chief Executive and his friend agreed that if the Presidential nomination were worth trying for, that should settle it.

Depew Takes a Hand.

After this conference Dr. Depew had a talk with Gov. Morton, and the situation was still further reviewed. Following this meeting with Dr. Depew, Gov. Morton was present at a dinner in New-York about ten days ago. Mr. Platt, Mr. Depew, and Mr. Lauterbach were there, but Warner Miller could not attend, although he was invited and knew that one of the objects was to outline a plan of campaign whereby, if Gov. Morton entered the lists, all the influence of the "big four" would be with him to the end.

Mr. Miller was called to Canada on business then, but he wrote a letter to Gov. Morton in which he pledged his support. Mr. Miller last Friday called on Gov. Morton here. The meeting Monday night in New-York City, the story of which was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, was in reality a continuation of the preceding one. Mr. Miller was there.

McKinley Movement Dead.

There has been in the Western part of the State some McKinley influence. Controller Roberts, who will be in the race for the Governorship, has strong influence there, and in the interests of a "staying" delegation this influence was wanted. So Controller Roberts was taken in. It is understood that he readily assented to long-drawn-out support of Gov. Morton. It is said that Quay is working with Mr. Platt in this Morton boom.

The friends of Warner Miller are saying to-night that Mr. Miller is the man most likely to be the candidate for Governor next year. Some would convey the impression that the "combination" at the dinner in New-York had agreed to this. A little salt should go with this, for Mr. Roberts was one who was there, and he would hardly agree to such a thing. Mr. Miller's attitude at the Saratoga convention, his success in driving the Sunday "maintenance" clause through the wall of opposition, and the victory of the party in November, are adduced as reasons why he is the man now in the foreground of the party. It is openly asserted to-day that he would rather be Governor than Senator. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Lexow, and a long string of other Republicans, are talked of as likely to enter the race.

The Governor's Age No Bar.

When Gov. Morton's friend was talking to him about three weeks ago, the question of the Governor's age came up, and his friend made this remark: "Blucher was seventy-two before Waterloo and he defeated Napoleon. The Republican who wins the nomination this year need not make a hard campaign. A nomination is as good as an election. Moreover, the White House is a glorious place to die in."

Upon this Gov. Morton laughed heartily.

The Governor was receiving in the Executive Chamber to-day, when a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and two or three other newspaper men approached in the line to shake hands.

"We congratulate you that you are in the race," said the newspaper men.

"You had about as much to do with getting me in as anybody, and now you boys must stay by me," replied the Governor, smiling.

OUTLOOK FOR GOV. MORTON.

Mr. Platt Directing Matters—What Mr. Depew Says.

The big Republican politicians of this city are all getting ready to boom Gov. Morton for the Presidency.

It is expected by the best-posted among them that the official announcement that the Governor is in the field will be made in such a manner within the next few days that it will apparently emanate from several different sources at the same time; for instance, it may be given out at Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, and in this city on the same day, so that it will not appear as though Thomas C. Platt is manager of the boom.

Mr. Platt, however, is directing matters. He will confine his open work to the Morton boom, but, being a shrewd politician, he will move along several other boomlets at the same time. He will do all that he can to place himself in the best position at the convention to do business with other candidates at the proper time.

The recent meeting of Gov. Morton in this city with Mr. Platt, Edward Lauterbach, Warner Miller, and Chauncey M. Depew has settled to the satisfaction of all the politicians that Gov. Morton has decided to enter the Presidential lists.

Mr. Depew said last night that he was not at liberty to speak as to what the Governor's plans were in reference to the matter, but that he was quite certain that the Governor would not put any obstacles in the way of any of his friends who desired to secure delegates for him in other States.

"New-York State," said Mr. Depew, "is solid for the Governor for the Presidency, and I am sure that he will be very strong in other States."

Mr. Depew said that the only two objections that had been offered to the Governor as the Republican Presidential candidate were that of his age and the Populistic argument that Gov. Morton was a leader of business and financial affairs in the East. But, Mr. Depew said, Bismarck, Thiers, and Gladstone had been at the head of the Governments of their respective countries when well advanced in years.

As to the Populistic sentiment that might be leveled against Mr. Morton as a candidate, Mr. Depew said that he thought the sentiment was weakening, and that he noticed this from the many recent failures of Populistic newspapers.

"Very soon," continued Mr. Depew, "the Populistic-journalistic graveyard will have the sign of 'Standing room only' in it."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller said, in speaking of the candidacy of Gov. Morton:

"New-York State has a candidate of its own now, and Gov. Morton will be a very formidable candidate. He will have a large number of delegates from other States."

James S. Clarkson of Iowa was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Of course, Mr. Clarkson is for Mr. Allison of Iowa for President. That is, Mr. Allison is his first choice, but he wants to be in with the winner, just as Mr. Platt does.

Mr. Clarkson has been South, and he said that in talks with Republicans in Texas, Tennessee, and Alabama he found that Mr. Morton was very popular, and he was of the opinion that he would have some delegates from each of those States. This struck some of the politicians as curious, and they began discussing a Presidential slate which was made up in this way: For President—Morton of New-York; for Vice President—Allison of Iowa.

BRADLEY'S PLATE IS OUT.

Kentucky's Governor Would Take a Place on the National Ticket.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 1.—An important political conference was held yesterday by twenty-five or thirty of the most prominent Republicans in the State. The object was to canvass the situation and discuss the advisability of putting Gov. Bradley forward as a candidate for a place on the National ticket.

After a discussion of some length the Governor was called in and acquainted with the nature of the proceedings. He said that he was in the hands of his friends, and that whatever action they took would be satisfactory to him. It has been the crowning ambition of his life, he said, to be Governor of Kentucky, and now that this had been gratified he was not a candidate for any other office. He assured his friends that he appreciated their interest in his political future, and said he hoped always to merit the confidence and esteem of his party. The conference adjourned to meet again, when it is understood some definite action will be taken.

Congressman Albert S. Berry of the Sixth District is announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

POLICEMEN LOST IN FLATLANDS

Brooklyn Peace Guardians Found Six Miles off Their Posts.

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn sent fifteen policemen Tuesday night to Flatlands to look after that territory, beginning at midnight, for at that hour the place ceased to be a town and became the Thirty-second Ward of Brooklyn.

The regular Flatbush policemen were unable to act, as the Supreme Court had enjoined their being sworn in on application of ex-Captain Hendrickson, who claims to have been illegally dismissed as Captain of the Flatlands Police Department.

Capt. Worth and his men made the city police as comfortable as possible, and even showed them their posts. When the city police went on duty at midnight, Sergeant Knipe, who was in command, instructed them to be very careful, as the field was a new one.

The men were to return at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but at 9 o'clock two of the men had not come back. Two mounted policemen were sent after them. After a long search the delinquent policemen were found.

They were still on patrol duty, and were angry with themselves and everybody else. They were lost. They had traveled, as they supposed, on their respective posts, but in reality had wandered away from their posts, and when found were just six miles away from where they were supposed to have been.

THE TAMMANY "OPEN PRIMARIES"

Will Be Held Next Monday Night—All Democrats Urged to Vote.

The "open primaries" will be held by Tammany next Monday night.

Invitations have been sent out from Tammany Hall asking all Democrats to vote and urging Democrats who are already interested to interest others in the primaries. The leaders want to get out a big vote this year because under the primary laws the poll list must be filed in the County Clerk's office.

There is much discussion going on in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Assembly Districts as to whether the members of the Delany faction and the McManus faction should be allowed to vote at the primaries. The Delany faction in the Eleventh District bolted the regular Democratic nominee for the Assembly, and Mr. McManus ran as an opposition candidate to Senator O'Sullivan in the Nineteenth Senate District, and succeeded in electing a Republican, Mr. Page.

However, both of these factions ostensibly supported Democrats, and if their adherents swear that they are Democrats it is difficult to see how the primary inspectors can refuse their votes without subjecting themselves to arrest. Tammany has decreed that the primaries shall be held under the law.

CALL AT THE WHITE HOUSE

New Year's Reception of the President and Mrs. Cleveland.

FIVE THOUSAND VISITORS GREETED

Foreign Diplomats, Supreme Court Justices, and Congressmen Pay Their Respects.

CABINET LADIES ASSIST IN RECEIVING

Gorgeous Gowns Worn by Members of the Fair Sex—The Notables Who Were in Attendance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland shook nearly 5,000 people by the hand to-day. The New Year's reception, which commenced at the stroke of 11 o'clock, closed a few minutes after 2 o'clock, and during that period there was scarcely a cessation of five minutes. The official grandees had the first hour of it all to themselves. After that the reception was like any other public event at the White House. Rich and poor were alike, and entered in the order they presented themselves.

One New Year's reception is very much like another. The weather conditions were perfect, and the temperature of the White House was kept at a comfortable degree. The rooms were not burdened with flowers. There was not room for them, and such as did take up any floor space were in the way. Before the house got too crowded the effect of the flowers, the pretty new furniture, and the general air of freshness made the old mansion very attractive. All the old-fashioned flowers, the red and white camellias, wax plants, and primroses from the conservatories were conspicuous in the adorning. The brightest spots were the mantels of the Blue Parlor, one of which was banked with red camellias and the other with white camellias and hyacinth stalks.

The Receiving Party.

The receiving party came down stairs at 11 o'clock. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were together. The Vice President escorted Mrs. Olney, and the members of the Cabinet and their ladies followed. Besides Secretary and Mrs. Olney there were present Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, Secretary and Miss Morton, and Secretary Smith. Mrs. Smith was absent, owing to her little girl's continued illness, and Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, was absent because she will not take part in social affairs at all this Winter owing to her mourning.

When the reception began Secretary Olney presented the Diplomatic Corps, and after that body had been received, Col. Wilson made the introductions to the President and Lieut. Gilmore to Mrs. Cleveland. There was scarcely a notable absentee from the Diplomatic Corps.

With the promptness which is their characteristic, the foreigners were all gathered fifteen minutes before their reception. The splendid court dresses, dashing military uniforms, and the jeweled orders and decorations on the gentlemen made the ladies' dresses seem sombre. The corps is so large at present, and was received in such a leisurely way, that the brilliant pageant was twenty minutes or more passing the President.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador and the dean of the corps, preceded his colleagues. His hearty handshake with the President, his deep obeisance to Mrs. Cleveland, and the courtly bows with which he greeted each lady in the receiving line caused his progress to receive more than its usual attention. He was accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and the Misses Pauncefote, Viscount and Viscountess Gough, the Earl of Westmeath, Mr. Bax-Ironside, and the other members of the Embassy.

The Ambassadors Presented.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenôtre and the members of their Embassy, the Italian Ambassador and the Baroness Fava, with the Marquis Malaspina, and Count Vinci of their Embassy, and the German Ambassador and Baroness Thielman, with several members of the Embassy, preceded the Ministers, who were headed by the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero.

Prominent in the throng of diplomats was the Chinese Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Yang. The latter had the "cutest" of "Happy New Year's" for her acquaintances. Her costume was gorgeously embroidered, and her cap was adorned over the ears with yellow and red roses. Another Minister, whose personality was a particular matter of interest, was Mr. Andrade, the Venezuelan representative. The Brazilian Minister, Mr. Mendonca, was accompanied by Mme. Mendonca and Mr. and Mrs. Mario Mendonca.

The number of Americans among the ladies of the corps is rather a feature at present. Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister; Mme. Mendonca, Mme. Patenôtre, wife of the French Ambassador; Mme. Rengifo, wife of the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires; Mme. Dominguez, wife of the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, and Mme. Kuagenhjelm of the Swedish Legation are some of them.

The Supreme Court was represented by the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Audrey. They had with them the Rev. Dr. Weston of New-York, a venerable relative. Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Justice Harlan and the Misses Harlan, Justice Brewer, Justice Brown, and Miss Pitts, were in the group which followed the Diplomatic Corps.

Congressmen Present.

The attendance of Senators and Representatives was up to the usual mark. Senator Sherman long since acquired the habit of shaking hands with the President the first day of the year, and never fails in the duty. Speaker Reed is a reception devotee also, and brought his young daughter along with him. The New-York Senators were conspicuous by their absence.

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DO YOU make doughnuts this way?

Sift 1 quart of flour, 1 saltspoonful salt, 1 saltspoonful ground nutmeg or cinnamon, 2 rounding teaspoonfuls baking powder together. Beat 2 eggs; add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 teaspoonfuls melted Cottolene. Stir these into the flour, roll and cut into shape. Have kettle ¾ full of Cottolene—at just the right heat—and fry the doughnuts in it for 3 minutes.

For frying, Cottolene must be *hot*, but don't let it get hot enough to smoke or it will be burned and spoiled. To find if it is hot enough, test it by throwing into it a single drop of water. When at just the heat, the water will *pop*. Get the genuine.

The Cottolene trade-marks are "*Cottolene*" and *a steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.*

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, NEW YORK.

Representatives McClellan and Curtis did the honors for the Congressional delegation.

The District notables, the Commissioners, and judiciary were fully represented.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a gown of striped satin, mauve, and white, with moire effects. The bodice, which had a high collar of wrinkled satin, had an elaborately embroidered vest and revers, faced with lace. A diamond brooch was worn. Diamond side combs were in her hair, and a tuck comb with a diamond spray across the top. She looked rather pale when she came down stairs, but the heat and excitement sent the color back to her cheeks, and she looked as handsome as ever. Following her sensible custom, her right hand was ungloved, and her handshake lost none of its friendly vigor. When the reception was over she did not exhibit the fatigue which the President really felt from standing so long in one position.

The Vice President was accompanied by four unusually pretty girls, his two daughters and two nieces. All were in light, pretty toilets. Miss Letitia, the débutante daughter, wore pale yellow Dresden silk, with rosebuds in the lace garniture around the bodice.

Gowns of the Cabinet Ladies.

Mrs. Olney was elegantly gowned in gray satin and mauve velvet. Mrs. Lamont wore white. The skirt was of broadcloth edged with a band of sable. The bodice was of white satin and entirely covered with real antique lace of a handsome pattern. The front of the waist had a pleated fold of satin embroidered in a flower design, with parts of it painted. The puffed sleeves, which reached to the elbow, were striped with cloth bands, similarly ornamented. A diamond crescent brooch and other diamond ornaments were worn.

The two new ladies in the Cabinet, Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Postmaster General, and Mrs. Harmon, wife of the Attorney General, were in the receiving line for the first time. Mrs. Wilson wore for her initial appearance pale blue brocaded satin.

Mrs. Harmon is a handsome woman. Her hair is slightly tinged with gray. She has a most cordial manner. Her gown was of lavender brocade, with velvet and point lace trimming.

Among the diplomatic ladies some elegant visiting costumes were worn. Lady Pauncefote wore black and green velvet; Mme. Patenôtre a tailor dress of French gray cloth, with a big black hat. Mme. Romero wore a Paris dress of Dresden silk striped with velvet. The bodice was made of spangled black guipure lace over light-green satin. Mme. Mendonça was in marine blue velvet, trimmed with Russian sable, and Baroness Von Thielmann wore claret velvet and sable.

In the receiving party were ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, who held a regular court of their own. They are guests at the White House, and will be present to-morrow night at the Cabinet dinner, returning to New-York Friday.

Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Hitt, Miss Harmon, Mrs. George B. McClellan of New-York, Mrs. Daniels of New-York, Mrs. Mills, and Miss Brice were some of the large receiving party in the Blue Room. Most of the Cabinet ladies remained with the President and Mrs. Cleveland until the close of the public reception.

CABINET OFFICERS RECEIVE.

The Secretaries and Their Wives Keep Open House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The diplomatic breakfast given at the residence of the Secretary of State was the handsomest entertainment of its kind in many years past. The Olney residence is commodious and most artistic in its arrangements. When the foreigners arrived they were presented to the Secretary and Mrs. Olney by Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill. When breakfast was announced the British Ambassador escorted Mrs. Olney to the dining room, the Secretary following with Lady Pauncefote. All the ladies were seated around the dining room and the picture gallery which adjoins it. An elaborate collation of hot and cold dishes, with champagne, was served.

The scene was a charming one. Each room has superb decorative features, and the picture gallery is most interesting. Mrs. Minot, the widowed daughter of the Secretary, assisted her parents.

Mrs. Olney held a public reception at 2 o'clock. She was assisted by Mrs. and Miss Uhl, wife and daughter of the Assistant Secretary of State; Mrs. and Miss Rockhill, Mrs. and Miss Gray, Mrs. and Miss Sheridan, Mrs. Arnold Hague, Miss Nellie Hunt, Miss Alice Lee of Boston, Miss Pendleton, Miss Audrey Pauncefote, daughter of the British Ambassador; Miss Anderson, Miss Keats Rodgers, Miss Cockrell, and Miss Tuckerman.

The Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson received visitors at the Normandie Hotel. Three large parlors on the first floor were adorned with plants and flowers, a stringed orchestra played, and a collation was served.

Mrs. Stevenson wore black silk crepon, trimmed with chiffon. She was assisted by her daughters, the Misses Stevenson; Mrs. M. T. Scott, her sister, and the Misses Scott, Mrs. and Miss Call, wife and daughter of Senator Call; Mrs. Palmer, wife of Senator Palmer; Mrs. Wendling and the Misses Wendling, Mrs. Morrison, and Miss Fordyce.

The reception was a crowded one from start to close.

Secretary and Mrs. Lamont had a brilliant gathering at their house. All the army officers, headed by Gen. Miles, were among the first to pay their respects, and during the entire afternoon the drawing rooms were crowded. Very elaborate floral decorations were everywhere in evidence. The walls of the drawing rooms were sprayed with wild smilax. A bountiful collation was served in the dining room, and a mandolin orchestra played. Mrs. Lamont had Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Lieber, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Staunton, Mrs. Craighill, Mrs. Greely, Mrs. Classon, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Bugher, the Misses Breckinridge, Miss Cassel, Miss Hurst, Miss Curtis, Miss Aline Wilcox, Miss Cabell, Miss Davis, Miss Pitts, Miss Carson, Miss Boardman, Mrs. Josephine Patten, and Miss Julie Edie to assist in entertaining. Miss Florence Bryant of New-York, who is here for a visit to Mrs. Lamont, also assisted.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon had a largely attended reception from 2 o'clock. It was their first Washington entertainment. They have a large and tastefully arranged house, and it was thronged with callers. Mrs. Harmon has two daughters to assist her—Mrs. Edmund Wright of Philadelphia, who is here for the Winter, and Miss Harmon. Assisting these ladies to-day were Miss Corbin, daughter of Col. Corbin; Miss Whitney, sister of Assistant Attorney General Whitney; Mrs. Dickerson, wife of Assistant Attorney General Dickerson, and Miss Conrad, daughter of the Solicitor General.

The Secretary of the Navy and Miss Herbert also received. Part of the Marine Band played in the conservatory back of the drawing rooms. Miss Herbert and her sister were assisted by Mrs. Ramsay, wife of Admiral Ramsay; Mrs. F. P. B. Sands, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Mulligan, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Hugh Legare, and the Misses Williams, Patten, Wallach, De Peyster, Poor, and Jackson.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton extended a cordial welcome to callers at their apartments at the Portland. They were assisted by Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Coombs of Brooklyn, Mrs. Dabney, and Miss Bright.

There were no receptions at the homes of the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Wilson, son of the Postmaster General, is somewhat improved from his recent illness, which threatened to be very serious, and Mrs. Hoke Smith is worn out attending her little girl, who continues quite sick.

The old custom of keeping open house has almost completely died out. Throughout the West End baskets were tied on the doorbells, and, while the men were making the rounds, few houses other than in the official list were entered. The day was so fine that most of the callers went afoot, and the streets around Jackson and McPherson Squares, in which direction most of the Cabinet houses are situated, were very gay in consequence.

CELEBRATE THEIR FREEDOM

AFRO-AMERICAN CITIZENS OBSERVE EMANCIPATION DAY.

Speeches Telling of the Progress of the Colored Race and Paying Tribute to President Lincoln.

Hereafter the Afro-American citizens of this city will celebrate the anniversaries of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. About two months ago several young men organized the Young Men's Civic League, the purpose of which is to keep up interest in "Emancipation day." The first celebration was held last night, when about 300 colored persons assembled in the old St. Mark's Church, 147 West Forty-eighth Street, and listened to speeches. President A. R. Mayor of the league, in opening the meeting, said: "It has been the custom of nations at all times to set aside days to commemorate certain vitally important events. We celebrate the Fourth of July because of the Declaration of Independence, Washington's birthday, and Memorial Day. We wish to commemorate the day which gave us our freedom. To-day it is thirty-three years since Abraham Lincoln struck the shackles from our limbs."

The Rev. P. Butler Thompkins of St. James's Presbyterian Church was Chairman of the meeting. The oration, "The Day," was delivered by Attorney James D. Carr. He said:

"It is seldom one sees the birth of a nation or the cradling of a people. How momentous, then, is the time which has witnessed the transition of the sable race from the primeval forest to the bosom of twentieth century civilization.

"A century ago little was known of Africa. Egypt had been known, because from it had come the civilization of the world. But what of our people? Their past was like a sealed book. Then man's cupidity led to exploration, until the once Dark Continent became an open book.

"Fiction says the dark skin is the sign of degradation, but history tells a different tale. In the track of the white sails which brought explorers to Africa came slavery, immorality, and degradation. There men's liberty had been like the mountain air. They had been men. They were brought here and made brutes. In spite of their disadvantages, however, the brutes began to feel their manhood and womanhood, and began a march in human progress which some day will provoke the wonder of the world.

"In the history of the struggle for freedom from England, besides Washington, Prescott, Gates, Putnam, and Warren, there is a place for the black man. In the times which tried men's souls he freely offered up his life on the altar of his adopted country.

"The first blood shed in the Revolutionary War was that of a negro. The first blood shed in the civil war was that of a negro. The first troops to enter Petersburg and Richmond were negroes. The last shots fired against Lee at Appomattox were from negro troops. The last shots fired in the war were fired by negro troops in Texas."

The Rev. W. L. Lawton, a venerable man, who had been a companion of Frederick Douglass, spoke on the "Abolitionists," recalling personal experiences during the struggle for the emancipation of the slaves.

Addresses were also made by John Henderson, T. McC. Stewart, the Rev. Ernest Lyon of St. Mark's Church, the Rev. Dr. Caldwell of Zion's Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Daniel W. Wisher of Mount Olivet Baptist Church.

Those present manifested much interest in the day and the celebration. Every tribute to Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, or other leaders of the emancipation movement was received with hearty applause.

The emancipation proclamation was read by Thomas A. Morton, and the reading was frequently interrupted by applause. The American flag was conspicuously displayed on the stage, and "America" and other National airs were sung in chorus.

After the exercises there was an informal reception, and the idea of an annual celebration received hearty commendation.

THE DUNLAP SOCIETY IS REORGANIZED

A Paper upon Early American Theatres—First Publication of New Series.

A plan for the reorganization of the Dunlap Society has been perfected under the direction of a committee composed of John H. V. Arnold, Samuel P. Avery, William Carey, Beverly Chew, Augustin Daly, Charles P. Daly, John Drew, Charles B. Foote, Daniel Frohman, David P. Griswold, J. Henry Harper, Laurence Hutton, Joseph N. Ireland, Brayton Ives, Joseph Jefferson, William L. Keese, Thomas J. McKee, Henry Marquand, Brander Matthews, Albert M. Palmer, J. Hampden Robb, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Douglas Taylor, Evert Jansen Wendell, and Francis Wilson.

It is intended to continue, permanently, private publications of dramatic and American interest, to be printed at the De Vinne Press, in style, size and type corresponding with those already issued by the society in its first series, one signed and numbered copy of each print or pamphlet to be sent to each subscriber.

The first publication of the revived Dunlap Society will be issued in the Spring of 1896, and will probably be a paper upon "Early American Theatres" by Charles P. Daly, with appropriate illustrations.

At a meeting of the committee the following officers were selected: Douglas Taylor, President; Daniel Frohman, Treasurer; Evert Jansen Wendell, Secretary.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO STEAL DIAMONDS

A Thief Captured by a Crowd of Citizens in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 1.—A man, accompanied by a woman, walked into J. J. Hollis's jewelry establishment last night. The man said he wanted to purchase a New Year's present for his wife, and a tray filled with diamonds was set before him. The woman was hard to please, and the stranger finally requested her to call her father. A few minutes after he seized the tray and started for the street, followed by the jeweler, who gave the alarm. Within five minutes 500 people were chasing the thief. Albert Nelson, the first man to seize him, received a charge of snuff in his face, while the second, Simon Keiser, barely escaped a handful of red pepper.

The thief was finally captured, and six of the diamonds were found concealed in his cap. The remainder, valued at $500, are still missing. The prisoner registered as Richard Wilson, although he admitted this is not his name.

He gives his home as New-York and his occupation as that of a clothing cutter.

CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzales Quesada, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orian C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited; address as above.

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MANY TEAS AND FEASTS

Reception by Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations.

NEW YEAR'S DINNERS FOR THE POOR

Dr. Jacob Hartmann's Practical Hospitality—Friendless Girls Fed—The City's Prisoners Not Forgotten.

Many teas and receptions marked the observance of New Year's Day yesterday in this city, but the number was much less than in past years.

There were few formal receptions in private houses but there was much informal visiting, just as there has been in all the years since the old Knickerbocker fashion of New-Year's calls went out of vogue. Some of the minor clubs provided entertainment for their members and guests, but most of these organizations ignored the day entirely.

The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations held receptions, and their many friends enjoyed musical entertainments and refreshments.

Many of the charitable institutions gave their inmates special dinners, and otherwise observed the birth of the new year. In some of the city institutions the prisoners were not forgotten, but there were no such elaborate preparations for their entertainment as on Christmas Day.

Dr. Jacob Hartmann continued his practice of giving substantial meals to the poor, and served 1,000 meals to men, women, and children.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS' GUESTS.

Receptions by the Young Men's and Young Women's Organizations.

The New Year's receptions held yesterday by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations were largely attended by the friends of the organizations, and the entertainments given were highly enjoyed.

The hall of the Young Women's Christian Association at 7 East Fifteenth Street was filled with guests several times between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. The reception was given for the Women's Bible Class, which meets every Sunday afternoon. The ground floor of the building was made very attractive with Christmas greens and fresh flowers. The guests were received in the parlor by the Chaplain, Miss Boheny, after which they were invited to take seats in the hall, where an entertaining continuous programme was furnished by Harry Peckham, monologuist, with musical selections by Giesemann's Orchestra.

Each audience, after its share of this entertainment, was invited to another room, where tea tables, brilliant with silver, flowers, and candles, were presided over by members of the association. Chocolate, lemonade, tea, and cakes were served in the usual informal fashion of afternoon teas. The sociability and enjoyment of the occasion were an auspicious accompaniment for the hearty New Year's greetings which were exchanged on all sides by the many women present. The Bible class was one of the earliest branches of the work of this association, whose twenty-fifth anniversary will soon be celebrated.

The Young Men's Christian Association, assisted by members of the Ladies' Committee, held a reception in Association Building, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until late in the evening.

Over 1,500 persons attended the reception. They were received by the Ladies' Committee, headed by Mrs. Wood, in the parlor, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion.

In the reading room the Harman Mandolin Trio and Mrs. Andersen and others gave an informal concert from 3 to 5 o'clock. In the lecture room refreshments were served by a corps of pretty girls during the afternoon.

All the rooms in the building were handsomely decorated, and a corps of ushers were assiduous in their attentions to the guests.

The members of the gymnastic classes gave an exhibition in the evening in the gymnasium, under the direction of Director L. E. Ballard.

The Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association kept open house in its spacious building at 5 and 7 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The exercises of the day began in the gymnasium at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a game of basket ball was played, to the delight of the spectators. Then came an exhibition of water color paintings, curios, photographs, and microscopic specimens, which was received with interest by the many visitors.

The ladies of the Reception Committee held a reception in the parlors of the building at 4 o'clock, when refreshments were served. The reception was enlivened with choice music.

DR. JACOB HARTMANN'S BOUNTY.

One Thousand Meals Served to Needy Men, Women, and Children.

Few of the New Year's receptions in this big city attracted a larger or more appreciative attendance than that given by Dr. Jacob Hartmann, at his residence, 267 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Dr. Hartmann's callers were all very poor folks, and very many of them must have been very hungry, for they waited in line, shivering and wan-faced, for from two to three hours in the wind-swept street, until the noon hour, when the doctor's hospitality took the practical form of a New Year's gift consisting of a goodly portion of bread, cooked corned beef, milk, cheese, and apples. There was not a comfortable overcoat or cloak among them all. There were women shivering in threadbare shawls, a mockery of protection against the chilly blasts; children insufficiently clad, and men vainly endeavoring to appear impervious to the cold in garments of shreds and patches. It was a pitiful sight; a sight for those who are skeptical regarding the actual misery in this great city.

No one really in need would have endured the humiliation—the physical suffering—of those folks in the long line, who were waiting for food.

The fare offered, while bountiful to the needy ones, was not sufficient to attract those unworthy human parasites who live upon charity.

Dr. Hartmann and eight or ten assistants began to give out the food precisely at noon. The doctor had provided 1,000 meals. He had issued no tickets, and the food was given to all comers until the supply was exhausted. The distribution did not end until nearly 4 o'clock.

The recipients of the doctor's bounty were from all sections of the city, even from the remote portion of the east side. They were patient and orderly in waiting, and there was a pronounced sentiment of gratitude for Dr. Hartmann's beneficence. This was the third annual reception of the kind that Dr. Hartmann has given.

"How did you come to inaugurate this charity?" he was asked.

"There was much suffering in 1893 among the poor," he said, "and I felt called upon to do my share for them. I believe I could do more actual good with the limited funds I could spare in the manner I have adopted. My first distribution of food was in 1893. I found that it resulted in much good, and I have continued the plan since. I believe there is a great field for similar personal work, no matter what may be said to the contrary."

DINNERS AT THE DAY STAR HOME.

Over 400 Friendless Girls and Women Welcomed and Fed.

Over 400 friendless and unfortunate young girls and women were provided with a bountiful New Year's dinner at the Day Star Industrial Home, 213 West Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday.

Sister Charlotte (Mrs. E. G. Draper), assisted by a number of other charitable workers, was busy from noon until nearly 6 o'clock P. M. attending to the wants of the many callers. No caller went away dinnerless.

The Day Star Industrial Home has for its object the care of homeless girls and women, the reformation of those who have gone astray, and the obtaining of work for the willing and worthy. It was founded by Mrs. Draper, who was at one time connected with the Florence Mission.

The Day Star Home has grown constantly in effectiveness. The committees now in charge are: Management—John Huyler, C. F. Meek, C. N. Crittenton, A. W. Dennett, F. T. Hopkins, Anderson Fowler, S. H. Hadley, and E. G. Draper; Ladies—Mrs. Meek, Mrs. Dr. McDonald, Mrs. Huyler, and Mrs. Ruggles; Advisory Board of Pastors—The Rev. Dr. R. W. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson, the Rev. Dr. F. M. North.

ROAST BEEF IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

Music and Refreshments for Prisoners in the Tombs.

The prisoners in the Ludlow Street Jail were treated to a roast beef dinner yesterday in honor of the New Year.

Religious services were conducted in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Lindsay, and the Ellmore sisters gave a musical programme.

The usual prison fare was served in the Tombs yesterday for breakfast, and the inmates were given no intimation that there would be any change in the routine for the day.

A large number of the prisoners attended mass in the morning, which was celebrated in the chapel by Father Conniff. Later there was a Presbyterian service, presided over by the Rev. Sidney Law of Staten Island.

An Episcopal service was conducted in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey. This service was followed by a concert under the auspices of the Prison Guild. The 496 prisoners listened with great attention and applauded an entertaining programme, arranged by Mrs. G. H. Wynkoop, President, and Mrs. Beekman De Puyster, Secretary, of the guild. The volunteers were John Francis Gilder, Miss Martha Briggs, Miss Winifred Rogers, W. S. Weeden, Mrs. Walton Townsend, Master Charles Meehan, Max Sternsdorf, Mrs. Arthur C. Taylor, and H. T. Burleigh.

After the concert the prisoners were given grapes, apples, candy, and cake. These were presented by Mrs. Mary Doyle, who has for years provided delicacies for the prisoners in the Tombs on New Year's Day.

Extra Food in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The prisoners in Sing Sing Prison had extra relishes for breakfast to-day—sausages and mashed potatoes, with bread, tea, and coffee. Then they took an hour's exercise in marching by companies around the prison yard.

After this they were marched to their cells, there to remain until to-morrow morning, when they will go to work. They had the privilege, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, to exercise their lungs, sing, shout, and make as much noise as they chose. They took advantage of the license.

AN ALLEGED FLORIDA MURDERER

Max Bock Caught in Brooklyn—Said to Have Killed a Man and His Wife.

For a murder committed at Lawty, Bradford County, Fla., June 21, 1894, the Brooklyn police yesterday arrested, on a requisition, Max Bock, twenty-five years old, of 105 Hamburg Avenue, that city, who is a druggist.

Information was obtained that Bock was in Brooklyn, and Sheriff E. E. Johns of Bradford County, Fla., and State Attorney A. C. Hartridge, went to Brooklyn with requisition papers issued by the Governor of Florida, which were countersigned by Gov. Morton.

The papers were given to Detective Sergts. Rorke and Daly, who started out yesterday morning, and succeeded in arresting Bock just as he was leaving home. He was taken to the Adams Street Police Station, where he was locked up. He will be arraigned before Justice Gaynor [illegible] the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning.

The story the Brooklyn police have obtained of the murder is that in the night of June 21, 1894, Bock shot and killed Gustavus A. Drodshagen, and also his wife, Amelia. He shot the husband in the back of the head, and the woman in the right eye.

After he had killed them he is said to have stolen $900 that they had in the house, and then made his escape. He went to Brooklyn, where he married, eight months ago, a woman named Steinert, with whom he was living when he was arrested.

The Drodshagens left an estate of $25,000, and they had no children. The authorities of Bradford County were puzzled as to who had committed the murder, and it is said the first clue was obtained when Bock put in a claim for the $25,000. An investigation was begun, and persons who knew Bock told the story of the crime and the whereabouts of Bock.

A Busy Hospital.

"Hudson Street Hospital has had a busy year," said Superintendent H. A. Knoll yesterday. "There were 21,679 dressing cases, a decrease of 435 from the year previous; 3,142 ambulance cases were responded to, an increase over 1894 of 330, or nearly one per day. On the 1st of January, 1895, 40, and on the second day of the same month 80, dressing cases were disposed of, while yesterday (New Year's Day) the number was about 50."

Mr. Knoll stated that over 80 per cent. of the dressing cases in the dispensary were directly due to intoxicants.

The Brooklyn Trolley Again.

While John Mack, twenty-five years old, of 524 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was driving a truck across Seventh Avenue at Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, last evening, Trolley Car No. 127 of the Seventh Avenue line ran into the truck. Mack was thrown into the street. His head was severely injured, as was also his spine. He was taken to the Seney Hospital.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BIJOU—The School Girl—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CHICKERING HALL—Recital—8:30.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—New Superba—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville: Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Queen's Necklace—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ferdinand's Marriage Contract—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from The New-York Times's thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	20	31	34
6 A. M.	19	29	33
9 A. M.	19	30	33
12 M.	24	29	31
4 P. M.	26	30	32
6 P. M.	25	28	31
9 P. M.	23	26	29
12 P. M.	22	25	28

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 37.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 28.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 22.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years....................33.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7. Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are all able and ripe-minded men. In appointing Justice **Brewer** to be a member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, President **Cleveland** has probably chosen that one of them all who is best fitted for the special work the commission has to do. His participation in the inquiry to be undertaken by the commission will give weight and authority to its finding. Judge **Alvey**, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, makes a further contribution of judicial quality to the commission. The acute mind of Mr. **Coudert** will be of the utmost service in helping the commission to arrive at the original historical facts. President **Daniel C. Gilman** of Johns Hopkins and Mr. **Andrew D. White**, ex-President of Cornell University, are men of learning, accustomed to the work of research and equipped for it, fair-minded, philosophical, clear-headed, and altogether worthy of the trust committed to them by the President.

So far as we can see, this is an absolutely impartial commission and competent for the work it has to do.

But the labors of the commission will consume months. We advise everybody, meanwhile, to read with diligent attention the sound and comprehensive history of the Monroe doctrine, which we publish upon our first page this morning from the pen of Prof. **John Bach McMaster** of the University of Pennsylvania, author of the brilliant "History of the People of the United States," of which the fifth and concluding volume will shortly be published by the **Appletons**.

The Times has believed it to be an important part of its duty to give its readers all obtainable information about the origin and meaning of the Monroe doctrine. Prof. **McMaster**'s paper is the best exposition of the subject that has ever been published.

FEATURES OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Gov. **Morton** is a plain statement of the condition of certain of the affairs of the State, and is peculiarly free from an aggressive or positive tone on any subject. Many matters are commended to the attention of the Legislature, with some general intimation of the proper policy to be pursued, but there is a singular lack of specific recommendations in most cases as to details or even the general features of legislation.

In speaking of the need of completing the State system for the care of the insane by providing for taking in the institutions of this city in substantially the way proposed in the bill of last year, the Governor takes clear ground in an unobtrusive parenthesis upon a point that provoked some criticism of Mayor **Strong** last year. Referring to last year's bill, he remarks that the Mayor of New-York did not "act upon" it, ("as required by the Constitution,") and therefore the measure "never came under Executive jurisdiction." That is a quiet way of disposing of that little controversy.

The Governor gives a brief statement of the report of the Prison Commission on the convict labor question, and commends the "detailed report and recommendations" to "thoughtful attention" without presenting any views of his own. He makes some practical suggestions, the wisdom of which is obvious, regarding the care of insane criminals and the provisions of a special place for the confinement and execution of persons condemned to the penalty of death.

In general but favorable terms he refers to the plan for improving the canals and takes occasion to commend "the administration of the canal system during the past year." A subject upon which something more definite might have been expected is that of excise legislation, but the only thing with which he seemed to be impressed is the desirability of reducing the number of places at which intoxicating liquors are sold in this State. He does not say whether he would do this by high license or by a heavy tax, or by a direct limitation of the number of such places, and on the question of special interest just now, that of relaxing the provisions of the present law in regard to Sunday selling, he has nothing whatever to say. There is a similar lack of definiteness and of positiveness in the slight reference to the Greater New-York scheme. The Governor merely refers to the lack of legislative action last year and the special interest of half the population of the State in the subject, and then recommends that "earnest and careful consideration" be given to it, and "some conclusive action be taken" at the present session.

The message is characterized throughout by this non-committal tone with reference to subjects upon which there are differences of opinion, and is definite only regarding matters free from dispute. There is a total absence of criticism, and a general tone of easy satisfaction and hopefulness that is quite soothing. Mr. **Morton** is certainly not engaged at present in stirring things up.

THE SOLUTION OF OUR FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

It would be a happy consummation if it could be made clear to our people and the world at large that nature, law, and fortunate political conditions are about to solve the monetary difficulties of the United States by an inevitable process. What seems misfortune may appear, when examined, to be our salvation. For the first time since the year 1878 the Resumption act is again in full beneficent operation; the redemption of legal-tender notes is practical retirement despite the law of 1878, which required their reissue. The coming purchase of $200,000,000 worth of gold must result in one of two conditions. Either the gold will remain in the Treasury and continue to secure the credit of our Government, or it will be withdrawn by the presentation of legal-tender notes for redemption. The business men of the country ought to understand that the second result, which is now the chief cause of apprehension, gives what is practically the only opportunity to bring our Government into an impregnable financial condition. It seems to have been forgotten that the legal-tender notes of the Government are not unlimited in quantity, and that we are about to arrive at a point where the entire issue may be buried in the Treasury vaults, and the country thus be relieved of the incubus which has crushed our credit ever since the repeal of the Sherman act.

There are at present $483,000,000 of Government notes in existence, each one of which, if in circulation, must be redeemed in gold on presentation at the Treasury of the United States. Of these notes, $104,000,000 have within the last three years accumulated in the Treasury and are now powerless to do further harm. This has been accomplished by the sale of bonds, until now but $379,000,000 remain to do their destructive work. As the revenues of the Government are now substantially equal to the expenditures, the future sale of bonds under existing law performs the single function of imprisoning these robbers of our National credit. If $200,000,000 of gold are now or in the not distant future to be received in return for bonds, and this gold is withdrawn from our Treasury by the presentation of demand notes for redemption, there will then remain but $179,000,000 for future use in depleting the Treasury. Whether this process, which we now regard as threatening to our prosperity, is a blessing or a misfortune may be best tested by the conditions which will exist when a further bond sale of $179,000,000 shall have been completed. When the gold then purchased shall have been withdrawn by the redemption of legal-tender and Treasury notes, every one of these notes will have been retired and our Government will no longer be at the mercy of these marauders. In other words, if there is no change in existing conditions, the policy of President **Cleveland**'s Administration will have been fully executed without the intervention of Congress, the banking powers of the Treasury will have been wiped out, the Resumption act will have completed its work, and our monetary system will have been brought back substantially to the basis provided in the Constitution. And this process is the one which seems inevitable, and therefore to be contemplated in the calculation of our future business opportunities. If it be true that the continued withdrawals of gold from the Treasury are to be the blessed instruments of our relief, it is equally true that the present attitude of Congress can work only for good. The forces which are hostile to the betterment of our monetary system and to the National credit are hopelessly divided.

The Republican Party has delivered over the Finance Committee of the Senate to the silverites and rendered impossible the passage of any sound-money bills which the House might devise.

The President stands like a stone wall as a barrier against new silver legislation.

This fortunate dead-lock continuing, we may reasonably hope that within the two years before the gathering of the Fifty-fifth Congress the currency question will have been taken out of politics by the saving aid of bond sales and legal-tender redemption.

As the process described seems reasonably certain, what ground is there in the present situation for any feeling save that of perfect confidence in the operation of existing laws?

There is but one hindrance to the sure operation of this process, namely, that before the full amount of bonds shall have been sold the contraction of the currency will stop the depletion of the Treasury gold. This cannot occur until our redundant currency has been reduced to its normal amount, and we shall have arrived again at the enviable point where money will ebb and flow according to the laws of trade. When that point is reached, gold will again come to us when it is needed and depart when it is not needed. The very bonds which our false system has compelled us to sell will furnish a new and sufficient basis upon which National banks can supply new currency whenever trade shall require it. Thus, the process of protecting our monetary system from the dangers of its demand notes will facilitate the note issues of National banks which the lack of suitable bonds has heretofore rendered insufficient.

But it ought not to be assumed that a monetary stringency would necessarily check the draught of Treasury gold until the last demand note of the Government has been retired. While the necessity of additional money may cause its issue by National banks or its import from abroad, the calls upon a helpless Government Treasury do not seem to be regulated by any calculable monetary laws. It is reasonable to suppose that when the business world has in immediate prospect the retirement of the mischievous legal-tender notes, every consideration of trade and even of patriotism would hasten rather than retard the beneficent process. Each issue of bonds which retires an equal amount of demand notes strengthens the credit of the Government, increases the value of the bonds, and creates firmer faith in our securities abroad, as it brings nearer the happy day when no creditor can stand at the door of the Treasury to demand the redemption of a Government promise. It seems to be more than likely that when it is once understood that the life of the greenback and the Treasury note can be easily ended, all trade and financial interests will combine to bring that life to its end. If this result is really to be desired, it can be obtained speedily by united efforts, and our business interests will view with joy and gratitude the process of withdrawing gold from the Treasury which now, from sheer misunderstanding, disturbs and alarms financial and business circles.

If this view is correct, may we not take fresh hope from this moment? When it is fully understood that the sale of bonds will retire the legal-tender notes, investors at home and abroad ought to take each issue of bonds with eagerness and at decreasing rates. With the retirement of the greenbacks nothing will remain of Government demand obligations save its current debts and silver certificates, of which only $336,000,000 are now in circulation. It may be said that for the maintenance of the credit of the Government these certificates should also be honored by payment in gold. But very slight consideration makes it evident that the silver certificates would be no threat in our system. Small notes to this amount are absolutely necessary as instruments of exchange, and the existing restriction upon the issue of National banknotes of small denominations would not only keep existing silver certificates in circulation, but would probably have to be modified because of the insufficiency of silver certificates to supply the demand for small notes.

The present situation is so promising for the redemption of our monetary system that even those who earnestly desire an amendment of the banking law may patriotically conclude to abstain from further agitation until the country shall have been relieved by bond sales from the incubus of the legal-tender and Treasury notes. The apparent impossibility of immediate legislation, even for the improvement of our banking system, may be regarded as a boon because the immediate increase of our circulating medium through new banknotes accompanying the retirement of the Government notes, might retard the healthy and natural inflow of gold which must result as soon as the volume of currency is reduced below the normal demands of trade. Therefore it is well that nothing can be done, because it is well that nothing should be done. Let commerce again take command of the money market, free from the hand of Government, which touches but to harm, and the fear of legislation be removed, which now makes the investing world doubtful of our securities. The capital of Europe will then return to our country with the tide of prosperity which will follow the redemption of our monetary system from the curse of the demand note.

George Fred Williams.

THE NEW LAUREATE.

There is a passing sentence on the present Prime Minister of Great Britain in the lately published letters of **Matthew Arnold** which gains force and timeliness from Lord **Salisbury**'s extraordinary appointment of an intraordinary Poet Laureate. "Religion he knows, and science he knows, but the immense work between the two, which is for literature to accomplish, he knows nothing of." The sentence has seemed, until this latest annotation of it, rather unduly severe. For the Marquis of **Salisbury** is the same man of whom, when he was only Viscount **Cranborne**, or possibly when he was only Lord **Robert Cecil**, **Walter Bagehot** remarked that he was the only scion of the British peerage who had proved his capacity to earn his own living, and that he had shown this capacity as a political writer. Now, unquestionably, political writing has more or less affinity with literature. Some political writing is even itself literature, whether or not it becomes so by the qualities that make it most effective as political writing. At any rate, we should expect that a statesman who has had this kind of connection with literature would take seriously the responsibility of denoting the poet whom above his fellows the British Government delighted to honor; that, at all events, he would not make a choice which would make ridiculous both the Laureateship and the object of his invidious favor.

But this is precisely what Lord **Salisbury** has done. He has not taken in the least seriously the one opportunity his office allows him of ratifying the verdict of the judges as to the comparative eminence of living English poets. In so far as the appointment does not ratify this verdict, it is at least of no account. One can imagine, indeed, that mere popularity might not be considered a final test of poetical merit by a Prime Minister who had convictions of his own, and that he might even consider it his duty to take the estimate of the remnant rather than to yield to numbers. In the last generation, for example, if **Tennyson** had not been living there would have been something to be said for the appointment of **Browning** or of **Clough** or of **Matthew Arnold**, though not one of them was ever properly a popular poet. In one or the other of these selections there might have been some eccentricity, and the act of a nation in crowning its greatest poet should not be subject to the suspicion of being a freak. "They manage these things better in France." If the French Academy had the choice of a Laureate, the choice would certainly not be ridiculous, because the French Academy represents the educated public of France. There is no such organ for the educated public of England, but if Lord **Salisbury** had inquired, for example, of the prevailing opinion in the two universities, he would have saved himself from being ridiculous. We have to recognize that the political impossibility of appointing Mr. **Swinburne** may be as constraining as the literary necessity of appointing him. To leave a vacancy in the Laureateship so long as he was alive would have been a graceful tribute to the first of living English poets. Or, if it were proper to assume that the days of Mr. **Swinburne**'s production are over, there would be a political appositeness and no literary absurdity in the appointment by an "imperial" Government of the first poet of Greater Britain, the author of "The English Flag," the "Song of the English," and the "Song of the Native-Born."

But it would be doing a great injustice to Lord **Salisbury**'s knowledge of literature, if not to the appreciation of its importance which **Matthew Arnold** imputed to him, to suppose that the appointment was made upon the ground of literary merit or to ascribe to the Prime Minister so wonderful an illusion as that his protégé is the best poet in England. In all the discussion that has taken place about the Laureateship since it was vacated by **Tennyson**'s death the name of Mr. **Austin** has not been mentioned by those who regarded the controversy as a question of poetical merit. They did not descend from the poetical aether into the denser stratum in which Mr. **Alfred Austin** moves and has his being. In fact, very few lovers of poetry who were called upon to name so many as ten of the most meritorious of living writers of English verse would think of including in them a versemaker who has not, at the age of sixty, contributed to English poetry a line that has gained currency.

The generous hospitality of Mr. **Stedman** has admitted four of Mr. **Austin**'s pieces to his "Victorian Anthology." It is clear from these that other than poetical considerations have influenced their author's appointment. It may perhaps be more easily explained by reference to the subject matter of the poem from which extracts are elsewhere given than by reference to its poetical quality. Mr. **Austin** has been an active journalist and pamphleteer on the Conservative side, and has made essays in prose fiction as well as in verse, but with no greater success. It may be said of him, as **Johnson** said of **Goldsmith**, that there is scarcely any kind of writing which he has not touched, but apparently it must be added that he has touched none which he did not render commonplace. The appointment is explicable upon the theory that Lord **Salisbury** desired to bestow upon a faithful partisan a reward for political services, and did not mind degrading the Laureateship and "putting it into politics" for that purpose. This is a substantial offense to English letters, but it is also a substantial service to Mr. **Alfred Austin**. Mankind will doubtless buy more of his volumes within the next few weeks than it has ever bought before, mainly for the purpose of finding out what manner of poet it is that Lord **Salisbury** delights to honor. Mankind will not be well advised in doing so, but Mr. **Austin** and his publishers will be gratified. The remark of **Horace** that to be among the mediocre poets is not allowed by gods or men or even booksellers is falsified as to the booksellers when the mediocre poet receives the laurel. But what is to be said of the spirit of the poetical mediocrity which, for this material advantage, is willing to be put in what for him is merely a pillory, and who bears with complacency the prospect that readers of English poetry, in looking over the list of Laureates, will skip **Tennyson** and **Wordsworth** and **Southey** and go back to **Henry James Pye** as the poetical precursor of **Alfred Austin**?

BETTER PAY IT FROM TAXES.

Senator **Cantor** introduced a bill at Albany yesterday authorizing this city to raise by an issue of bonds the money necessary to pay the arrears of State taxes for the last two years, which the Court of Appeals has lately decided that it must pay for the support of the insane.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has included the necessary amount in the city budget for this year, to be raised by taxation, and that is the best way to provide for the requirement. It is a little hard to have to pay three years' taxes for this purpose in one year, but they are taxes which should have been extended over the three years. What is yet to be paid on account of the past is only what should have been paid from the proceeds of taxation when it was due. If payment is required before this year's taxes are collected the authority exists of issuing bonds in anticipation of the collection of revenue for this as for other municipal payments.

There ought to be no additions made to the funded debt of the city on account of these arrears. What with the completion of the Croton reservoir system, the building of the East River Bridge, and the construction of rapid-transit roads, the city has sufficient use for its margin for the issue of bonds, without encroaching upon it for deficiencies of current taxation. There should be no such deficiencies, but an extinction of old debts as fast as practicable, to make way for such addition of new ones as may be essential to the development of a growing metropolis.

HEINE FOUNTAIN MAY GO TO BALTIMORE

The Art Commission of That City Recommends Its Acceptance.

Baltimore, Jan. 1.—The Heinrich Heine Memorial Fountain, which has been looking for a resting place, has the offer of a home in this city. This fountain was intended for erection in Heine's birthplace, Düsseldorf, but for reasons which are described by the advocates of the matter here as political, it was declined. Next it was tendered to Mayence, and was refused for similar reasons. Then it was offered to New-York, and the request was made that it be erected in Central Park, but it was not accepted because of its alleged artistic deficiencies.

The next offer was to Baltimore, and the new Art Commission recently appointed has examined the photographs and decided to recommend to the City Council that if the monument is offered free of cost to the city it have a place upon some public square or in one of the parks. Twelve thousand dollars is to be raised by private subscriptions.

TO DIG FOR GOLD IN VIRGINIA

Northern Men Form a Mining Company with Large Capital.

Baltimore, Jan. 1.—A special dispatch to The Manufacturers' Record says that N. K. Fairbank, the millionaire lard refiner of Chicago; E. K. Willard, and T. G. Hooper, bankers of New-York; T. M. Logan of Richmond, Va., and others have organized at Richmond the Piedmont Gold Belt Chartered Company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, for the purpose of developing, on a very extensive scale, large gold-mining properties covering several thousand acres in Buckingham County, Va.

These Northern and Western capitalists, it is reported, have made a thorough investigation of the gold-bearing ores of that territory, and have found such remarkably favorable conditions that it is claimed they have secured control of the entire district, and that their operations will be very large.

PERSONALS.

—Mme. Sarah Grand is quite recovered from her protracted nervous illness, thanks to a long Summer holiday on the Continent. She has returned home to her work, and is busily engaged upon a book which is intended to be a worthy successor to "The Heavenly Twins." Her stepsons are gradually inclined to authorship. One of them—Capt. Crawford MacFall—has just published an account of his military experiences under the title of "With the Zhob Field Force." The other, Haldane MacFall, better known as the "Hall Dane" of St. Paul's Magazine, has devoted himself to art criticism. He is about to publish a study of West African native life.

—Dr Filleau's widow, who before her marriage with the celebrated French physician sang at the Grand Opéra in Paris under the name of Jeanne Raunay, is to return to the stage. She has been engaged for the season by the Director of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, at Brussels, where she is to make her début as Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser." Jeanne Rauney's reappearance on the stage is likely to make some sensation in the theatrical world. She is not only a remarkable artiste, but an extremely handsome woman of twenty-five years of age, with most distinguished manners.

—Haji Ali Ben Cheik Ben Aissa, who died on Saturday at Medeah, near Algiers, was a hundred and fifteen years of age if one can credit his relatives. He was the owner of the great seal of the Cheik Ben Aissa, which endows the whole tribe of Aissouas with the magic property of handling with impunity poisonous snakes. The deceased has left his talisman to his son, Si Ali Ben El Hadji Ali.

—Sir Arthur Sullivan recently asked Mascagni in which of the European capitals he would rather live. The composer replied: "I would live from 9 to 11 A. M. at London, from 11 to 5 at Paris, from 5 to 7 at Vienna, from 7 to 10 at Buda-Pesth, and after 10 at Berlin."

—The house in which George III. was born is still standing at the back of Norfolk House in St. James's Square, London. It is a dwarf Hanoverian building, almost of the cottage type, and has been used for many years as a servants' and stable house.

—Ruskin once wrote to Dante Gabriel Rossetti: "If you wanted to oblige me you would keep your room in order and go to bed at night. All your fine speeches go for nothing with me till you do that."

—Ella d'Arcy's "at homes" are the gathering ground for the literary and artistic contributors to The Yellow Book, of which periodical she is the sub-editor.

—Richard Le Gallienne is soon to be married for the second time.

DIALOGUES IN THE AIR.

—"She is to marry him and he is like a lamb."
"Qui tollis peccata mundi."

—"Are you comfortable, dear?"
"Yes."
"You do not feel the draught?"
"No."
"Will you change places with me, please?"

—"Pay your debts and thus enrich yourself."
"My tastes are not extravagant."

—"What is suspicion?"
"Anxiety to learn what we do not wish to know."

—"We treated you as a friend, you see. It was our every-day dinner. When would you renew the pleasure?"
"At once, if you like."

—"My husband and I are to have our portraits painted."
"By a battle painter?"

—"Nine years old, Sir. Wish I were a Duchess."
"I, eleven, wish I were a blonde with black eyes."
"I, thirteen, wish I were a widow."

—"In bed asleep at 3 in the afternoon?"
"Well, one can't be smoking everlastingly."

—"I never saw anything approaching the luxury of it. The forks and knife-handles were of gold at dessert."
"Let me see those that you had."

—"How did you enjoy yourself at the ball?"
"If it hadn't been for me, I wouldn't have enjoyed it at all."

—"You may judge of his responsibility by the jewelry that he wears."
"He may have borrowed that."
"Pshaw! Who would ever lend anything to such a man?"

Says Trees Have Likes and Dislikes.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

R. M. Kellogg, of Iona County, Mich., one of the most successful fruit growers in Western Michigan, and Secretary of the West Michigan Horticultural Society, believes that a tree has its likes and dislikes; that it knows its friends and its enemies when they approach, and has a high degree of intelligence generally. He believes trees are as alive to their surroundings as animals, and that their sensibilities must be touched to gain the best results. He has made a lifelong study of fruit trees and fruit growing. He exploited his theory at the joint convention of Western Michigan horticultural societies in Grand Rapids last week. His position was not controverted by any in attendance, and many agreed with him.

Too Many Pupils for the Schools.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The statement that there are 8,000 children attending the public schools of this city on half time, because there is not room to let them attend all day, is a disgrace to the city, and so is the knowledge that many more thousands are entirely excluded, because no room can be made for them, even by the "doubling-up" process. Yet nobody seems particularly [illegible]

DOUBLE BILL AT THE OPERA

Melba, Calvé, Campanari, and Others Heard in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

The appearance of two such favorites as Melba and Calvé in a double bill was the magnet that drew one of the largest audiences of the season to the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The popularity of that sterling artist, Giuseppe Campanari, who last night made his first bow before a local opera audience for the current season, undoubtedly also contributed to the attendance. Both operas were given well, and all of the principal rôles were ably presented. "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" offered abundant opportunity for the display of art on the part of the members of the two casts.

If tumultuous approbation signifies anything, then "Lucia," though somewhat antiquated, as well as Mascagni's modern opera, is still popular with the public. All the numerous melodies of Donizetti's work evoked outbursts of applause, and encores were plentiful. The sextet was among the heartiest applauded numbers, and one repetition did not suffice to subdue the enthusiasm. And when the mad scene was reached the delight of the assemblage was unbounded. The applause was all merited, too; for on no previous occasion has Melba sung the intricate roulades with more ease and fluency. In this selection she reached the acme of her vocal art, and at the same time the pinnacle of coloratura work.

Other singers have been heard in this rôle here, but none has as yet stirred the hearer to such a pitch as Melba, and especially last night, when she was in superior voice and spirit. The entire scene seems as if it were written especially to prominently bring forward her marvelous lyric talents, for in the entire literature of coloratura arias there is probably not one which is better suited to her voice, or which affords her better opportunities for the showy displays of her clear, brilliant trill and liquid florid work.

She has never failed to triumph in this scene, but all of her former conquests in this city were eclipsed last night. Ten curtain calls followed the close of this, which was made the final act of the opera. So pronounced was the enthusiasm, and so loud the cries of "Brava" that Melba threw kisses to her admirers in all sections of the house as tokens of her gratitude for the unusual favors extended to her. Handsome floral pieces were presented to her.

The performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana" was also praiseworthy, and to Calvé was given assurance of her popularity. Her recent illness has not marred her masterly representation of Santuzza. She sang with unusual warmth and skill, and acted with that rare finish that has placed her in the foreground of dramatic sopranos. While this rôle does not offer her full swing to demonstrate her many excellent qualifications, she nevertheless brought forth the admiration of the audience by her dramatic and vocal strength. Lavish plaudits were showered upon her.

Signor Campanari has devolved in his art considerably since last heard here. He has always been recognized as one of the foremost baritones of Abbey & Grau's forces, but he has never demonstrated more convincingly than last night that he has histrionic as well as vocal qualities of the first rank. After the singing of his first aria he was compelled to respond to an encore, and on all subsequent occasions he shared the honors with Melba. Signor Russitano and Signor Arimondi also did creditable work.

Signor Cremonini and Signor Ancona were excellent in their rôles, and the ever-pleasing Bauermeister rendered valuable assistance in both operas. Marie Engle was not equal to the others of the cast, yet she did as well as her limited ability permits. "Lohengrin" is the bill for to-night, with Nordica, the de Reszke brothers, and others in the cast. Seidl will conduct.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

—The Symphony Concert.—Mr. Paderewski will play at the Symphony concert at Carnegie Hall Friday afternoon, in addition to the Liszt concerto in E flat major, the following solo numbers, all of which he plays in New-York for the first time this season: Barcarole and etude, Op. 11, No. 25, Chopin; Ständchen, "Hark, Hark, the Lark," and Erl-König Schubert-Liszt. This is Mr. Paderewski's positively last appearance for many months, as after this concert he goes West on a long tour. Frank Van der Stucken will direct the orchestra.

—The Kneisel Quartet.—The second concert of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston will take place at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall next Tuesday, Jan. 7. The programme will include the Tschaikowsky quartet in E flat minor, Op. 30, the Brahms sonata in F minor, for clarinet and piano, played by Leon Pourteau and Arthur Whiting, and a Mozart quartet in G major.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

Waldorf—Joseph Jewett of Buffalo.
Windsor—John Caldwell of Pittsburg.
Albemarle—State Senator Richard Higbie.
Plaza—Col. George W. Hooker of Vermont.
Cambridge—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.
Everett—Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota.
Holland—Senator T. E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y.
Marlborough—Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon and Judge John R. Putnam of Saratoga.
Fifth Avenue—Ex-Congressmen William A. Russell of Massachusetts and George West of Ballston, N. Y.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

Riggs—Malcolm Graham, G. M. Gillies, New-York.
Willard's—W. D. Haley, E. B. Greenawalt, H. J. Truesdell, New-York.
Ebbitt—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Austin Bates, New-York; Gerald Berry, Brooklyn.
Normandie—Samuel H. Wandell, New-York; Josiah J. White, Master Freddie H. White, Brooklyn.
Shoreham—Mrs. E. Reach, Mrs. McDowell, W. T. Ball, Bartlett Arkell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jenkins, James T. Woodward, J. D. Thompson, E. F. Church, New-York.
Arlington—J. G. Patton, Mrs. M. C. Scoville, Miss Scoville, Herbert Scoville, Robert Scoville, Theo. Kearney and sons, Edwin Van North, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., F. A. Fletcher, A. Fablin, C. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Covington, Henry W. Griffin, New-York.

Habitually Forgot to Wind His Watch.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Among the absent-minded notables whose memory furnishes a fund for the story tellers is recalled the late James S. Wiley, for many years a distinguished lawyer in Piscataquis County, and once a member of Congress from the Fourth District, who used to have much trouble with his watch. It had a habit of stopping several times a week, and in every case it had run down. His dealer would wind it, and suggest to Mr. Wiley that the next time it stopped he should adopt that simple method of starting it. But in a few days Mr. Wiley would appear again with that timepiece silent and before he had tried to set it in motion by winding it. And it is related that he would be just as surprised as if the same thing had never before occurred when shown that a limp spring was responsible for all the trouble. We have no doubt the story is true, for we have known of equally incredible lapses—such as that of the Maine professor who got into his bathtub with his clothes on.

The Open Fireplace in the South.

From The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

The open fireplace has been particularly deadly this Winter, and so far has claimed about six victims in Virginia. The death of Miss Florence Booker, at Lynchburg, a day or two ago, is extremely sad. She was a very lovely and charming young lady. While sitting in front of an open fireplace her dress caught fire, from a coal that dropped from the grate, and she was burned in a terrible manner. The open fireplace is a constant menace, and there is nothing to be said in its praise. It does not throw out as much heat as a stove, nor is it half so clean or ornamental.

Notice His Expression.

From Le Figaro.

Dénouement ibsénien:
Elle.—Si tu m'abandonnes, je me [illegible] tes pieds!
Lui, (froidement, donnant son revolver) [illegible] Essaye, pour voir!
(Elle prend le revolver et le tue.)
[illegible]

RAN A TURKISH GAUNTLET

Five Hundred Armenians Killed in a Constantinople Prison.

D. ARABIAN'S STORY OF CRUEL MURDER

Christians Shot Down If They Escaped Death from the Clubs of Theological Students.

FORTY-TWO HOURS OF BRUTAL KILLING

No Mercy Shown for the Dying—Release of the Relator Through the Offices of the Russian Ambassador.

D. Arabian, a native of Armenia and formerly a resident of New-York, arrived here a few days ago fresh from his experiences in a Turkish prison in Constantinople, where he had been in close confinement over two months.

Mr. Arabian was seen yesterday in the rooms of the Armenian Relief Society, and through an interpreter he related his prison experiences to a reporter, after being urged to do so by several of his fellow-countrymen.

Frequently Mr. Arabian paused in his narration and declared that he could not go further without jeopardizing his family in far-away Armenia. His friends, however, assured him that there was no danger, as he had not told the officials in Constantinople the name of his native city. His name, they reminded him, is a common one in Armenia, and that families bearing it are to be found in every city in the country.

Mr. Arabian gave every evidence that he was telling a truthful story. The scars upon his head and body, his evident fears of the possible results of his statements, should they come to the notice of the Sultan's many secret agents in the United States, and last, but by no means least, his emotion as he told how he had seen his countrymen struck down by those that should have given them protection, all gave his story the stamp of truthfulness.

Mr. Arabian began by telling how five years ago he came to America to try and win a fortune, leaving wife and children with relatives in his native country. He soon found work at his trade, that of iron working, in the car shops of the John Stephenson Company, in East Twenty-seventh Street, where many Armenians are employed. For five years he labored there, sending his savings home to the wife and children, until at last in September, 1895, his health having commenced to fail, he determined to return to Armenia and there spend the remainder of his life and his savings beneath his own vine and fig trees. He took passage early in September, 1895, on the American Line steamship New-York for Southampton, England. He reached Constantinople by the way of Marseilles on the French Packet Line.

On arriving at Constantinople, Mr. Arabian said, he and a number of native Armenians and a few Mohammedans were taken to the Custom House, where they were put through a rigorous examination, lasting four or five hours. Mr. Arabian said his answers did not seem to please the chief police official, although he readily told that he was from America and on his way home to his family. Fortunately, he thinks, fearing that all might not be well, Mr. Arabian gave as his native city a place many hundred miles from his true destination. After waiting in the Custom House until nearly night, with some of his steamer companions, Mr. Arabian was conducted by a guard of Constantinople police to the Central Police Prison, the largest in the city, and occupying a commanding position on the north slope of the Seraglio Point.

Here he was placed in one wing of the prison, with about 800 other Armenians, none of whom knew the cause of their detention. After he had remained closely guarded in a filthy little dungeon for five days the "Americanism" which Mr. Arabian had absorbed during his five years' residence in America began to work, he says, and he demanded to know why he was not allowed to go to his family. The prison officials only laughed at him. Then he demanded that they should take a note to the officials of the Government, in which he insisted upon his immediate release. His request, he says, was refused by the prison officials.

Not daunted at this, however, Mr. Arabian managed to communicate with friends outside of the prison. In his interest they visited the high police officials, and after convincing arguments to show that Mr. Arabian was not a conspirator against the Turkish Government they were promised his release upon the following Monday.

That Monday, however, was the memorable 30th of September, the date that will redden the pages of history as the day of the great Armenian massacre in Constantinople. Of the causes that led up to that terrible event Mr. Arabian knows nothing personally, as he had not enjoyed one moment of freedom from the time he landed at Constantinople. By fellow-countrymen, however, he was told that 3,000 or 4,000 Armenian young men went to the Sublime Porte to present a petition to the Government asking that the outrages and massacres in the interior be stopped. As the Armenians drew near the Porte the police ordered them to disperse. This they declined to do until they had presented the petition, whereupon the police and theological students attacked them with swords, daggers, and clubs.

"That you may know what is meant by 'the students,'" said Mr. Arabian, through the interpreter, "let me tell you that they are young men selected by the Government and brought to the mosques of Constantinople, and there placed under teachers for a period of from five to ten years, when they are sent to the mosques in the smaller cities. Despite the fact that they lead the most immoral and degrading of lives, they manage to hold a great influence over the ignorant Mohammedan. No matter what they do, it is passed over as eminently proper."

Continuing, Mr. Arabian said that it was discovered after the massacre that all the clubs used by the students were of the same pattern and manufacture, showing to the satisfaction of the Armenians, at least, that their visit to the Porte was anticipated, and that the outrages were not the result of sudden passion, but the awful effect of fiendish and cunningly devised plans.

The first intimation the Armenian prisoners had of the massacre was when hundreds of dead and dying Armenians were brought into the prison courtyard, the major portion of whom had their heads crushed in with the brutal clubs of the students, in addition to deep bayonet wounds in the back, the handiwork of the police. Through the gratings the imprisoned Armenians could see their countrymen dying and crying piteously for assistance. Although within but a few feet of the dying, the prisoners were powerless to render them the least succor, or even moisten their parched lips.

Mr. Arabian says he turned away, the sight was so awful. He had a stout heart, and was as courageous as the average man, but to see his mangled countrymen piled up by the hundreds, like so much cordwood, was more than even the bravest could bear. But it was upon the other side of the prison, where they went to escape the awful scene, that their eyes met with the most revolting, sickening, and fiendish sight.

"There was an entrance to the prison about fifty yards long," said Mr. Arabian, "and perhaps ten feet wide. Over it was an arched trellis, upon which grew a native ivy, making an almost watertight roof. Through this narrow passageway, one at a time, were being brought Armenian citizens of Constantinople, whom the police commenced arresting all over the city as soon as the massacre began. Many of them were members of the city's volunteer Fire Department. Hearing the tumult, they thought there must be a conflagration, and they started in vain for the engine houses.

"Upon either side of this narrow passageway stood from six to eight students armed with clubs. As soon as the unfortunate victims reached the line of students they were struck upon the head with clubs. With a frantic cry the unfortunate, taken wholly unawares, would start to retreat, when from a Mohammedan policeman came a deep bayonet thrust. The poor Armenian, to escape this, would again start forward down through the double line of students. No gantlet that the savages of early America forced the pioneers to run was more cruel than the pathway between the theological students which the unfortunate native of Oriental Armenia was forced to travel.

"Blows from every side rained upon the Armenians' heads until their skulls were crushed to a pulp. Some of the stronger ones would manage to get to the further end of the gantlet before falling, but it mattered but little where they fell, for dead and dying were treated alike. They were roughly grasped by the foot or leg and jerked to the centre of the courtyard, where they were piled up in the same barbarous manner as upon the other side of the prison.

"No sooner was one victim so dealt with than a second one was pushed through the gate under the green-covered passageway. The green, however, soon disappeared, its walls, roof, and the white shell walk being dyed with crimson, while the three pointed fig leaves on the arbor ran with blood. In the courtyard were hundreds of other students, all armed with the same kind of clubs, and eagerly waiting to take places in the line of fanatical murderers.

"For forty-two continuous hours this slaughter was kept up.

"I saw one stoutly-built young man, a man of most magnificent physique, shoved through the gate, and at the first blow, instead of attempting to retreat, he dashed forward, and so quickly, too, that the students had no opportunity to strike him. Seeing, however, that he was beyond the murderers' line the police calmly drew their revolvers and shot him dead. I saw Armenians who to save their lives, shouted after the first blow that they were believers in the Prophet Mohammed and loved the Koran, but they were subjected to nameless atrocities when, after examination, the falsity of their statements was shown.

"I made the statement that this massacre within the prison entrance was kept up for forty-two continuous hours. This is wrong; there was a slight pause. It came at high noon, when the Muezzin came forth upon the minarets of the Mosque and intoned: 'God is great. There is no God but God, and Mohammed is His Prophet,' and called the faithful to the midday prayers.

"Then it was, and then only, that this horde of red-handed murderers paused, and, with the blood of hundreds of innocent men dripping from their fingers, they turned their faces devoutly to the east, and in loud tones uttered the prayers of the Koran.

"I would say that fully 500 Armenians were thus slaughtered in that fig-covered entrance, and not five or six, as was cabled to this country.

"Toward the end of the second day some of those whose wounds had not been fatal were removed to a hospital. Many, though, were left to die without aid of any kind. Armenians sent representatives to the Ambassadors of the powers telling them of the massacre in the prisons, and on the afternoon of the second day some of the Ambassadors came to the Central Prison in their carriages, but owing to the mob they could not get near even the prison wall.

"In the meantime the number of prisoners in our wing had increased to 1,800 as a result of the massacre—all Armenians.

"Four weeks later the Ambassadors came to visit the prison, and to see if the story was true that men were being held there whose wounds were in the most horrible state of putrifaction, as well as men against whom there could be no possible charge. Fortunately for me I spoke Russian fluently—I am a Russian-Armenian—so I approached the Russian Ambassador and commenced to converse with him. No sooner did I do this, however, than did the Pasha, who accompanied the Ambassadors and their dragoman, jump forward and demand to know what I was saying. The Ambassador shrugged his shoulders and replied diplomatically: 'Oh, the usual complaint.'

"The Pasha smiled knowingly and was satisfied. We then resumed our conversation, and I informed him where in a certain court of the prison he could find the neglected sufferers, whose existence the officials denied. The Ambassador presently strolled into that court, as though suspecting nothing, and demanded of an attendant that the door to which he pointed be opened. There the wounded were found, and upon his orders, with that of his companions, they were sent to the hospital. But I learned that they received scant treatment there.

"It was, however, during the time that intervened between the massacre and the coming of the Ambassadors that I suffered the most. Each night they would take up in the upper galleries of the prison twenty or thirty men. One at a time they were taken before a dozen high police officials and asked where they came from. If they said they came from a foreign country, they were asked what the Armenians were doing there. It made no difference what you answered; there was no escaping the tortures to follow. Around your feet was placed an iron band, arranged so they could draw it as tight as they wished by means of a screw. This was tightened so as to stop the circulation; another was placed on the wrists with the hands behind. Then a policeman would catch your head and twist it over on your neck, while a second would punish you on the back with a club.

"A strong man can stand this for about fifteen minutes—no longer. Then he loses consciousness. When that moment came and you were released by kind nature from any further suffering you were thrown into a corner, a little water first being dashed on your head. This was repeated at least five times a night. I suffered that damnable torture five times each night for five days successively. Others in the prison that I became acquainted with were taken up and so treated as many as fifteen nights. The Turkish Government did this because it concluded that if any one had any secrets he would divulge them on the fourth or fifth day to stop the torture. Not a night passed but the screws were turned upon no less than twenty innocent victims.

"About Dec. 10, through the Ambassador from Russia, I was released. Three men accompanied me to the French Packet line and took me to Marseilles, where they released me. I demanded that I be permitted to go to my family, but this was refused. From Marseilles I made my way to this port. All my money was taken at the prison, and never returned.

"That ends my story. I am an exile from my own family. I am a Christian, and always tried to do what was right. Why I should be persecuted is more than I can tell. My only hope is that I can get back some way to Armenia, so that I can protect my family, but I presume that heritage of manliness and honor is to be denied me."

Mr. Arabian is only the wreck of his former self. Instead of the 190-pound six-footer, with broad, stretching shoulders, who left this country only three months ago, he is now a thin, emanciated individual, who walks with a stoop, and whose black hair is streaked with gray.

SOME TROUBLE AT AINTAB.

Efforts to Obtain the Mediation of the Various Consuls About Zeitoum.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Constantinople representative of The United Press telegraphs, under date of Dec. 31, that United States Minister Terrell has received telegrams from Aintab, Asia Minor, saying that slight disturbances had taken place there in which three persons were killed. The telegrams also said that there had been a bloody outbreak at Orfah lasting two days. Miss Corinna Shattuck, missionary at that place, the dispatches said, had received the assurance that she should have a guard and be conveyed in safety to Aintab.

Dragomans from the various embassies, the correspondent telegraphs, went to the Porte yesterday afternoon for the purpose of obtaining a definite reply to the requests of the foreign diplomats that the matter of the surrender of Zeitoun by the Armenians to the Turks be arranged through the mediation of the Consuls at Aleppo.

Telegrams from Harpoot say that the Government has put a stop to the work of relieving the needy and suffering at that place, which has been conducted through the missionaries.

The Armenians in Zeitoun made a demand Dec. 16 upon the Porte for food with which to feed the Turkish prisoners in their hands. The Sultan issued an order Dec. 28 that the food should be supplied.

During the massacre at Malatia two Armenian members of the Governor's council rushed into the presence of the Governor and begged him to save their lives. The Governor refused to interpose in their behalf, and the men were killed by the guards in the Government Building.

The Turkish Commission of six, which was sent to pacify Armenia, has visited three cities. It refused to pay any attention to the written complaints of Armenians, but summoned the most prominent of the Armenian inhabitants before it. The summons was obeyed, and the Armenian notables were blamed for causing all the trouble in Asia Minor, and threatened with death if quiet was not at once restored. The commission secretly met the most prominent men of the Moslem inhabitants before they summoned the Armenians before them.

The consensus of opinion in Constantinople is that the scheme of a petroleum monopoly, which, it was reported, had been granted to a Russian syndicate, will fall through.

INVASION OF TRANSVAAL

British South Africa Company's Action Condemned at Home.

JAMESON CUT THE TELEGRAPH WIRES

President Kruger's Call May Entail a Battle at Any Moment—Berlin Journals Protest Violently.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—It is rumored here that advices have been received announcing the arrival of Dr. Jameson with his followers in Johannesburg.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain Secretary of State for the Colonies, has issued an official statement that he is now in communication with President Kruger of the South African Republic in an effort to avert serious consequences of the unauthorized and altogether unjustifiable act of Dr. Jameson, the administrator of the British South African Company, in leading a force of from 500 to 700 men into the Transvaal to assist the Uitlanders in their contention against the South African Republic.

Gov. Robinson of the Cape Colony has issued a proclamation publicly repudiating the act of Dr. Jameson, and has caused to be published in the newspapers of Pretoria and Johannesburg an injunction in the name of the Queen to all her Majesty's subjects in the Transvaal not to give aid to Dr. Jameson, but to obey the law and observe order.

Messengers have been sent to overtake Jameson, conveying orders to him and every officer accompanying him that they shall retire from the Transvaal territory immediately. The situation is very much aggravated by the fact that Dr. Jameson cut the wires behind him, rendering telegraphic communication with him impossible.

Mr. Chamberlain sent a dispatch to the British South Africa Company asking them to repudiate Jameson and his acts. To this the company replied that they were entirely ignorant of Jameson's acts or purposes. Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, in connection with this reply, stated that Jameson had acted without authority. Rhodes had tried to stop him when he learned that he had gone into the Transvaal, but found that the wires had been cut, and that, consequently, he could not communicate with him.

Dr. Jameson wrote a letter to the commandant at Maricoland, refusing to withdraw from the Transvaal, and avowing that he would proceed upon his original plans, which, in acceptance of the invitation of the principal residents of Rand, were to assist them in their demands for justice.

President Kruger, according to the latest information received here, has called the burghers to arms and a large force of them is proceeding against Johannesburg. They are advancing rapidly and a battle is hourly expected.

The Standard to-morrow will print a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent, saying that the news of the invasion of the Transvaal has caused in the German capital a storm of indignation that has rarely been witnessed.

Emperor William yesterday summoned by telegraph to the New Palace Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to discuss the situation. The correspondent adds that there is excellent reason for believing that German statesmen expect a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of the affair.

The Times to-morrow will print a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent, in which he says: "The crisis in the Transvaal endangers British relations with Germany. The Government hitherto has endeavored to restrain the newspapers over which it has some control, but, judging from what has already been written, one does not like to contemplate what will happen when the restraint is removed."

The newspapers to-morrow will unanimously express approval of the action of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in ordering the return of the Transvaal expedition. The Liberal newspapers especially laud the statesmanlike wisdom of the Colonial Secretary, while they denounce Dr. Jameson as a lawless freebooter. The Conservative papers recall proofs of Dr. Jameson's ability and discretion, and urge that he be not condemned until the reasons for his action shall have been made known.

The Times gives a qualified approval of Mr. Chamberlain's course, and expresses the strongest sympathy with the foreign residents of the South African republic.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Considerable excitement prevails here over the crisis in the Transvaal, and the attitude of Great Britain is denounced upon all sides. The National Zeitung says:

"The South Africa Company, holding the charter of the Queen, has committed a grievous breach of the peace and violation of the law of nations. Germany's interests demand that the independent republic shall be maintained intact, and we expect Germany to interpose with all possible emphasis to assist President Kruger."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The proceedings of the British South African Company cannot be tolerated, and Germany must immediately take energetic steps to protect the South African Republic."

Advices have been received from Pretoria that 300 more armed men of the British South African Company have crossed the Transvaal frontier. The Government, the dispatches say, is resolved to drive back the intruders by force. A rising has occurred at Johannesburg.

The Cologne Gazette says that Germany has sent an official inquiry to Great Britain as to what steps are to be taken by the British Government in regard to the invasion of the Transvaal by the British South Africa Company.

The paper expresses hope that Dr. Layd, the Secretary of State of the South African Republic, who is now in Berlin and in close communication with the Foreign Office, has already telegraphed to Pretoria that Germany will grant the Boers protection that will not be merely diplomatic.

CEPHALONIA STRUCK A ROCK.

Floated with High Tide and All the Passengers Were Landed.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Cunard Line steamer Cephalonia, Capt. Seccombe, from Boston Dec. 21 for Liverpool, struck a rock at South Stack, near Holyhead, at 7:30 o'clock this morning, in a thick fog. Her passengers were at breakfast at the time, and many of them were thrown from their seats by the shock. Everybody rushed on deck, and the wildest excitement prevailed. Capt. Seccombe succeeded in calming the panic-stricken passengers, and ordered the boats lowered. When the boats were got into the water the women were placed in them first, and the men afterward. The boats then put for shore, the Captain ordering their crews to return to the ship.

At 9 o'clock the vessel, assisted by the rising tide and her own steam, backed off the rock. Fifteen of the Cephalonia's passengers landed at Queenstown yesterday. She had a stormy voyage throughout.

The Cephalonia left Queenstown at 5:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the time of her departure the weather was hazy and it soon became foggy. Every precaution was taken to avoid an accident, and the lead was hove every few minutes before the vessel grounded. When the accident happened the Cephalonia was steaming very slowly.

The passengers were conveyed to Holyhead. There they took a train for Liverpool, leaving at 2:30 P. M. The tug British Queen, with a pump, has gone to Holyhead to assist the Cephalonia.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Cunard steamer Cephalonia, Boston for Liverpool, which struck on the rocks at South Stack, near Holyhead, this morning, took 232 passengers from Boston—5 first cabin, 52 intermediate, and 175 steerage. The first-cabin passengers were J. Gordon McEdward, Mr. Woodbury, the Rev. H. P. Beach, the Rev. Sherwood Eddy, and Julian A. Rogers.

IN PURSUIT OF MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Troops Routed Insurgents Between Vente Casanova and Jiguani.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Havana to The Imparcial, says that the Spanish troops are pursuing the insurgent army under Maximo Gomez, who is retreating to Gueritas.

Serious fighting has taken place in the eastern part of the island, in which the Spanish routed 1,500 insurgents between Vente Casanova and Jiguani. The Spanish had 11 killed and 42 wounded. The Cubans had 17 killed and 100 wounded.

Princes of Spain in Cuban Service.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Don Fernando and Don Carlos de Bourbon arrived in this city on the Spanish transatlantic steamer San Fernando. They are Princes of Spain, who have volunteered for active service in this island. They belong to the Spanish Army, and will be detailed for active duty in the field.

Creditors Attach Iquique's Revenue.

PANAMA, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Star and Herald says: The Mayors of Santiago, Iquique, and Chilean, (Chile,) informed their respective municipalities recently that they were under the necessity of suspending all the local services, as they were without funds. The principle sources of revenue of the Iquique corporation had been attached by creditors.

Italians Have Evacuated Adowa.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The correspondent of the Central News at Rome telegraphs that, in accordance with Gen. Baratieri's plans, the Italian troops occupying Adowa, in Abyssinia, retreated, allowing Ras Mangascia and the vanguard of the Abyssinian forces to occupy the place. The troops will join Gen. Baratieri at Adigrat.

Cruiser Pallas to North America.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The British cruiser Pallas has been put in commission at Portsmouth, and ordered to join the North American station. She will sail in two weeks. The Pallas is a steel, screw vessel of 2,575 tons, and 7,610 horse power. She carries eight guns, and a crew of 217 men.

A Cyclone in Magdalena Department.

PANAMA, Dec. 25.—The Star and Herald says: According to a telegram to El Porvenir, of Carthagena, dated Dec. 15, the town of Santa Marta, in the Department of Magdalena, has been visited by a cyclone. The sea rose to a great height, inundating Pueblo Viejo.

Plymouth in Place of Southampton.

HAMBURG, Jan. 1.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has definitely adopted Plymouth, England, as a port of call, instead of Southampton.

Colonial Exports to Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, is preparing a paper dealing with the subject of colonial exports to the United Kingdom.

THIS MAY HAVE WON HIM FAVOR

Poem Written by Alfred Austin on the Death of Beaconsfield.

Mr. Alfred Austin's poem, "At His Grave," of which THE TIMES reprints the major part, was written to express his reverence for the memory of Lord Beaconsfield, who died at Hughenden, his country seat, in May, 1881:

AT HIS GRAVE.

HUGHENDEN, MAY, 1881.

Leave me a little while alone,
Here at his grave that still is strown
With crumbling flower and wreath;
The laughing rivulet leaps and falls,
The thrush exults, the cuckoo calls,
And he lies hush'd beneath.

With myrtle cross and crown of rose,
And every lowlier flower that blows,
His new-made couch is dress'd;
Primrose and cowslip, hyacinth wild,
Gather'd by monarch, peasant, child,
A nation's grief attest.

I stood not with the mournful crowd
That hither came when 'round his shroud
Pious farewells were said.
In the fam'd city that he sav'd,
By minaret crown'd, by billow lav'd,
I heard that he was dead.

Now o'er his tomb at last I bend,
No greeting get, no greeting tend,
Who never came before
Unto his presence, but I took,
From word of gesture, tone or look,
Some wisdom from his door.

And must I now unanswer'd wait,
And, though a suppliant at the gate,
No sound my ears rejoice?
Listen! Yes, even as I stand,
I feel the pressure of his hand,
The comfort of his voice.

* * * * * * *

Thus hence we something more may take
Than sterile grief, than formless ache,
Or vainly utter'd vow;
Death hath bestow'd what life withheld,
And he 'round whom detraction swell'd
Hath peace with honor now.

The open jeer, the covert taunt,
The falsehood coin'd in factious haunt,
These loving gifts reprove.
They never were but thwarted sound
Of ebbing waves that bluster 'round
A rock that will not move.

And now the idle roar rolls off,
Hush'd is the jibe and sham'd the scoffer,
Repress'd the envious gird;
Since death, the looking-glass of life,
Clear'd of the misty breath of strife,
Reflects his face unblurr'd.

From callow youth to mellow age,
Men turn the leaf and scan the page,
And note, with smart of loss,
How wit to wisdom did mature,
How duty burn'd ambition pure,
And purg'd away the dross.

* * * * * * *

Now in an English grave he lies,
With flowers that tell of English skies
And mind of English air,
A grateful sovereign decks his bed,
And hither long with pilgrim tread
Will English feet repair.

Yet not beside his grave alone
We seek the glance, the touch, the tone;
His home is nigh—but there,
See from the hearth his figure fled,
The pen uprais'd, the page unread,
Untenanted the chair!

Vainly the beechen boughs have made
A fresh, green canopy of shade,
Vainly the peacocks stray;
While Carlo, with despondent gait,
Wonders how long affairs of State
Will keep his lord away.

Here most we miss the guide, the friend;
Back to the churchyard let me wend,
And by the posied mound,
Lingering where late stood worthier feet,
Wish that some voice more strong, more sweet,
A loftier dirge would sound.

At least bring not tardy flowers;
Votive to him life's budding powers,
Such as they were, I gave—
He not rejecting, so I may
Perhaps these poor, faint spices lay,
Unchidden, on his grave!

English Birds in South Africa.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A short time ago the paper South Africa had an account of the shipment of some English singing birds to Mr. Rhodes. It now traces their history a little further. It seems that Mr. Rhodes was much pleased with the consignment, which was landed safe and sound at Cape Town, having met with but few losses on the way. As soon as they had reached Groote Schuur, Mr. Rhodes had a large aviary built to receive them, his purpose being to acclimatize them before turning them loose to shift for themselves.

As stated, Mr. Rhodes was gratified with the shipment, and showed his pleasure by cabling this message to Major Ricarde Seaver: "Thanks; send more." This the gallant Major was ready to do. A fortnight ago he was able to pay a visit to the Tantallon Castle and see the arrangements made for a second cargo of English warblers which he was sending under the care of Capt. Robinson, who took a keen personal interest in his feathered passengers. It is hoped that this second lot will travel as successfully as their predecessors, and no doubt hereafter many an English exile will feel gratitude to "the great empire builder" who found time to plan and to carry out so excellent a design.

Vegetarians Use Fleshly Names.

From The London Daily News.

Vegetarian restaurants are by degrees giving up the use of such titles for their dishes as convey the idea of a meat diet, but they still find the word "steak" indispensable. Otherwise their bill of fare is much improved and of a more inviting character than it used to be. "Indian broth" reads well on a cold December day, and "braised onion with tomatoes" appeals to many. But what is "vegetable turkey?"

It seems to be rather a confession of weakness to be dependent on the animal world for names wherewith to invest the various preparations of vegetables, cereals, and fruits. To America they owe many forms of succulent and tempting food, such as fried corn, maize with plums, and pineapple pudding made from the tinned fruit. The use of cheese, forbidden by some of the strictest followers of vegetarianism, enables the caterers to offer such savory dishes as Welsh rarebit, cheese fritters, and custards, and the odors that are emitted are of the most savory and appetizing description.

FOR THE NATION'S CREDIT

Bankers Give Assurance that They Have Faith in the President.

INTEREST IN THE BOND ISSUE STRONG

Holders of Gold Recognize the Opportunity of Rallying to Check Mischievous Designs in Congress.

Having furnished conclusive evidence of their faith in Government credit by signifying in writing their readiness to subscribe for an enormous issue of bonds, bankers were in optimistic mood yesterday. They intended by Tuesday's action to assure the world that financial interests here rested on absolute confidence in the maintenance of sound money principles in National finance. No attempt has appeared, or will appear, to commit the President to a specific course in the bond undertaking that now engages his attention.

The bankers do not assume to lay out his programme. Their combination indicates simply that they are ready for prompt action whenever bonds may be offered by public proposals or otherwise. In their view the President must feel gratified to know that an issue sufficient in amount to place the gold reserve beyond peril of serious depletion for the remainder of his term can be promptly floated. They think that in whatever direction official plans may develop, their action will operate as a sustaining force and as a sure reliance for the Administration.

Several considerations influenced the subscription plan. It was thought important to put an end to influences that have recently disturbed the markets. They had not worked special hardship yet, but their possibilities for mischief, by creating uneasiness and uncertainty, made their removal highly desirable. In the face of distinct promises that $25,000,000 in bonds will be subscribed by foreign houses, should the combination plan be utilized, reports of unwillingness of foreigners to risk investments here at this time fall of their own weight. There can be no chance of their revival now. Assurance in this regard is believed to promise well also for other American securities in Europe. It has been demonstrated that the recent raid on Americans in London was wholly of speculative origin. Its scope was also happily confined to narrow limits. Few actual holdings changed hands, and no substantial investments suffered. Recovery in prices has since exposed the superficial character of the downward movement. Now that the shock is over, the effect of such an expression of financial confidence as is displayed in the combination plan should be both tonic and exhilarating abroad. It will be surprising if anything more be heard of foreign reluctance to invest in American securities. The expectation is that demand for them will be stronger than at any time before.

Sharp fluctuations in interest for call loans should be checked by the stability assured to the gold reserve. There is no objection in any quarter to paying well for money. A brisk demand for it always comes with wholesome activity. Lethargy in the money market, such as was denoted by the rate of 1 per cent., which the banks long maintained, held out scant encouragement for speculation, for investment, or for general business. Wild rates are also disquieting, but such call for money as is now promised should keep interest high enough to attract and hold foreign loans, besides employing the funds of the city banks. The active use of money at normal rates always implies satisfactory progress in general business. With the gold reserve well fortified, and with nothing to distract attention from the development of business enterprise, bankers feel perfectly confident that the new year will bring abounding prosperity.

These various results, contemplated by the financial community, seem certain of attainment, whether the combination plan for bond subscriptions may be used or not. The plan shows what may be done. It seems, therefore, reasonable to bankers to suppose that the President will not act on any basis less favorable. If he can provide anything in its place, either by modification or substitute, it must be an improvement. He can avail himself of all the advantages of this plan, and supplement them to any extent that may be practicable or desirable. General business must in any event benefit by the certainty of a good solution of the immediate problem of strengthening the gold reserve, and by the knowledge that any changes in the definite and specific plan now announced must be for the better.

The combination plan represents financial interests that are not only substantial but widespread. Gold holders in every part of the country are included in it. This city naturally takes the lead in subscriptions, because it has a larger amount of gold than is held in any other city, but help will come from all directions. As has been reported in these columns since bond talk became dominant down town, banks and banking houses have had offers of co-operation from their correspondents everywhere. No bond proposition ever excited such general interest. Gold holders all over the country seem to have felt that this was the time when a grand combination could be most effective. The project for a loan large enough to swell the gold reserve to more than $150,000,000 grew out of the consensus of financial opinion that the time had come to rally strongly about the President as a means of checking and defeating mischievous designs in Congress. The tendencies that have appeared in the Senate can work no harm, it is thought, when the substantial interests of the country rebuke them by offering to furnish the Treasury with double the amount of gold it requires, and the offer must effectually remove any possible apprehension here or abroad that schemes looking to discomfiture of the Administration or to the repudiation of sound-money principles are sustained by public opinion. The combination is intended to prove that all such schemes are merely political or selfish in their purpose, that they have no earnest support except by misguided fanatics, and that the good sense of the people utterly condemns them.

Locally, the combination plan promises to suggest a lesson in loyalty to the Government to those whose impulses have led them to unfortunate expressions in regard to measures of public policy. The avowed willingness of gold holders to equip the Government so that it will be safe against export demands will not, it is believed, fail to impress the few members of the Chamber of Commerce who may have primed themselves for criticism of the Venezuelan policy at to-day's meeting of that body. Bankers think that any fear that the utterance of the Chamber might not enthusiastically indorse the Administration has been removed by the example of financial co-operation set by the syndicate of intending bond buyers.

WILL OPPOSE THE BOND BILL.

Silverites in a Majority on the Senate Committee—Action on Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Senate Committee on Finance will hold its first meeting since reorganization to-morrow morning. Although final action may not be taken on either the bond or tariff bill recently passed by the House, some members of the committee will urge speedy action, and, if possible, an immediate report. The best judgment of the situation indicates that the bond bill will be destroyed in committee, and a substitute in the shape of a free-coinage bill reported.

Nothing short of this will satisfy the silver men on the committee, and, as they have eight votes to five against silver, any measure they agree upon can be easily adopted in committee. Mr. Wolcott of Colorado, one of the new men added to the committee, has not been in Washington this Winter, owing to ill health, but his absence makes little difference, the silver men still having a working majority of two in committee, and a clean majority in the Senate of 10 or 12.

It is probable that the tariff bill will be reported to the Senate without amendment. Republicans have been making every effort to get together on this measure, and the silver Republicans who will vote for free coinage as a substitute for the bond proposition, it is believed, can be persuaded to refrain from putting such an amendment in the tariff bill. Republican leaders hope to see the bill pass the Senate as it came from the House. It is believed the President will veto it. Whether Republicans can be persuaded to not insist upon amendments is a question no one can answer.

It is not unlikely that after the bill is reported a Republican caucus will be held to discuss the subject and agree upon a policy.

REFORM OF THE CURRENCY

Chairman Walker's Committee to Take Conservative Action—A Safe Banking System Needed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, being asked what banking legislation his committee would be likely to formulate at this session, replied that whatever action it took would be conservative. Continuing, he said:

"From my conversations with members of the committee it is obvious that we shall do nothing that will not meet the approval of the sound sense of the country. The committee is composed of fair-minded men. They will not attempt to introduce new rules for controlling the banks in any bill they may report. On the other hand, they recognize that they are not teachers or professors to formulate correct theories or practice in a bill that the past action of Congress shows cannot become a law.

"First—They will attempt to decide the principles of finance crystallized into financial customs, the violation of which has caused the anomalous conditions of the present.

"Second—They will decide the best thing to be done under the existing perilous conditions to put the finances of the country on a safe and solid foundation, had the committee the power to do it.

"Third—They will report to the House a bill that will conform as nearly to the practices of the safest and most successful banking system of the world as they can devise that has any chance of being enacted into law by this Congress.

"In view of past experiences and present prejudices in the public mind, which must be reckoned with by the Banking and Currency Committee, a right solution of the problem is as difficult as it is serious, and demands the assistance and encouragement, as well as the forbearance, of every man in the country skilled in banking or finance.

"It seems to the committee that the solution of the question can only be made in one of three ways, which must contemplate in relieving the United States Treasury of all responsibility of redeeming in gold a single dollar of the paper money now in circulation.

"First—To issue $500,000,000 of bonds and use the proceeds to redeem and cancel the United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes.

"Second—To increase the revenues to exceed the expenditures by a sum sufficient to redeem and cancel, in the near future, all such notes as they are presented for redemption.

"Third—To make it for the interests of the banks, and thus induce the banks to assume the 'current redemption' of all such notes, compensating the banks for so doing by allowing them to issue circulating notes against the assets of the banks to an equal amount.

"The first two schemes have been tried, only to fail utterly because of the determined opposition of the people. An act was passed April 12, 1866, authorizing the Treasurer to sell bonds to retire the legal-tender notes—$10,000,000 the first six months and $4,000,000 for each month thereafter. When only $59,000,000 were retired the people manifested such repugnance to the law that it was repealed in January, 1868, without the President's signature.

"Again, on Jan. 14, 1875, the law authorized the Treasurer to sell bonds to retire legal-tender notes down to $300,000,000, and after Jan. 1, 1879, all such notes were to be retired as presented for redemption. After only $35,000,000 had been retired the people objected so vehemently that Congress repealed the authority to retire the notes on May 11, 1878; not only that, but enacted in the law a requirement of the Treasury to again pay out all such notes as fast as they were redeemed.

"If Congress should to-day pass a law providing that the surplus revenues should be used to redeem Treasury notes, it is the belief of the most experienced men in Congress that it would be repealed within twelve months.

"It seems, therefore, to the members of the Banking and Currency Committee that they are shut up to the third method of correcting existing evils, namely, to induce the banks to become responsible for the 'current redemption' of every dollar of paper money by retiring every existing dollar, and having it issued by the banks of the country, half to be a new bank greenback. The committee is anxious to have the assistance of the most experienced bankers of the country in devising some plan for accomplishing this result, in view of the popular opposition to the destruction of the Government paper."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—Another mysterious fire occurred at 10 o'clock this morning. The large barns of Theodore Hill, near here, were burned with their contents, including a large amount of grain and machinery. Mr. Hill was absent. The fire was discovered by his neighbors, who, by hard work, succeeded in saving the stock, with the exception of a valuable horse, which refused to allow them to enter his stall. Two barracks, containing nearly 100 tons of hay were also consumed. The loss, estimated at $6,000, is covered by insurance.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1.—Fire in the mule room of the Hebronville Manufacturing Company caused a loss of from $8,000 to $12,000 this evening. Help was asked from Attleboro, but when the firemen arrived the flames were under control. The greater part of the loss was caused by water, the automatic sprinklers drenching the spinning room and the speeders and weave shops.

MANISTEE, Mich., Jan. 1.—The passenger steamer Puritan, owned by Seymour Brothers of this place, was burned to the water's edge at her Winter quarters at Oak Hill, just south of the city last evening. The fire started from a stove used by a watchman. The loss is $50,000, with $30,000 insurance.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 1.—A fire at Ashborough to-day burned Horn's Hotel, the stores of E. A. Moffatt and Boyette & Richardson, and several other buildings. Moffatt's loss is $10,000. The total loss is nearly $20,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—12:05 A. M.—236 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; dwelling of Edward Seligman; damage, $15.

—12:30 A. M.—52 East Seventy-seventh Street; dwelling of William Clennahan; damage, $500.

—3:25 A. M.—318 Stanton Street; tenement; William Miller; no damage.

—3:50 A. M.—327 West Sixty-seventh Street; tenement; Andrew Mills, owner; damage, $50.

—3:45 A. M.—351 Park Avenue; flats of Herman Hahnefeld and others; damage, $700.

—4:30 A. M.—21 Ann Street; Mulligan's liquor store; damage, $35.

—6:30 A. M.—246 East Twenty-fifth Street; chimney; no damage.

—10:00 A. M.—515 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; dwelling of Isaac Searsheimer; damage, $50.

—11:30 A. M.—97 Western Boulevard; Thomas Smiles's tailor's shop; damage, $50.

—1:35 P. M.—546 West Fifty-fourth Street; Frederick Hansen; damage trifling.

—1:40 P. M.—71 Eldridge Street; M. Grotz, chimney; no damage.

—4:05 P. M.—216 West Seventy-eighth Street; Henry Miller, dwelling; damage, $600.

—4:00 P. M.—204 Avenue A; Louis Rosenthal, awning; damage, $20.

—4:45 P. M.—Randall's Island; Quarantine Building; damage trifling.

—6:15 P. M.—1,900 Lexington Avenue; James L. Dechlo; flat; damage $50.

—6:35 P. M.—232 East Forty-third Street; Henry Hanssing; no damage.

—6:40 P. M.—208 Amsterdam Avenue; Dr. Murray; no damage.

—6:45 P. M.—514 Canal Street; —— Johnson; damage $25.

—6:50 P. M.—470 Second Avenue; James Nevins; tenement; damage $10.

—7 P. M.—341 Stanton Street; Joseph Loesch; tenement; damage $5.

—7:20 P. M.—400 West Fifty-fourth Street; Mary Woodhull; flat; damage $20.

—7:50 P. M.—1,048 Second Avenue; Joseph Seipp, tenement; damage, $10.

—7:55 P. M.—777 Eleventh Avenue; Mitchell Myles; damage, $5.

—8:10 P. M.—350 East Thirty-second Street; Rocco Conuso; damage, $400.

—8:20 P. M.—494 Columbus Avenue; William Fanzfeld, dwelling; damage, $100.

—9:35 P. M.—Mount Hope Place and Fleetwood Avenue; A. C. D. Williams; damage, $100.

—10:15 P. M.—408 East Fifty-fifth Street; Peter Doelger, storage warehouse; damage, $200.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Those articles late for Christmas are at half cost of manufacture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

FAVORS AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

And Turns to The Times for a Reflection of Enlightened American Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Now that The Evening Post has become unpatriotic, its readers naturally turn to your journal for an evening as well as a morning reflection of the truest and most enlightened American sentiment—at least in this locality. When an Irishman once becomes an English sympathizer it is well known that he is more intensely English than are the English themselves, on the same principle that Emanuel Kant, in reproducing the Platonic idealism, became far more idealistic than the Greeks themselves.

There is a large party in England favoring the cession to the United States of all British possessions in North America, if not in the West Indies, because they intuitively recognize three things, namely: That the best thing for the United States and Great Britain is a steadfast alliance on all ethical lines; that the growth of the United States has made all North America economically one, and that it is better to allow economical and political conditions to harmonize. Were we to grant reciprocity to England and to assume the Canadian debt, we would certainly be paying enough for the territory. We could, however, as the consequence of such an amalgamation of the interests of English-speaking America, establish with England an international tribunal before which both nations might agree forever to try all disputes, and invite other nations to do the same. This would set an example to the world, and it would make of the English-speaking people an invincible moral power before which the murder of 100,000 unoffending human beings in Turkey or anywhere else would be impossible.

Cannot an English and American commission be appointed to consider the territorial and trade adjustments necessary for the establishment of such a tribunal?

Why not introduce a bill in Parliament and in Congress at once?

RAYMOND S. PERRIN.

REFORM CLUB, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1895.

Gen. Thomas Ewing May Resign.

It was reported last night that Gen. Thomas Ewing would resign in a day or two as counsel to the Building Department owing to ill health. Gen. Ewing lives in Yonkers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Reliable carpets at lowest prices. Go to Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St., for the old low prices before wool and wages went up.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. **Chico,** The new collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

ACKER—BUDD.—On December 31, 1895, at home, by the Rev. James R. L. Nisbett, Lucie Cothial, daughter of the late Eli B. Budd, to Henry E. Acker, Jr.

TAMS—CRUGER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1896, in Grace Church Chantry, New-York City, by the Rev. William Reed Huntington, D. D., J. Frederic Tams to Mrs. Blanche Spedden Cruger.

DIED.

BAYARD.—Suddenly, Dec. 31, Francena Cornelia Brown, widow of Lewis Pintard Bayard, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 3, on the arrival of the 10:10 A. M. train from New-York.

BEACH.—At his residence in this city, Jan. 1, 1896, Alfred Ely Beach.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRADFORD.—On Monday, Dec. 30, at his residence, 21 Washington Place, William H. Bradford.

The funeral services will be held at the house on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock. Burial at Lenox.

BURDICK.—On Monday, Dec. 30, 1895, Matilda D., wife of I. Newton Burdick and daughter of the late B. B. Merrill.

Funeral services at her late residence, 77 Washington St., East Orange, Thursday, at 2:30 P. M., on arrival of 1:30 train from New-York at Brick Church Station, by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, foot of Christopher and Barclay Sts.

CRAIG.—On Monday evening, Dec. 30, Susan Craig, in her 72d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 314 West 30th St., on Thursday forenoon, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock.

Kelso (Scotland) and Melbourne (Australia) papers please copy.

CROSBY.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1895, Julia Francis Crosby, wife of the late Orrin H. Crosby, in her 79th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service from the residence of her son, Frederick F. Crosby, 525 Jersey Av., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M.

HEPBURN.—At the residence of her son-in-law, C. W. Rodman, at Queens, L. I., Dec. 31, 1895, in her 92d year, Louisa H., widow of the late Robert D. Hepburn.

Funeral services on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896, at 3 P. M. Boat leaves foot of East 34th St. at 1:50 P. M. Train leaves Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, at 1:54 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

MELLEN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Dec. 30, the Rev. W. R. G. Mellen.

Funeral from the Yonkers Unitarian Church on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 11:45 A. M. Special car from Grand Central Depot at 10:45 A. M.

SOUTHERLAND.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, John P. Southerland, of paralysis.

Funeral services from his late residence, 438 Classon Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M.

TWOMBLY.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Madison, N. J., on New Year's Day, at 2 o'clock, Alice, eldest child of Hamilton McK. and Florence A. V. Twombly, aged 16 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

ANTIQUE
JAPANESE ARMOR,
EMBROIDERIES, IVORIES, AND BRONZES,
OLD SPANISH BROCADES,
CHURCH HANGINGS
AND VESTMENTS,
Furniture, Paintings, and Tapestries,
THE COLLECTION OF AN AMATEUR.
To be sold by auction
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7 & 8,
at 8:15 P. M.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

New Publications.

DAVID A. WELLS,
HERBERT SPENCER,
DAVID STARR JORDAN,
CHARLES A. YOUNG,
T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN, M. D.,
H. CARRINGTON BOLTON,
JAMES SULLY,
AND HENRI MOISSAN,
Have articles in
APPLETONS'
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY
FOR JANUARY.

Their subjects are: **Recent Tax Experiences of the Government; Evolution of the Architect; Scientific Temperance; Helium, its Identification and Properties; New Outlooks in Medicine; Origin of the Smithsonian** (illustrated); **The Child as Artist; The Electric Furnace.**

Other writers treat of: The Botanical Gardens in Java, (illustrated;) Recollections of Huxley; Geological Work of the Air; Suggestibility, Automatism, and Kindred Phenomena; The Fifth Prison Congress, and Both Sides of Profit Sharing.

NEW-YORK: D. APPLETON & CO.
50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.

A RATHER TAME OPENING

The Legislative Session Begun Without Excitement.

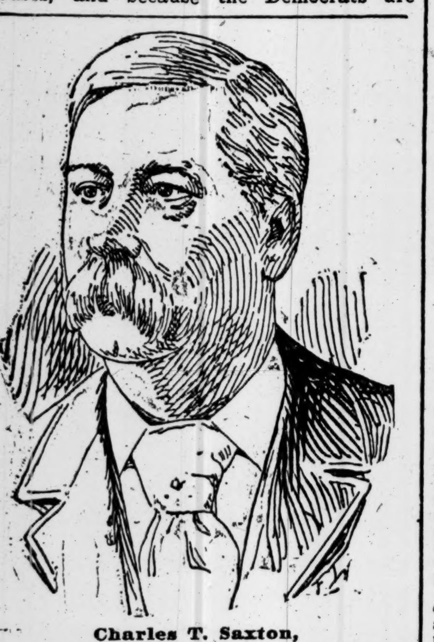
GREAT CHANGE IN APPEARANCE

Enlarged Halls and Increased Membership Give an Added Sense of Dignity.

COGGESHALL WELCOMED IN THE SENATE

Lieut. Gov. Saxton Outlines the Work Ahead and Advises the Utmost Caution.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The lawmakers of the Empire State, more in number than ever before, began the session of 1896 to-day. The increase of forty in membership which the new Constitution provides for, the enlarged and improved chambers where they met, the presence of ladies who came to see the formalities, the dignified utterances of the presiding officers, who called attention to the importance of the increase in this department of the Government, with the minor attendant incidents, made the first day a notable one, although, because of the lack of all contest among the majority members of both houses, and because the Democrats are too few to make much trouble, there were few picturesque or exciting incidents of the business.



Charles T. Saxton,
Lieutenant Governor, Presided Over the Senate.

It was the setting of the picture and the fact of a change that gave the interest.

Features of the Day.

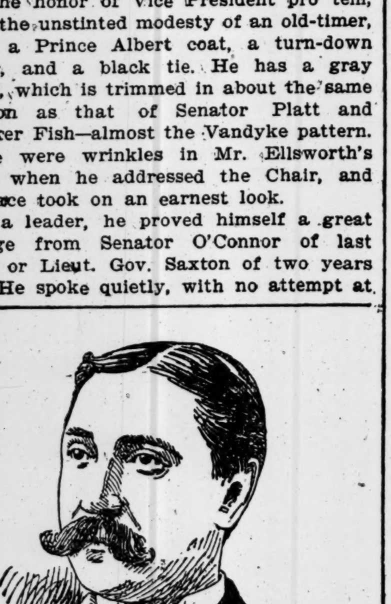
The Senate has 50, the House 150 members. Larger halls than ever before, added corridors inclosed, carpeted richly, decorated lavishly, and lighted brilliantly, were the features.

The Senate of 50 sat in a room that had more the appearance of a large and richly furnished drawing room than a place where political jobbery is in the atmosphere. It was made fragrant with the odor of flowers. Palms were placed in the corners of the room. Great floral horseshoes, too large to rest upon the desks, had been placed beside the desks of some members, while huge bouquets graced the desks of others. Senators Wieman of Brooklyn, Foley of New-York, Pavey of New-York, Ellsworth of Niagara, and Cantor of New-York were among those whose friends had taken occasion to thus brighten their surroundings.

The galleries were filled. The lobby, just outside, was thronged with place hunters, friends of the Senators, ex-legislators, minor public officers, and a miscellaneous crowd that was eager to get within sight and hearing of the proceedings, and could not do so.

The Senators were in their Sunday clothes. Leader Ellsworth, who was bearing the honor of Vice President pro tem, with the unstinted modesty of an old-timer, wore a Prince Albert coat, a turn-down collar, and a black tie. He has a gray beard, which is trimmed in about the same fashion as that of Senator Platt and Speaker Fish—almost the Vandyke pattern. There were wrinkles in Mr. Ellsworth's brow when he addressed the Chair, and his face took on an earnest look.

As a leader, he proved himself a great change from Senator O'Connor of last year, or Lieut. Gov. Saxton of two years ago. He spoke quietly, with no attempt at any oratorical effect, and much as a business man might at a meeting of some Board of Directors.



Jacob A. Cantor,
Democratic Leader in the Senate.

Graduated from the House.

Many of the Senators were in the other end of the Capitol last year. They were generally congratulated on their elevation by the old members. In this list are Foley of New-York, Brush, Wray, Gallagher, and Wieman of Brooklyn, Burns of Westchester, Pavey of New-York, Higbee of Richmond, Malby of St. Lawrence, Wilcox of Cayuga, Stewart of Tompkins, and Seibert of Erie. Mr. Pavey sits almost behind Mr. McCarren of Brooklyn. The facial resemblance between them was commented on by many. Hobart Krum of Schoharie sits where Coggeshall did last year. Mr. Lexow's seat is not far from the spot where he sat last year, and Mr. Higgins, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Guy, Mr. Cantor, and Mr. Mullin are but a few feet away from their old seats, so that some portions of the chamber had a familiar appearance, but for the most part it was strange. The seats are assigned according to the number of the district, and no reference is made to party affiliation or congenial company. For this reason, Mr. Pavey finds himself sandwiched between two of Tammany's shining lights, Thomas F. Grady and Louis Munzinger. Beyond Mr. Munzinger sits Mr. Page, a Republican, from New-York, and at Mr. Page's right is Maurice Featherson. John Ford sits next—a Good Government Club man and a Republican—and next to him is Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader. Thus, these Republicans from New-York City are surrounded by Tammany men.

Coggeshall Arrives Late.

Senator Coggeshall came in late. The routine of organization was in progress. His seat is away around to the right as one faces the presiding officer, between Senators Brown of Otsego and Mullin of Jefferson Counties. There was a little bit of drama as "Coggy" entered. He is the oldest Senator in point of continuous service, and until he went counter to the wishes of certain machine Republicans last year, was one of the veterans in the ranks of Republican fighters. This year he had no part in the preliminary work. As he entered the chamber there was a general turning of eyes toward him. He passed quietly around the chamber toward his seat. He looked as if he were delighted to be present.

Leader Ellsworth arose as "Coggy" came near him, and, stepping forward, grasped his hand and wished him "a happy new year," to which the Oneida County man replied with his customary suavity.

The Venezuelan resolutions came up later, and the first roll call of the session came on that subject. "Coggy" took occasion to vote with the Republicans on that question, and predictions were made that he would be within the fold before the session had progressed far. The first of the new Senators to address the presiding officer was one of the youngest—Mr. White of Onondaga. He has a seat directly in front of the Lieutenant Governor. He presented the resolution declaring John S. Kenyon the Clerk of the Senate. Mr. Kenyon comes from Mr. White's district and is the Senator's close personal friend; so this was eminently proper.

Saxton Deeply Impressed.

The Senate proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. George Hite. Then Lieut. Gov. Saxton addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators: The Senate meets to-day under new conditions. For the first time in the history of this body it is composed of fifty members. Nearly a century has elapsed since the adoption of that Constitutional amendment which permanently fixed the number of State Senators at thirty-two. That number remained unchanged until the present Senate came into existence. When it was first decided upon, the population of the State was 600,000; the average to each Senator being less than 20,000. In the Senate over which I had the honor to preside a year ago the average constituency of its several members numbered but little less than 200,000. Notwithstanding the increased membership of this body, however, the Senators represent greater constituencies in point of numbers than do any of those of other State Legislatures. Every Senator here must feel that under the circumstances this is a notable occasion, an event of importance in the history of the State.

I hope and believe that this session will be distinguished for other reasons than the particular one I have mentioned. The importance of the matters that have been placed in your charge can hardly be overestimated. This State stands foremost in the sisterhood of States, not only in her population, but also in her wealth and industrial interests. The problems that are presented to her Legislature for solution are becoming more and more complex. As the years follow each other, bringing in their train increased opportunities and responsibilities, it becomes more and more apparent that the government of this great Commonwealth makes demand upon the highest quality of her manhood and citizenship.

Delicate Matters in Hand.

I venture to assert that never, except possibly in great emergencies, have more difficult or delicate questions been presented to a legislative body than those which will come before you at this session. The revised Constitution makes it the duty of the law-making power, by implication at least, to prepare charters for cities of the several classes. That is a work which will require at your hands a large degree of wisdom as well as the most careful and patient consideration. The question of good government in cities is one of the most pressing questions of the hour, and it depends to a considerable extent upon the kind of governmental machinery that is provided us.

It is altogether likely that you will also be called upon to say whether or not there shall be a Greater New-York, and if your answer is in the affirmative, you may be called upon to determine what kind of a charter shall be given to the greatest city on the western hemisphere. The whole matter should be dealt with, not in a narrow partisan spirit, but rather in a spirit of broad and high-minded statesmanship.

Important legislation is also required in connection with our penal institutions. After the 1st of January next the inmates of these institutions cannot be employed in the manufacture of such articles as will compete in the markets with the products of free labor. This State has done more for practical penal reform than any other State or country. It is conceded on all sides that convicts should be kept at work for a reasonable number of hours each secular day. This Legislature must determine how these unfortunates can be employed, in view of the Constitutional restriction, at the least sacrifice to the interests of society and the State.

The Excise Question.

The present excise law is attacked from opposite directions—from the direction of those who wish to make its provisions more stringent, and also from the direction of those who wish to enlarge the opportunities of the liquor dealer. It is evident that the question can be met fairly and squarely this session. In dealing with it, the Senate will undoubtedly keep in view the interests and wishes of the great mass of the people rather than those of any particular class or occupation.

The ballot law passed last Winter is very generally approved by the voters of the State. There is room for improvement, however, and I think there is a disposition to perfect it during this session. With a few changes and additions to our election laws they may be made the best that can be found anywhere.

There are other important matters that will come before you, but if this Legislature will enact wise measures upon those I have just mentioned, even though it shall do nothing else except to pass the necessary appropriation bills, it will deserve and receive the gratitude of the people. The motto of this session should be, "Not many laws, but good laws." If you shall spend all the weeks which are before you in perfecting a few needed measures, you will do better than if you shall pass a thousand unnecessary or ill-considered statutes.

It is hardly necessary for me to assure you that, while in this chiar, I am not a partisan. I shall endeavor to bear in mind at all times that I am here merely to aid in the discharge of your duties by seeing to it that business is conducted in an orderly manner, in accordance with the rules you establish, and the recognized principles of parliamentary law.

Senate Officers Chosen.

At the conclusion of Lieut. Gov. Saxton's address a dozen Senators, headed by Senators Ellsworth and Cantor, were sworn in.

The report of the State Superintendent of Banking was received and ordered printed.

These officers were then chosen, as nominated by the Republican caucus last night: Clerk—John S. Kenyon; Sergeant-at-Arms—Garrett J. Benson; Doorkeeper—Nathan Lewis; Stenographer—Edward Shaughnessy; Postmaster—Stephen C. Green; Assistant Postmaster—Addison Hagadorn; Janitor—Caleb Sims; Assistant Janitors—A. B. Taylor, C. J. O. Kumereau; Post-Office Messenger—Edward Cotton, and the General Committee, clerks and Assistant Door Keepers.

During the reading of the Governor's message, Senator Coggeshall entered the Chamber, he having been absent during the election of officers. Senator Ellsworth was, after the reading of the message, elected President pro tem., receiving his full party vote, including Senator Coggeshall's vote, against fourteen votes for Senator Cantor, the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Ellsworth made a brief speech, saying that he desired to administer the duties of his office with the strictest impartiality. He believed that the less of leadership the better the result.

Committees Apportioned.

The number of Senators to be on committees was fixed as follows, in accordance with a resolution offered by Senator Ellsworth:

Nine Members—Canals.

Eleven Members—Finance, Judiciary, Cities, Commerce and Navigation, Codes, Insurance, Railroads, Taxation and Retrenchment.

Seven Members—Banks, Forests, Fish, and Game Laws, Internal Affairs, Military Affairs, Miscellaneous, Corporations, Public Education, Public Health, Penal Institutions, Revision.

Five Members—Villages, Agriculture, Printing, and Engrossed Bills, Indian Affairs, Trades and Manufacturing, Privileges and Elections, Public Printing, Roads and Bridges.

Three Members—Rules.

The petition of John L. Childs of Queens County, contesting the seat of Senator Koehler, and the petition of James L. Taylor of Brooklyn, contesting the seat of Mr. McNulty, were received and offered.

Senator Cantor wished to introduce bills, but Senator Raines objected at first on the ground that the committees had not been appointed. Senator Cantor said his bills were public measures requiring haste. Senator Raines withdrew his objection and Mr. Cantor introduced these:

Authorizing the New-York State Committee to the Atlanta Exposition to transfer the New-York State Building to the Piedmont Club.

Authorizing the City of New-York to make its city insane asylum a State asylum.

A Week's Recess.

A concurrent resolution providing for adjournment till Jan. 8 at 8 o'clock P. M. was offered at 1:25 o'clock, but it was learned that the Assembly was engaged in drawing for seats, and a recess was taken till 2:15 to allow the Senators to call on Gov. Morton.

These bills were also introduced:

Senator Coggeshall—Authorizing the Utica Waterworks Company to increase its capital stock to $1,250,000, and to contract to supply the City of Utica with water.

Senator Guy—Releasing the real estate of the Alexander Avenue Baptist Church of New-York City from assessments now levied or to be levied before Jan. 1, 1897.

Senator Lexow—Appropriating $8,430 to supply deficiency in appropriation for Supreme Court Justices, Second Judicial District.

Senator Brush—Providing for the abatement and prevention of nuisances in and about Newtown Creek, in Brooklyn and Long Island City, and providing for sewers.

Senator O'Grady—Providing that no public employes in cities, except policemen and firemen, shall be required to wear a distinctive uniform, unless by direction of the Board of Aldermen in such cities, and that heads of departments must wear the uniform prescribed for their subordinates.

Senator Lexow—Authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York City to lease for ninety-nine years to the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients, land situated on the block bounded by Avenue C, East River, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

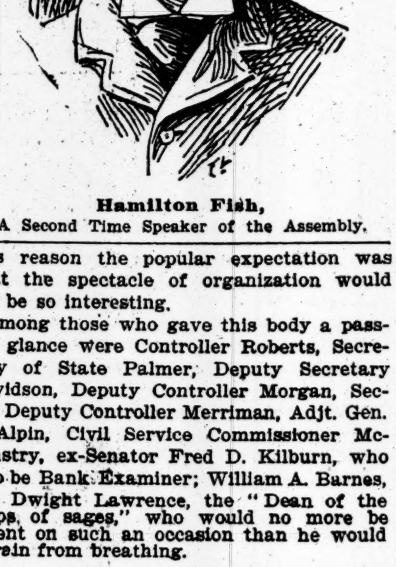
Senator Cantor—Providing a clerk and attendants for Part IV. of the Court of General Sessions, New-York City.

The Senate at 1:59 adjourned till Jan. 8 at 8:30 P. M.

DULL TIMES IN THE HOUSE.

Little but Drawing for Seats to Create Interest.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The Assembly organization was devoid of many entertaining features. The gallery was crowded, as were the corridors, and there was the constant bustling about of members, minor officials, and constituents. Many State officers called to watch the proceedings. The proportion of increase in membership was not so great as at the other end of the Capitol, and for this reason the popular expectation was that the spectacle of organization would not be so interesting.



Hamilton Fish,
A Second Time Speaker of the Assembly.

Among those who gave this body a passing glance were Controller Roberts, Secretary of State Palmer, Deputy Secretary Davidson, Deputy Controller Morgan, Second Deputy Controller Merriman, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, Civil Service Commissioner McKinstry, ex-Senator Fred D. Kilburn, who is to be Bank Examiner; William A. Barnes, and Dwight Lawrence, the "Dean of the corps of sages," who would no more be absent on such an occasion than he would refrain from breathing.

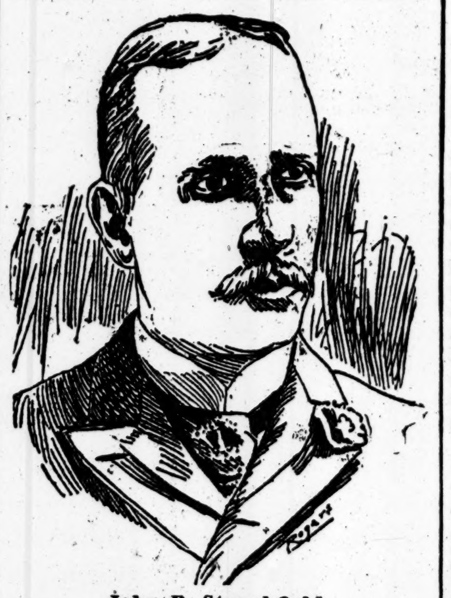
Roses Plentiful.

There were many bunches of roses scattered through the chamber, on the desks, and beside them, and there was, with the enlarged chamber, and the additional room for movement without interference, rather more dignity to the proceedings than is usual. But even then there was little that was spectacular, and nothing more dramatic than the announcements made by Anderson Lawrence of the numbers chosen while the members were drawing for seats.

Speaker Fish Re-elected.

Speaker Hamilton Fish was re-elected as the presiding officer of the Assembly, Col. "Archie" Baxter as Clerk, and the other officers as nominated at the caucus, all in the most routine, matter-of-fact sort of way and without a hitch in the proceedings.

Then followed the reading of the Governor's message. In this proceeding Col. "Archie" Baxter gave fresh evidence that he knows how to conduct business to the entire satisfaction of the members. He intrusted the reading of this State document to no subordinate, but, dressed for the occasion with a white tie and a Prince Albert coat of great length, he gave himself to the reading. He read the first page, and then, with a smooth and easy diction, skipped about ten pages, and so skillfully took up the thread of the narrative that no one knew that a syllable had been lost. In this way Col. Baxter was able to dispose of the entire document of several thousand words in a few minutes, to the evident delight and gratification of most of the members.



John B. Stanchfield,
Democratic Leader in the Assembly.

In drawing for seats preference was given to Leaders O'Grady and Stanchfield, who chose the places directly in front of the Speaker, three seats back from "the mill," where the leaders have been accustomed to sit for many years.

Speaker Fish Is Modest.

For a quarter of an hour before the session was called to order, the Secretary of State stood at the stenographer's desk in the Assembly Chamber and swore in the members who had not already taken the oath. Archie Baxter, as Clerk of the last Assembly, called the House to order.

The first prayer of the session was made by the Rev. William L. Smith, and it was a plea that the Government abide in peace and that wisdom prevail in the councils of the people.

On the call of the roll it was found that 134 members were present, and Mr. O'Grady's motion to proceed to the election of a Speaker prevailed.

The vote on Speaker resulted as follows: Hamilton Fish of Putnam, 88; John R. Stanchfield of Chemung, 46. Mr. Fish was declared elected.

Messrs. O'Grady and Stanchfield, as the committee to notify Mr. Fish of his election, escorted the Speaker to the chair. He said:

Gentlemen of the Assembly: To be chosen the presiding officer of the largest legislative assembly that has convened in one State, is an honor which one cannot fail to appreciate. It is neither profitable nor practicable to refer at this time to the important subjects which will come before you during the session, but let all legislation be framed simply to meet the highest hopes and expectations of the people of our Commonwealth.

Archie E. Baxter of Chemung was then chosen Clerk by a vote identical to that received by Mr. Fish. Votes in proportion to that on Speaker and Clerk resulted in the election of the following: Sergeant at Arms, Philip W. Reinhard of New-York; Principal Doorkeeper, Joseph Bauer of Monroe; First Assistant Doorkeeper, F. P. Johnston of Erie; Second Assistant Doorkeeper, Berton Hollenbeck of Albany.

Mr. Degraw of Kings offered the name of Henry C. Lammart of Kings for Stenographer, and he was elected.

The usual resolution providing that the members choose seats by ballot was adopted, and Messrs. O'Grady, Nixon, Stanchfield and Finn were given the privilege of selecting their seats. The usual committees were named to inform the Governor and the Senate that the Assembly was ready to begin the business of the session. These committees reported, and a like committee was received from the Senate.

Bills Introduced.

The Governor's message was received and listened to, after which the following bills were introduced:

Mr. Davidson—Repealing the section of the Penal Code which prohibits selling merchandise on Sunday.

Mr. Austin—Providing that the Governor may, at the request of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, change designations;

Also, fixing the salaries of the stenographers to the Justices of the Appellate Division at $1,000.

Mr. Forester—Prohibiting railroads on Leonard Street, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Davidson—Providing for certification of searches by the Register of New-York, Kings, and Westchester Counties.

Mr. Degraw—Prohibiting railroads on Rutledge Street, in Brooklyn.

Mr. Waldo—Prohibiting railroads on Ocean Avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Kelly—Authorizing the use by Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court of certain libraries which are the property of the State.

An hour was taken in drawing seats. When this was finished, Mr. Hutts announced to the House the death of Patrick J. Kerrigan, Assemblyman-elect from New-York City, and offered a resolution providing that the House adjourn out of respect.

The resolution was adopted and the House took an adjournment until next Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

PRESERVATION OF THE PALISADES.

The Commission's Bill Early Presented to the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The preservation of the Palisades is to receive especial attention from some members of the Legislature this year. Gov. Morton's message, which recommends that something be done to accomplish this, had hardly been read to-day, when bills designed to protect and preserve this natural beauty were presented in both houses. Assemblyman Cutler of Rockland County was earliest in the field, and a half hour later Mr. Lexow followed with the same bill in the Senate.

The bills are the result of recommendations made by the special commission authorized last year. They provide for the cession by this State of the jurisdiction of the property to the National Government.

The property involved is about 2,000 feet in width, and extends along that part of the Palisades directly above the New-Jersey line. The bill is in line with a measure to be presented by the New-Jersey Legislature.

The Manhattan Hospital Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The bill for the transfer of the New-York City asylums for the insane to the State, known as the Manhattan State Hospital bill, was introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Cantor, and in the Assembly by Mr. O'Grady. The bill is the same as that which was passed unanimously by both branches of the Legislature of 1895, but which Mayor Strong failed to sign, differing only in change of dates and a few verbal alterations. All reference to the payment by the city of the taxes due to the State for the support of the insane has been omitted, as the Court of Appeals has recently decided this case.

To Make Real Estate Frauds Larceny.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Senator Trainor of New-York City has prepared a bill which provides that a person who agrees with another to sell real estate and to deliver a deed on said real estate free and clear of all incumbrances on receipt of purchase price, and who, receiving such purchase price, fails to deliver a deed of such real estate free and clear of all incumbrances, steals such property and is guilty of larceny.

Palmer's Employes Reappointed.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Secretary of State Palmer's desk was to-day banked with a large boquet of rare blossoms, the gift of the deputies and employes of the office. Secretary Palmer reappointed his present deputies, and they were sworn in.

No public business was transacted to-day in any of the State departments, though nearly all were open for visitors.

MARYLAND LEGISLATORS MEET

Mr. Bruce Chosen to Preside Over the Senate and Mr. Mudd Over the House of Delegates.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 1.—The Maryland Legislature was organized to-day by the election of William Cabell Bruce of Baltimore as President of the Senate and ex-Congressman Sydney F. Mudd of Charles County as Speaker of the House of Delegates.

What promised to be an annoying deadlock in the Senate was happily averted by the Democrats reconsidering their last night's caucus action and nominating Bruce in place of John Walter Smith.

There was some very pretty politics in the deal. The Senate is made up of fourteen Democrats and twelve Republicans. Mr. Bruce is an independent Democrat with very pronounced reform ideas, which are exceedingly objectionable to Senator Gorman and his friends. Mr. Bruce refused to go into caucus with his Democratic brethren unless he was agreed upon as the nominee. To this Mr. Gorman and his friends would not for a moment consent. After waiting hours for Mr. Bruce to appear the Democratic caucus late last night nominated John Walter Smith.

Meanwhile the Republicans had made overtures to Mr. Bruce. They offered to nominate him, and pledged every one of their twelve votes to his support. Such action would have left the Senate in a dead-lock—13 to 13. Believing that one or more of Mr. Bruce's Democratic friends would soon go to his support and thus give the Republicans the organization of the Senate, the Democratic managers this morning rescinded their caucus action and offered the presiding officer's chair to Mr. Bruce. His statement that he would be impartial in the make-up of the committees, and would not be influenced by politics in any particular; that every reform measure would have his earnest support, was applauded by the Republicans.

The House of Delegates, over which ex-Congressman Mudd presides, has seventy Republican members and twenty-one Democrats. On joint ballot the Legislature stands: Republicans, 82; Democrats, 35.

Each house will take a vote for a United States Senator to succeed Charles H. Gibson, Jan. 14. This Legislature will also elect a Treasurer of Maryland, and two Police Commissioners for Baltimore City.

Governor-elect Lowndes will be inaugurated one week from to-day, and it will be the largest event of its kind Annapolis has ever known. For the first time since the war the Republicans come into power in Maryland, and their long waiting is shown in the fact that Gov. Lowndes has filed away for consideration more than 10,000 applications for office.

What Edinburgh Reads.

As showing the sort of mental pabulum on which the citizens of Edinburgh sustain themselves, the following report for a single week by the Public Library is of interest. It shows the number of volumes issued to the public during that time:

	Volumes.		Volumes.
Theology	454	History, biography, and travel	1,095
Philosophy	102	General literature	1,211
Sociology	244	Juvenile department	1,862
Science and art	976		
Poetry and the drama	244		
Fiction	7,808	Total	13,996

She Was Older than the Century.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—Miss Elizabeth Derickson died at the Home of the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in her ninety-ninth year. Next to Miss Sarah Randall, who is in her one hundred and second year, and who is able to read the Bible and the newspapers daily, Miss Derickson was the oldest inmate of the institution. She bought her own tombstone thirty-eight years ago, and had the inscriptions placed upon it, except the date of her death. It has been standing in the family lot in the cemetery since that time.

Tried to Stab Many Persons.

Peter Hagen, who told the police he had a home but would not tell where, is locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Police Station charged with trying to stab a number of persons, among whom was an officer. He was found by Patrolman Daly in Twenty-first Street, between First and Second Avenues, flourishing a large knife. Daly's uniform did not frighten Hagen, and he made an attempt to stab him. It took four policemen to take Hagen to the station house.

To Succeed Justice Smith.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 1.—Gov. Morton has accepted the resignation of Wilmot M. Smith from the office of Judge of Suffolk County, and appointed ex-District Attorney Benjamin H. Reeve to fill the vacancy for the ensuing year. Mr. Reeve will at once take the oath of office. Greenport citizens are especially elated over the appointment of Mr. Reeve, who won the honor because of a unanimous vote of the County Committee.

NEW YEAR'S DAY LUNCHES

Only a Few of the Hotels Made Elaborate Displays.

PLENTY, HOWEVER, FOR THE HUNGRY

Plaza, Murray Hill, and Metropole Hotels Keep Up the Old Custom and Make Extra Preparations for the Holiday.

A number of the hotels in this city at which elaborate lunches were prepared in former years for the delectation of guests and transient visitors on New Year's Day omitted the display yesterday, the proprietors contenting themselves with more modest, though not the less enjoyable, spreads. This was the more noticeable at the Hoffman House and the Hotel Brunswick, which in years gone by rivaled each other in the menus prepared for the holiday.

The new order of things which prevailed at so many of the hotels was the result of a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Hotel Men's Association by which it was agreed that the usual display should be omitted. It was contended that the New Year's tables cost a great deal of money for which there was little or no return, that the regular guests at the hotels obtained but scanty enjoyment from the hospitality of the landlords, and that the hospitable intentions of the hotel keepers were abused by free lunch fiends, who went the rounds of the taverns feasting and carousing at the expense of the proprietors.

All the hotel keepers did not, however, consider themselves bound by the action of the association. At the Plaza, the Murray Hill, and the Hotel Métropole the old custom was kept up, and luncheons were spread in the cafés, at which all were welcomed. At the Plaza a table occupied the entire length of the café. Under the direction of Steward Wilke a number of ornamental pieces were prepared. A musical trophy, consisting of two mandolins, a lyre, and a violin, was placed at one end of the table. The mandolins were two hams, the lyre was composed of a couple of tongues, and the violin was formed of a piece of corned beef in jelly. The whole was surmounted with the words, "Happy New Year, 1896."

In the centre of the table was a whole salmon on an arch of sugar, underneath which was a miniature lake, in which goldfish swam. At the end of the table was a Winter scene in sugar, and among the other decorations were a portrait of Washington, a hunting scene, a fountain, and an elaborate piece representing the four seasons. The menu was as follows:

Essence de volaille.
Huitres marinés.
Aiguillettes de caviar. Sandwich, Windsor.
Le Dieu des eaux.
Homard et écrevisse en Bellevue.
Hure de sanglier a la Percevale.
Piece de boeuf salé a l'Ottmann.
Dinde farci aux marrons.
Cochon de lait a la Polonaise.
Paté de gibier.
Galantine de volaille.
Selle de mouton a l'Anglaise.
Faisan Anglais truffé. Cailles piquées.
Mayonnaise de volaille. Salade de homard.
Charlotte Sultane.
Gateaux St. Honoré.
Baba au rhum.
Diplomate, Chantilly.
Petits fours assortis.
Gateaux Bellevue.
Gateaux 1896.

In the display at the Murray Hill Hall Chef John Baggi had shown marvellous ingenuity and versatility. The ornamental pieces were very much admired. One in particular which attracted much attention was a representation of Dante's Inferno. "Abandon hope, all who enter here" appeared over the entrance to the infernal regions. There was a beautiful representation in sugar of the fountain in the Vatican Square in Rome, one showing the meeting of Washington and Lafayette, and an artistically formed cornucopia filled with fruits and flowers. This was the menu:

Bouillon in cup. Jus de Clovis.
Bouchées a la Reine. Croquettes de Ris de Veau.
Salame. Pickled oysters.
Caviar Sippets.
Assorted sandwiches. Chicken salad.
Ham glacé.
Corned rump of beef. Roast beef.
ORNAMENTAL.
Dante's Inferno—Chariot of Neptune.
Dolphin Fountain.
Salmon a l'Imperial.
Valiere do Cailles.
Salade a la Romanoff.
Chau-Froid re pigeonneaux.
Foie gras, en gelée, decorée au Pistache.
Boned capon, diplomate.
Reed birds, Egyptienne.
Game pie, Nimrod.
Epicurean Club Fortress.
Hure de Sanglier, Chicago.
Filet de boeuf en Aspic, Franceschino.
Le petit cochon en surprise.
Boned turkey, Pomponius.
Fountain in Vatican Square, (Rome.)
Murray Hill Hotel coat of arms.
Etruscan vase.
The meeting of Washington and Lafayette.
Fontain Bleu.
Panier de Flora.
Punch Amitie.

In the evening such of the ornamental pieces as were suitable were sent by Manager Jaques to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, in Forty-second Street, and afforded much amusement to the little patients.

There was a unique display at the Hotel Metropole. The large barroom was converted into a market, and there was spread on the counters a bounteous assortment of things good to eat. Huge quarters of beef, haunches of venison, turkeys, ducks, quail, partridges, chickens, and fish were displayed in profusion. Among the fish shown was a huge red snapper and a number of shad. There were little pigs, both alive and dead; a live deer, and a Southdown sheep, and a cage filled with live quail. There was also a luncheon prepared by Chef Laurent and Pastry Chef Lambert.

At the St. James Hotel there was a plain but substantial luncheon spread, without any attempt at display. The menu was:

Saumon Mayonnaise.
Gelatine de volaille.
Pate de Gibier.
Jambon Décore.
Salade de volaille.

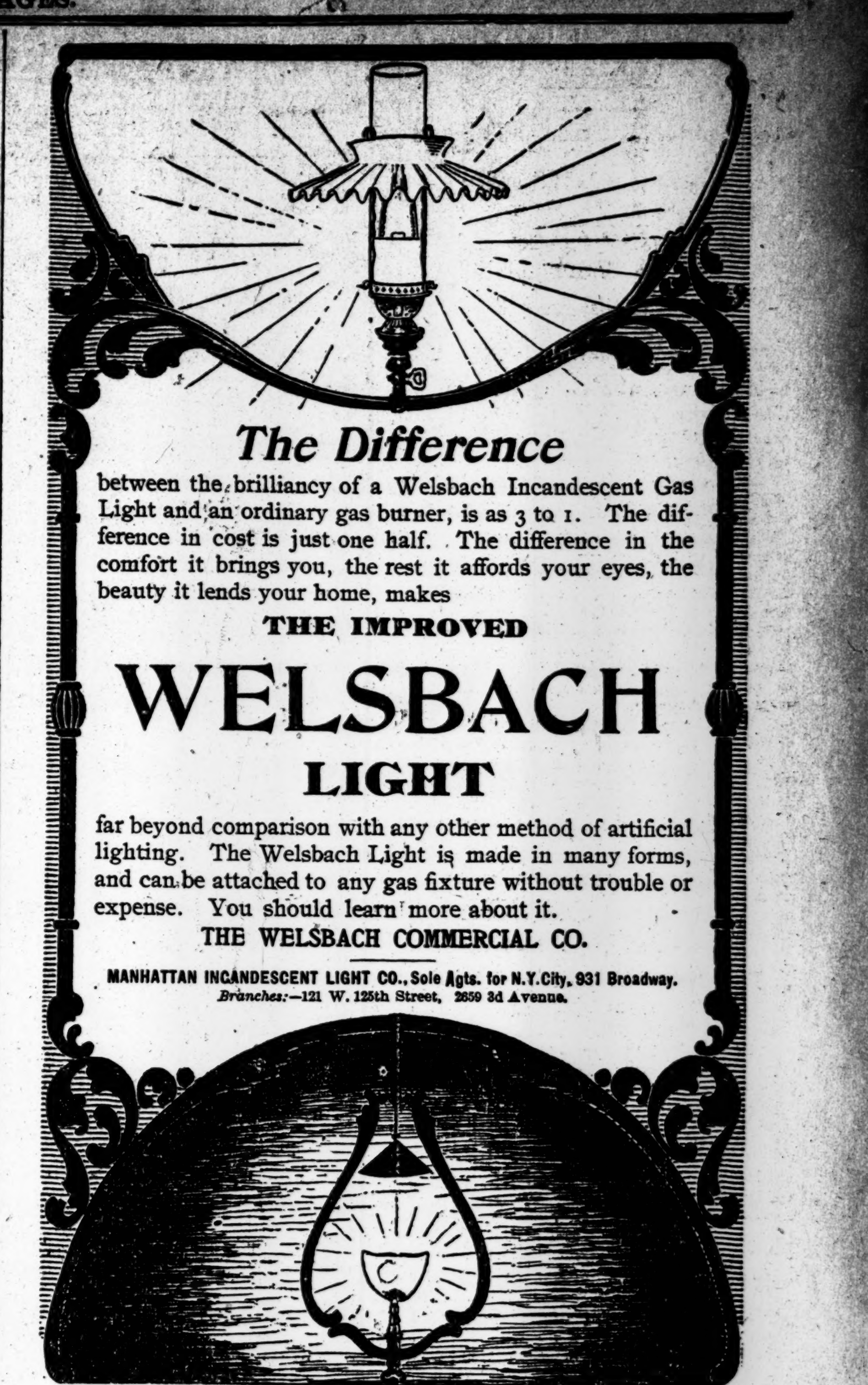
In the barroom of the Hoffman House, where it has been the custom to spread an elaborate luncheon, there was plenty of cold meats, meat pies, chicken, and lobster salad, but there were no ornamental pieces. Lunches were also served in the cafés of the Hotel Normandie, the Gilsey House, the Oriental, and other hotels. At the Hotel Marlborough the menu of the New Year's dinner was as follows:

Blue Point oysters.
Creme de volaille. Princesse. Consomé Varsovie.
Broiled Kennebec salmon, sauce fleurette.
Filet of sole, Marguery.
Pommes, Orsini.
Radishes, Olives, Gherkins, Chow chow.
Pickled beets.
Hind quarter of venison, Talleyrand.
Filets mignons a la Chéron.
Cromesquis of fresh mushrooms, sauce mousseline.
Terrapin a la Newburg.
Aspic de foie-gras a la gelée.
Queen fritters a la Dauphine.
Mashed potatoes. Sweet Potatoes.
Creamed spinach.
Asparagus, Hollandaise. Brussels sprouts.
Stewed tomatoes. Boiled rice.
Ribs of beef. Spring lamb, mint sauce.
Stuffed young capon au cresson.
Partridge sur canapé, currant jelly, fried hominy.
Sobet au champagne.
Ham. Corned Beef. Tongue.
Lettuce. Watercress. Chickory.
Tomatoes. Celery.
Pudding diplomate, sauce abricot.
Charlotte russe. Mince, apple, or pumpkin pie.
Baba au rhum. Ice cream, Chambord.
English plum cake. Petits fours assortis.
Assorted cakes.
Roquefort, Edam, and American cheese.
Fruits.
Nuts, figs, and raisins.
Coffee.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel followed its usual custom of not preparing any luncheon for the general public, but the New Year's dinner was an elaborate affair. This was the menu:

Blue point oysters. Little neck clams.
Soups.
Clear green turtle. Chicken consommé.
Purée Windsor.
Hors d'oeuvre.
Sliced tomatoes. Timbale. Rohan. Celery.
Pickled peaches. Chow-chow.
Fish.
Boiled striped bass, sauce Riche.
Broiled salmon, maitre d'hotel.
Potatoes Parisienne. Cucumbers.
Boiled.
Capon with noodles a l'Allemande.
Ham, Bayonoise. Leg of mutton, Arlesienne.
Corned beef, Hamburg fashion.
Roast.
Ribs of beef. Turkey Perigourdine. Chicken.
Young lamb, mint sauce.
Goose stuffed, Fredericksborg.
Entrées.
Terrapin, Newburg style.
Tenderloin of beef, sauce Bearnaise.
Aile of chicken, Reviere. Quail a la Regence.
Lalla Rookh Punch.
Game.
Canvas-back ducks. Saddle of venison.
Cold.
Boned capon, paté de foie gras, meats, chaufroid de sole a l'Italienne.
Salads.
Chicken, lobster, potato, lettuce, celery.
Vegetables.
Mashed potatoes, boiled potatoes, onions, beets, sweet potatoes, celery andalouse, French peas, stewed tomatoes, corn, cauliflower damezac, rice, macaroni Napolitaine.
Pastry.
English plum pudding, brandy and hard sauce, rice pudding, mince pie, pumpkin pie, assorted cakes, New Year's cake, bonbons, charlotte a la Romaine, jelly aux cerises.
Dessert.
Mousse a la fraise, frozen pudding, nesselrode, vanilla ice cream, fruits, assorted nuts, raisins, figs, pineapple, hickory nuts.
Deviled cheese, Brie, Roquefort, Edam, and mild cheese, coffee.

At the Hotel Brunswick the simple free lunch which is to be found daily in the barroom was not added to in honor of the new year.



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OUSTED THE OLD CLERK

Partisan Act of the Republicans in the Massachusetts House—The Legislature Organized.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—At the caucus of the Republican members-elect of the House of Representatives this afternoon, George Von L. Meyer of Boston was renominated as candidate for Speaker by acclamation.

Mr. Boutwell of Malden presented the name of George T. Sleeper of Winthrop as candidate for Clerk of the House.

James J. Meyers of Cambridge did not believe it good politics or good business method to attempt to seize the offices, especially when the latter are filled by competent men. He nominated E. A. McLaughlin of Boston, the present incumbent, for Clerk.

Mr. Young of Springfield wanted to know whether he was in a Republican caucus or in a caucus where Democrats and Mugwumps were in control.

Mr. Hayes of Lowell said that Barnum was dead, but that he had a worthy successor in the member from Springfield. Mr. Hayes did not believe that the future of the Republican Party depended on a little clerkship.

Mr. Lowell of Boston favored Mr. McLaughlin's election on the ground of sound business and common sense.

A ballot was then taken and resulted in the choice of Mr. Sleeper, who received 89 votes, five above the number necessary to nominate. Mr. McLaughlin had 76 votes and J. W. Kimball of Lynn 4. Mr. Sleeper was declared the nominee of the caucus.

Capt. Adams was renominated for Sergeant at Arms and D. W. Waldron for Chaplain.

Mr. McLaughlin is a Democrat, and has been Clerk of the House thirteen years.

The Senate organized by the choice of George P. Lawrence of North Adams as Speaker and Henry D. Coolidge of Concord as Clerk. Thirty-four votes were cast and the election of both was unanimous.

In the House the caucus nominees were chosen.

Gov. Greenhalge will be inaugurated Thursday.

SOUND-MONEY MEN AGGRESSIVE

Alabama Free-Silver Democrats Will Not Have a Clear Field.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 1.—Sound-money Democrats will have a candidate for Governor against Joseph F. Johnston, the free-silver candidate. Congressman R. H. Clarke is the man. He has announced himself to friends, and will come out publicly in a few days.

The candidates to succeed Senator Pugh next Fall are Gov. William C. Oates and H. C. Tompkins of Montgomery. Chairman of the State Executive Committee Noel Tompkins will resign the Chairmanship when the committee meets in Montgomery, June 21, and devote himself to his Senatorial aspirations. Ex-Govs. Thomas F. Jones and Thomas Seaz are also spoken of for the Senatorship. Oates, Jones, Seay, and Tompkins are all sound-money men. Congressman Clarke will make a strong race for the nomination, and that a sound-money man has the best show for the Senatorship there is no doubt. Mr. Johnston has lost ground already.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ALBION, Mich., Jan. 1.—It has been announced that Edward J. Gillespie and Isabelle Clark, both of Kalamazoo, will be married immediately. Gillespie was convicted of assisting in the attempted murder of Homer Campbell of the Albion City Mills last March. He is now out on bail, awaiting the result of an appeal to the Supreme Court. Miss Clark is the daughter of a wealthy foundryman at Kalamazoo. She believes her intended husband guiltless of the crime.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Jan. 1.—The Windermere Woolen Mill, with fourteen tenement houses and thirty-five acres of land, on the outskirts of this city, were sold to-day, to George H. Proctor of New-York for $30,000 by the owners, George Follet of New-York and A. B. Pitkin of Providence. The mill has been idle for five years. The property originally cost $150,000. The mill will be started up as soon as possible as a bicycle factory, employing 400 hands.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Joseph W. Jenkins, a letter carrier for sixteen years, was arrested to-day charged with holding back mail matter. He had borrowed money from business men on his route, and, not being able to repay it, was ashamed to face his creditors, and so did not deliver their mail. He was held for trial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 1.—West-bound passenger train No. 1, on the Nickel Plate, struck a horse and sleigh at Claypool, forty miles west of here, this morning. The occupants of the cutter, William Doderidge and Daniel Rhoades, were both killed.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 1.—Lewis Krantz, a passenger on the Alton and St. Louis limited from Chicago, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting, as the train neared this city. He had $190 in his pockets.

ASHLAND, Ky., Jan. 1.—Lon I. Irwin and Charles Jones were shot and probably fatally wounded, and Thomas Wolf was badly cut up in a free-for-all fight at the Straights Creek Coal Mines last evening.

ALL LAKEWOOD THERE

Brilliant New Year's Ball at the Laurel-in-the-Pines.

ATTRACTIVELY DECORATED ROOMS

Large Dinner Parties Preceded the Ball—Some of the Guests Came from New-York and Brooklyn.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 1.—The New Year's ball at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, to-night, was one of the most brilliant affairs this resort has ever known. The assemblage far outnumbered that at any previous holiday ball, and was a most distinctly fashionable one, embracing large parties of young persons brought down by prominent society women, dancing folks from the other hotels, and large house parties, guests of the cottagers, who, one and all, accepted Mr. Porter's invitation.

The decorations were unusually attractive. The pink ballroom was hung with quantities of feathery fern, upon side walls and over mantels. Plaques of laurel surrounded the cornices, and with palms formed a scene concealing the musicians. In the parlors the fern was supplemented by large clusters of American Beauty roses.

In the dining room, where the supper was served, the decorations were especially attractive. The large table in the centre of the room, around which the smaller tables were grouped, was laden with palms, and fine electrical effects served to show unique conceits of dainties made by the chef, a "ship of state" attracting particular attention.

Two large dinner parties preceded the ball, one for twenty-four persons, given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Colby of New-York, and the other by Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, also of New-York.

Among the guests at the ball were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Wellington Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Chamberlain, Lewis M. Norwood, the Misses Norwood, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Warren Van Norden, Miss Van Norden, Warner De L. Van Norden, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Isham, Miss Isham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Miss Whiting, Miss Ricketts, Miss Rhinelander, Miss Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Colby, Miss Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Graham, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Glaenzer, Miss Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dalley, Jr., Miss Dalley, and Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Stanton and Miss Stanton of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Woodruff, J. E. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Suydam, Mrs. J. F. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearsall, Miss Pearsall, and Mr. and Mrs. Crowell Hadden of Brooklyn.

WILL FIGHT FOR THE OFFICE

Mayor Warner of Rochester to Appoint a Democratic Excise Commissioner in Place of Mr. Merrill.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Mayor Warner took charge of his office to-day. He reiterated his determination to appoint ex-Municipal Court Judge Thomas E. White one of the three Excise Commissioners, in place of Edmond W. Merrill, who was appointed a few days ago by Mayor Lewis.

The contention is as to the date of the expiration of Merrill's term. The Republicans claim his term is co-extensive with the terms of his associates. The Democrats claim that his term expires with that of the Mayor who appointed him.

The matter will probably get into the courts. Merrill is in, and will probably remain, however. The Council is Republican by a sufficient mapority to order his salary vouchers paid over the veto of the Mayor.

The fight is mainly over an interpretation of the law, as there is no party advantage to be gained, and neither candidate cares for the salary of the office. They are both popular, the ex-Judge in legal and Democratic circles and Commissioner Merrill in Grand Army and business circles.

The Funeral of W. P. Davis.

The funeral services over the body of William P. Davis of St. John's College, Brooklyn, who died in St. Mary's Hospital, Tuesday, after an operation for appendicitis, will be held to-morrow morning in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Willoughby Avenue, near Lewis, Brooklyn, instead of to-day, as was announced.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

The rush was so great that many specially designed novelties for Christmas are just being finished now, so will be sold at half cost of manufacture at 45 West 23d St.

DR. RAINSFORD WINS A CUP

Played Fine Golf at the Lakewood Tournament.

SECURED THE GOULD TROPHY

J. M. Knapp Was a Close Second—A Strong Wind Over the Links Made the Play Careful.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 1.—A heavy wind blew strongly over the golf links to-day, and interfered considerably with the comfort of a large number of players who competed in the handicap tournament for the silver cup offered by George Gould and the gold medal presented by the club for the best score from scratch. A large number of spectators, however, followed the leading players with interest.

The entries were D. Chauncey, the Rev. Roderick Terry, Roderick Terry, Jr., B. Spalding de Garmendia, J. M. Knapp, H. W. Taft, J. K. Taylor, J. A. Weeks, Jr., G. S. Chauncey, F. W. Menzies, A. L. Livermore, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, C. W. Barnes, W. R. Betts, F. L. V. Hoppin, Robert Lockhart, John McGee, J. Grierson, Gerritt Smith, H. C. Bowers, W. A. Taylor, of St. Andrews; Otto Hockmeyer, V. Hockmeyer, George A. Armstrong, James Park, A. E. Paterson, J. R. Chadwick, of Richmond County Country Club; E. H. Moeran, Sr., E. H. Moeran, Jr., H. G. Trevor, Horace Russell of Shinnecock Hills Club; G. T. Newhall, George D. Fowle, I. T. Starr, F. N. Saunders, W. M. McCawley, P. C. Madeira, E. H. McCullogh, W. W. Lowery, of the Philadelphia Country Club; James A. Tyng of Morris County Club; H. R. Severy of Albany Country Club, A. H. Larkin of Paterson Golf Club, John Reis, Jr., of the New-Haven Club, B. Ward, Jr., H. P. Toler, Franklin Pelton, of the Baltusral Club, and Dr. C. L. Lindly, James W. Morey, Clarence B. Mitchell, George W. Stockley, Jasper Lynch, Dr. Paul T. Kimball, Robert Bage Kerr, E. Robbins Walker, James B. Converse, Arthur B. Clafin, W. R. Bynner, from the Lakewood Club.

Among the throng that witnessed the play were observed Mrs. James Converse, A. A. Anderson, Francis P. Freeman, Frank P. Freeman, George Worthington, John Lockman, A. T. Compton, Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. H. G. Trevor, J. J. Ferris, the Misses Ferris, (four,) Fred P. Kimball, L. N. Kimble, Mrs. William Rush Bynner, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Howell, Paul Stockley, M. C. Jenkins, Miss Bessie Whiting, Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Martin, Mrs. W. J. Hutchinson, Miss Agnes Davis, Miss Elsie Davis, Miss E. Hays, Miss Kimball, Miss Edith King, Miss Gertrude King, John Young, Mrs. Wurtheimer.

Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, W. P. O'Connor, Miss Valeria O'Connor, F. J. Brookfield, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. J. R. Chadwick, Mrs. Clarence B. Mitchell, Albert Myers, Jr., John A. Dix, Miss Lillian Andrews, Archibald Davis, Miss Belle Andrews, Miss M. Andrews, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Lena Hutchinson, Miss Grace Hutchinson, Miss Mudd, Miss Katherine Mudd, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were also interested onlookers.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford played in fine shape, his only poor stroke happening from a brassie shot, his ball hitting the top of the bunker and rolling into the hazard at its foot. His drives were strong and well placed. He made the round in 91 strokes, which, with a handicap of 3, gave him a net score of 88, and earned for him the Gould Cup. It was a very popular victory. Dr. Rainsford was closely followed by J. M. Knapp, who had a net score of 89.

George Armstrong made the best score from scratch, his total being 90, and he became the possessor of the gold medal. Mr. Armstrong was in excellent form, and played a brilliant game. On the first round he made the fourth hole in 2, through a grand approach and a fine long put.

The match between Menzies and Lynch drew a large crowd, who were anxious to see the Englishman play on account of his recent defeat of ex-Champion Stoddard at St. Andrew's, by the score of 8 up. The wind, however, carried the balls far out of their natural course, and it was impossible to get much idea of his skill. He lost the third hole by the wind carrying his ball into the adjoining field, although his mashie out was very pretty. The fourth hole was halved, although his cleek drive landed the ball on the edge of the green. The longest hole, the fifth, which is 407 yards, he made in 7, another fine mashie from a hazard being worthy of mention.

At the sixth hole he was compelled to drop on his knees to get his ball into play from under a rail fence. Some of his drives were remarkably straight and well judged, but his putting was by no means up to standard form. Lynch also appeared to be out of condition, his playing being far behind that displayed when he defeated Stoddard in November for the Laurel House Cup. He made the double circuit in 101, while the best Menzies could do was 109. In the afternoon both players had a friendly game, which ended in favor of the Englishman by 1 up.

H. W. Taft	Out	5	5	7	5	8	4	6	7	5	52
	In	5	7	8	4	5	4	6	7	5	51
Total											103
Handicap											9
Net											94
Dr. C. L. Lindley,	Out	6	5	7	6	6	5	6	7	4	52
	In	10	5	7	6	5	5	6	7	5	56
Total											108
Handicap											9
Net											99
A. E. Paterson	Out	4	7	5	5	7	5	6	7	5	51
	In	5	7	5	3	5	5	5	7	5	47
Net											98
E. H. Moeran, Jr.	Out	4	6	9	8	7	6	9	14	6	60
	In	6	9	7	4	7	7	6	9	6	59
Total											119
Handicap											8
Net											101
Beverly Ward, Jr.	Out	5	9	9	8	12	6	7	8	6	70
	In	5	6	6	5	9	5	6	8	6	58
Total											128
Handicap											17
Net											111
F. C. Madeira	Out	9	6	5	5	10	9	6	7	6	63
	In	6	7	6	8	20	4	5	7	5	66
Total											129
Handicap											16
Net											113
E. H. McCullogh	Out	8	6	5	4	10	6	12	4	6	61
	In	5	6	6	4	12	7	6	6	5	57
Total											118
Handicap											14
Net											104
E. H. Moeran	Out	6	8	4	8	6	9	8	7	6	62
	In	6	8	5	5	8	5	7	6	5	55
Total											117
Handicap											18
Net											99
Rev. Dr. R. Terry	Out	5	7	6	4	6	7	6	5	4	50
	In	6	6	6	3	7	4	6	7	5	50
Total											100
Handicap											8
Net											92
J. T. Starr	Out	8	6	5	4	11	4	6	6	4	54
	In	5	7	9	5	6	5	9	6	6	58
Total											112
Handicap											6
Net											106
H. G. Trevor	Out	6	6	4	5	7	4	5	4	7	48
	Withdrawn.										
Robert B. Kerr	Out	6	5	6	3	6	4	9	4	6	49
	In	5	6	6	4	8	4	8	5	6	52
Total											101
Handicap											4
Net											97
F. W. Menzies	Out	5	5	7	5	8	11	7	4	5	57
	In	4	6	5	4	5	5	7	8	6	52
Net											109
W. A. Taylor	Out	10	6	7	7	8	6	6	7	3	60
	In	7	5	8	8	8	7	11	6	8	68
Total											128
Handicap											18
Net											110
C. R. Walker	Out	5	7	3	7	9	6	8	5	6	56
	In	4	6	7	4	8	5	7	5	5	51
Total											107
Handicap											17
Net											90
John Reid, Jr.	Out	7	7	9	6	7	4	9	5	4	58
	In	4	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	4	45
Total											103
Handicap											5
Net											98
G. W. Stockley	Out	6	5	7	6	7	5	6	6	4	52
	In	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	6	5	57
Total											109
Handicap											10
Net											99
G. E. Armstrong	Out	3	6	5	2	8	9	6	5	4	48
	In	5	6	4	4	6	4	4	5	4	42
Net											90
James A. Tyng	Out	9	7	4	4	7	4	5	7	5	52
	In	4	7	4	5	8	5	7	6	6	52
Net											104
James Park	Out	6	6	6	5	7	5	8	6	7	54
	In	4	7	6	5	7	5	6	6	6	52
Total											106
Handicap											2
Net											104
H. C. Bowers	Out	9	6	9	4	9	6	12	5	11	68
	In	7	6	6	5	9	10	7	6	8	67
Total											135
Handicap											16
Net											119
[illegible]											
Total											122
Handicap											18
Net											104
George D. Fowle	Out	5	6	8	8	7	5	5	6	6	48
	In	5	4	6	5	6	4	7	5	5	47
Net											92
A. L. Livermore	Out	8	6	5	6	4	5	6	7	5	52
	In	7	6	4	4	5	6	5	6	5	48
Total											100
Handicap											2
Net											98
James Converse	Out	8	6	5	4	9	6	6	6	4	54
	In	7	6	6	6	7	4	8	5	4	53
Total											107
Handicap											12
Net											95
F. L. V. Hoppin	Out	8	6	10	5	5	4	7	5	6	56
	In	6	7	6	6	6	4	7	5	6	53
Total											109
Handicap											6
Net											103
W. R. Betts	Out	4	4	5	5	7	6	8	5	4	48
	In	7	5	5	5	6	4	6	5	6	49
Total											97
Handicap											5
Net											92
John G. Weeks, Jr.	Out	7	7	7	7	9	4	8	6	6	61
	In	3	8	5	4	8	4	7	7	6	52
Total											113
Handicap											10
Net											103
J. W. Morey	Out	7	8	6	8	8	4	6	5	5	57
	In	7	7	4	3	7	8	8	6	5	55
Total											112
Handicap											10
Net											102
Jasper Lynch	Out	6	6	4	5	7	6	6	5	4	49
	In	4	7	4	7	7	7	5	5	6	52
Net											101
Dr. P. T. Kimball	Out	4	7	4	7	6	4	5	5	7	49
	In	5	5	4	5	8	6	7	5	5	50
Net											99
V. Hockmeyer	Out	6	7	5	4	6	6	6	5	5	50
	In	6	9	4	7	8	5	8	6	4	57
Total											107
Handicap											12
Net											95
W. W. Lowery	Out	8	7	4	8	9	6	7	5	7	61
	In	7	6	10	10	7	6	12	6	6	70
Total											131
Handicap											13
Net											118
Roder'k Terry, Jr.	Out	6	6	5	5	5	4	6	6	6	49
	In	7	7	5	4	8	4	7	5	6	53
Total											102
Handicap											5
Net											97
Daniel Chauncey	Out	4	6	7	5	12	5	6	5	4	54
	In	5	3	5	3	6	6	7	4	6	45
Total											99
Handicap											6
Net											93
W. M. McCawley	Out	5	7	5	5	8	6	5	5	5	51
	In	9	5	5	7	8	6	7	5	7	59
Total											110
Handicap											10
Net											100
Dr. W. S. Rains'd.	Out	6	6	4	5	7	3	6	6	4	47
	In	4	5	5	4	6	5	4	6	5	44
Total											91
Handicap											3
Net											88
J. M. Knapp	Out	6	5	5	6	6	5	8	5	5	51
	In	6	5	5	4	5	4	8	5	5	47
Total											98
Handicap											9
Net											89
J. R. Chadwick	Out	4	5	7	4	8	6	8	5	5	52
	In	5	7	4	4	6	6	6	5	6	49
Total											101
Handicap											12
Net											89

MONTCLAIR GOLF CLUB MATCHES.

A Ladies and Men's Tournament Played in a Strong Wind.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 1.—The high wind which swept over the course of the Montclair Golf Club to-day made low scores difficult and interfered sadly with lofted balls. Several of those who entered in the prize tournaments dropped out after going once around, but some interesting playing was done notwithstanding.

In the ladies' tournament Miss Mary Van Lennep beat the best record, 97 strokes, made on the course previously, and which she herself held, by playing the nine holes from scratch in 87 strokes. Mrs. Fred Harrison, who had a handicap of 5 strokes, won the ladies' prize with a net total of 87.

In the men's tournament A. Schroeder and H. C. Pray tied with 122 strokes, net, as a result of two trips around the course. Mr. Schroeder played scratch, and Mr. Pray had a handicap of 40 strokes. The two men played off on one hole for the prize, Mr. Schroeder allowing Mr. Pray a handicap of 3 for the hole, and beating him out by 2 strokes. The scores made by the players who finished in the tournament were as follows:

MEN'S TOURNAMENT.

	First Round.	Second Round.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
A. Schroeder	70	52	122	0	122
C. H. Pray	80	82	162	40	122
G. B. Ennever	82	85	165	40	125
H. C. Piper	80	76	156	25	131
Fred Harrison	74	66	140	12	128
T. C. Ennever	103	108	211	65	146
Paul Harrison	80	84	164	0	164

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mrs. Fred Harrison	92	5	87
Miss Mary Van Lennep	89	0	89
Miss Edith Owen	107	5	102

Golf on the Knollwood Links.

A golf tournament over frozen greens, and in the teeth of cold, cutting winds, was played on the eighteen-hole course of the Knollwood Country Club yesterday. It was a handicap contest for members only, and the prize was a silver cup offered by the club. L. E. Van Etten, the champion Knollwood player, captured first place and the trophy by doing the course in 106 strokes from scratch. He played a very steady game. F. A. Walthew, the other scratch man, scored 114. The players and scores follow:

L. E. Van Etten	Out	6	6	7	4	7	5	6	5	4	
	In	6	8	8	6	6	4	6	6	6	106
Handicap											..
Net											106
Charles B. Bates	Out	6	10	7	6	10	7	7	11	5	
	In	7	6	6	7	8	4	8	7	6	128
Handicap											20
Net											108
E. H. Clark	Out	6	10	9	8	9	8	4	9	10	
	In	8	5	10	5	8	6	4	7	6	133
Handicap											20
Net											108
F. A. Walthew	Out	7	9	8	6	7	5	7	6	4	
	In	4	6	8	4	9	6	5	6	7	114
Handicap											..
Net											114
A. P. Kelley	Out	6	6	6	6	13	6	6	7	5	
	In	10	9	6	7	9	7	4	8	8	129
Handicap											15
Net											114
George H. Mairs	Out	5	10	11	11	10	6	6	8	4	
	In	4	7	6	9	9	8	6	8	5	133
Handicap											15
Net											118
A. T. Gillender	Out	9	11	17	10	10	6	6	9	9	
	In	5	7	7	7	9	7	6	8	10	153
Handicap											35
Net											118
A. L. Tone	Out	6	7	7	9	12	5	5	10	6	
	In	6	4	5	7	9	4	5	8	8	123
Handicap											3
Net											120

N. C. Reynal and E. C. Reynal withdrew.

Craighead Wins at Golf.

The Oakhurst Golf Club held its first regular men's tournament yesterday over its pretty nine-hole course at Rye Neck, near Long Island Sound. All started from scratch, as on the basis of the results the players will be handicapped. Robert Craighead won the match in 125 strokes. The players and scores follow:

Robert Craighead	5	9	7	5	6	5	6	5	9	57
	6	8	4	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	10	68
Total										125
W. S. Johnson	6	7	6	7	8	5	10	8	11	68
	10	12	8	6	5	6	7	7	12	73
Total										141
Maturin Ballou	10	8	10	7	8	5	16	6	10	80
	12	8	7	6	8	8	8	9	9	75
Total										155
G. Gardner Fry	10	7	8	6	9	9	11	9	9	78
	10	11	8	9	6	7	8	9	12	80
Total										158
John H. Clark	7	8	8	9	8	8	9	10	11	78
	8	8	12	10	7	8	9	10	14	86
Total										164
W. H. Beers	6	8	10	6	6	6	9	13	15	79
	9	7	10	9	7	9	12	10	13	86
Total										165
C. L. Gately	10	9	7	8	8	8	12	8	16	86
	9	8	11	8	8	6	9	10	22	91
Total										177

MANHATTAN ATHLETES ENTERTAIN.

Their Handsome Clubhouse Crowded with Visitors All Day.

The members of the New Manhattan Athletic Club kept open house yesterday and wished their friends a happy New Year in their clubhouse at [illegible] house was well filled with visitors from early in the morning until New Year's Day had gone by. In the afternoon and evening special entertainments were prepared for the visitors. Miss Lillian Green gave exhibitions of fancy swimming in the natatorium at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and at 9 o'clock in the evening. These exhibitions were enjoyed very much by all. In the theatre there was a matinée at 3:30 o'clock, and the regular vaudeville performance at 10 o'clock. The members of the club had a collation for their visitors during the afternoon, and every one seemed to have a good time.

Among those present were A. K. Ackerman, Dr. John L. Adams, Dr. C. T. Adams, G. F. Ahrens, Charles F. Ainsworth, Harry Alexander, Harry W. Alden, Harry Anderson, James J. Armstrong, Ringgold H. Arnold, J. Wheeler Aspell, J. P. Baiter, Oscar Ballin, William F. Bang, D. J. Barry, George D. Bayaud, J. B. Beardslee, J. T. Beckwith, Henry L. Boughton, O. S. Brandt, W. V. Bradley, C. J. Braxmar, Frank J. Bristol, Alexander J. Brown, H. B. Brown, C. L. Buckingham, J. H. Burke, H. W. Charles, Alfred Chasseaud, George Chesterman, Samuel T. Conkling, Robert R. Corregan, Charles P. Cowles, J. G. Creamer, P. McGregor Cummings, Robert S. Luqueer, Dudley Lyall, James Kept Mason, Marcus R. Mayer, G. E. Mead, Albert E. Merrall, John H. Meyer, Frank T. Morrill, W. D. Murphy, H. A. Murphy, D. F. Murphy, William Murray, Patrick McArdle, Ringgold McCoy, W. A. McGregor.

A. V. McKim L. B. McIver, J. H. McPike, William H. Naething, H. E. Negus, William J. Newton, G. M. Nicholas, Herbert Parson, Le Gare Phenix, C. H. Pope, Jr., H. A. Potter, Edwin O. Presby, A. B. Price, H. A. Quackenbush, E. H. Reynolds, Jesse W. Ehrich, A. T. Elgar, Nicholas Engle, R. W. Ferguson, R. L. Ferguson, J. E. Fogarty, C. D. Ford, Charles F. Fordan, Dr. F. Fosheim, James J. Frawley, George Fullencamp, Harry Gestifeld, Andrew Gilhooley, H. W. Gerdan, William H. Grace, Charles L. Greenhall, Henry Griffin, John P. Hall, William H. Henry, Robert J. Hillas, P. W. Holmes, N. J. Jefferson, Edgar M. Johnson, T. J. Keveney, William S. Kinsey, P. J. Lauritzen, Richard H. Lawrence, George H. Lawrence, H. H. Lawrence, R. E. Leavitt, J. A. Leighton, D. H. Lewis, J. Livingston, David Rollo, Edwin L. Rose, James N. Sanford, Thorndike Samuels, R. D. Schell, R. J. Schaefer, Curtis W. Shields, John F. Shorey, W. H. Strann, F. C. Southard, David H. Starin, Walter F. Sykes, George Sweet, E. Osborne Thompson, Jr., F. S. Thompson, F. G. Thornburg, John L. Thurber, Brainerd Toller, John N. Tonnele, J. F. Townley, Richard Van Cott, E. M. Vandervoort, F. C. Wagner, Thomas H. Wallace, J. Nash Weisiger, Henry White, and G. S. Whitson.

Leonard and Donovan Athletic Show.

Profs. Donovan and Leonard, the boxing and wrestling instructors of the New-York Athletic Club, are going to give an athletic show at the Lenox Lyceum on Saturday, Jan. 18. In addition to boxing, there will be several wrestling bouts and Hugh Leonard has arranged one star bout. This will be between Evan Lewis, the "Strangler," and J. C. Comstock. This will be catch-as-catch-can, best two in three. A purse of $500 has been offered, of which $400 is to go to the winner and $100 to the loser.

DATES FOR THE CURLING MATCHES.

This Month Will Be a Busy One for Curlers if There Is Plenty of Ice.

The bonspiels of the National Curling Club will be of more than ordinary interest this year in this section of the country, from the fact that a number of new clubs that have affiliated with the National Association since last Winter will try their mettle with the older clubs. They will be heartily welcomed by their brother curlers to a place in the various matches, and accorded every courtesy characteristic of the curling rink.

The first on the list is the North vs. South of Scotland match for the Dalrymple Medal, Kirkpatrick Medal, and Hoogland Flag, the two latter being skip prizes. The Dalrymple Medal is held by the highest National club officer on the winning side. Should the South win, First Vice President Alexander Thompson of Pittston will be the custodian, and should the North come out ahead, Second Vice President George Bain (one of the four Georges) will be the lucky man. By the rules of this match, all curlers belonging to affiliated clubs are assigned a place in it, and have a right to play. This match is ordered for Conservatory Lake, Central Park, Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 12 M., and is played out in one game of 17 heads or ends, according to the new rules governing all the National medal matches.

The Gordon championship rink match is scheduled for Wednesday, Jan. 15, first round at 10 A. M., all skips of contesting rinks to be on hand at that time to draw for place. This match will be one of four rounds, at least, and, if over sixteen clubs enter, will take five rounds to finish, and will take place in the rink at Hoboken.

The Scots vs. All Nationalities match for the McLintock Medal has a leeway from Feb. 1 to Feb. 15, as clubs all over the country can divide up their members for this match and send their records to the General Secretary.

The Mitchell champion club match will be played at St. Paul, Minn., this year under the supervision of President John McCulloch, who will see all the details properly carried out. The date for the inter-State match, New-York vs. New-Jersey, for the Hamilton Medal is not yet arranged, but will probably take place early in February in New-York State, as the last match was played in New-Jersey.

The international match for the Gordon Medal will be played on the Empire Curling Club Rink at Albany, where the Montreal curlers will meet a rink from the Empires and one from the Albany City Club on a date yet to be announced.

FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT.

Capt. Connor Expects Next Season's Team to be a Good One.

WEST POINT, Jan. 1.—Football at the Military Academy will not be allowed to die out next season if the cadets can help it. The nucleus of a new team was formed with the election of a Captain and manager at the last meeting of the Cadet Athletic Association. Cadet W. D. Connor of the second class will be Captain. Cadet Connor was born twenty-three years ago in Wisconsin. He was appointed from Iowa and entered the Military Academy on June 21, 1893. In 1894 the new Captain was a substitute half back. Last season he played a splendid game as left half on the regular team all through the season. Cadet Connor is a medium-sized, stockily-built young man. He is quite as fiery and aggressive as King. He stands at the head of his class, which shows the fallacy of those who maintain that athletic sports and studies are diametrically opposed to each other. Cadet Connor says that next year's team will not be inferior to that of 1895.

Thomas A. Roberts of Illinois has been elected manager of the team. Cadet Roberts is very popular with his comrades, and will, no doubt, make a good manager. He is now hard at work making arrangements for next season's games. The feeling between the Military Academy and all the large colleges is extremely cordial. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, it is expected, will send their champions to give battle to the cadets.

If Lieut. Wilds P. Richardson remains for another year at West Point he will, no doubt, again represent the army officers' athletic association on the football field. Lieut. Richardson has been very successful in arranging matters for the benefit of the teams. While most interested in the regular team he has never failed to give encouragement to the second team and scrubs. Lieut. Richardson has presented each member of last year's team with a large group photograph of themselves.

HARVARD THE WINNER.

By Half a Point Her Players Win the Chess Tourney.

The fourth intercollegiate chess tournament between Harvard, Columbia, Yale, and Princeton was finished yesterday. Harvard won, but only after an exciting struggle and by the narrow margin of half a point. At one time it looked as though Columbia would win, as Ross secured an easy victory, while both Harvard men were in difficulties, but the Cambridge men finally won and drew, while Price, Columbia's senior representative, succumbed to Seymour, the crack player from Princeton University.

The game between Elmer of Princeton and Ross of Columbia was considered a certainty for the blue and white, as Elmer so far had lost every game. Ross, after winning a pawn in the opening, simplified the game by judicious exchanges, and won in the end without much difficulty. This game put Columbia in the lead for the time being.

Ryder of Harvard boldly played a Muzio gambit on Murdoch of Yale, a daring venture, as this gambit involves the sacrifice of a piece, and should fail against correct play. Ryder rightly judged that his opponent was not at home in this gambit, and he obtained a winning position, but went amiss through a hasty move. The outcome then was somewhat dubious, but finally Ryder escaped with his king from a series of checks, and marched on his pawns to victory. The game in full is appended:

MUZIO GAMBIT.

White. Ryder, Harvard.	Black. Murdoch, Yale.	White. Ryder, Harvard.	Black. Murdoch, Yale.
P—K4	P—K4	Kt—Q5, ch	BxKt
P—K B4	PxP	BxB	Kt—B3
Kt—K B3	P—Kt4	R—KB sq	Q—R3
B—B4	P—Kt5	BxKt	PxB
Castles.	PxKt	R—B7 ch	K—Kt sq
P—Q4	Q—B3	Q—Kt8 ch	Kt—B sq
P—K5	Q—K Kt3	P—KR3	Q—Q3
QxP	B—R3	Q—Kt7	Q—Q8 ch
Kt—B3	Kt—K2	K—B2	Q—Q7 ch
Kt—K4	Q Kt—B3	K—B3	Q—Q6 ch
Kt—B6 ch	K—Q sq	K—B4	Q—B8 ch
P—B3	R—B sq	K—K3	Q—K8 ch
Q BxP	BxB	K—Q3	Q—Q8 ch
QxB	P—Kt 3	K—K3	Q—K8 ch
R—B3	Q—Kt2	K—B3	Q—B8 ch
R—R3	P—K R3	K—Kt3	Q—Q6 ch
RxP	R—R sq	K—R4	Q—K5 ch
RxR ch	QxR	Q—Kt4	QxQ ch
BxP	B—Kt3	KxQ	Kt—Q3
P—Q5	Kt—Q Kt sq	R—B8 ch	Kt—B sq
P—Q6	PxP	P—KR4	P—R4
PxP	Kt—B sq	K—Kt5	K—B3
Q—Kt5	KtxP	R—R5	K—Q3
Kt—Q5 ch	K—B sq	P—R8	K—K2
Kt—K7 ch	K—B2	R—Kt8	K—B2
Q—Kt8	Q—KB sq	P—R7	Resigns.

Seymour of Princeton opened a Giuoco Piano [illegible] won a pawn. [illegible] for the Blue and White rose high, but were soon dispelled, for Seymour completely outplayed his opponent. The Princetonian is possessed of real chess ability, which came to the surface in the two final games of the tournament. Price resigned on the thirty-ninth move.

Southard played Arnstein of Yale. Southard opened hostilities with his favorite Vienna opening. When the game was reduced to an ending, Arnstein had a slight advantage and declined when Southard proposed to call it a draw. The game was finally submitted to the referee, Mr. S. Lloyd, for adjudication. His verdict was a draw, and Harvard for the second time won the college chess championship and the custody of the cup.

The final score of colleges:

	Harvard.	Columbia.	Princeton.	Yale.	Total Won.
Harvard	..	3	2½	3	8½
Columbia	1	..	3	4	8
Princeton	1½	1	..	1½	4
Yale	1	0	2½	..	3½
Total lost	3½	4	8	8½	

The individual college chess championship, however, was won by Isaac Price of Columbia, who won four games, drew two, and lost none. These are the final scores of the single players:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Ross	5	1	Price	3	3
Ryder	4½	1½	Murdoch	2	4
Southard	4	2	Arnstein	1½	4½
Seymour	4	2	Elmer	0	6

Pillsbury and Lasker Drew.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—Play in the international chess tournament was resumed in this city yesterday, the results being as follows:

Lasker (white) and Pillsbury drew a Petroff after fifty moves.

Steinitz (white) beat Tschigorin in a queen's gambit, after thirty-five moves.

The score of the tournament now stands as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Pillsbury	5½	2½	Steinitz	4	4
Lasker	5	3	Tschigorin	1½	6½

TO ABANDON RACING ILL-ADVISED.

So Says President Willison of the League of American Wheelmen.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 1.—Archibald C. Willison, President of the League of American Wheelmen, says that the coming National Assembly of the league in Baltimore will be the most important that has even been held. "It begins a new era," he said. "After years of missionary work the league is prepared to begin aggressive work for good roads throughout the country.

"Feb. 10 will be devoted exclusively to the question of highway improvement. Addresses will be made on that topic, and plans formulated for the preparation and passage of proper road laws throughout the country.

"The proposition to abandon control of racing is most ill-advised, particularly at this time, when the warmest advocates of the movement cannot evolve any scheme or even theory as to our possible successor in track government. It is a proposed revolution without any idea as to the purposes or final result.

"Consider for a moment the status of racing relative to the league. The entire control is vested in a single committee—the Racing Board. The department is self-sustaining, having received not one cent from the parent body for a year. The powers are great, and they have been exercised in a manner highly commendable. The board has commanded the respect of all the wheelmen in the land. By constant and aggressive action the Racing Board has attained a prominence which has threatened at times to overshadow the other and more important division of our work. That very prominence subjects the racing department to the attack that is now being unjustly made. It is my opinion not that the racing department had done too much, but that others of us have done too little.

"The much-talked-of Class B amateur question is in a sense a squabbling over a technicality, and resolves itself into the question whether or not the league can coin its own definition of an amateur. However that question may be decided, I believe that this class of paid riders, who are not allowed to compete for desirable prizes, must be continued just as long as the trade supports teams, as at present."

WAITING FOR THE REPORT.

Yachtsmen Wondering About the Verdict on the Dunraven Charges.

The few members of the New-York Yacht club who met in the clubhouse yesterday discussed the investigation into the Dunraven charges and wondered what the verdict of the committee would be. No one doubts that Mr. Iselin and his friends thoroughly proved the falsity of the charges, and that the committee will so state in its report, but how the committee will deal with Lord Dunrave is in doubt.

Some of the more conservative members of the club think that Lord Dunraven will withdraw the accusation that he made and apologize to Mr. Iselin and to the club, but others say that he will not retract one word, and that the committee will have to recommend his expulsion.

A prominent member of the club yesterday said: "It was never for one moment thought that Lord Dunraven would prove his charges, but the general feeling seems to be that the Earl will not be harshly dealt with by the club. Lord Dunraven told Latham A. Fish that he thought the Defender's load-water line was longer than when the yacht was measured before the first race. When he wrote of his suspicions in The London Feld he simply repeated what he had already charged to the representative of the New-York Yacht Club on his own yacht. All this was brought out at the investigation, and it is thought that the committee will find some way of upholding the honor of the New-York Yacht Club and of its members without resorting to harsh measures. Those best informed think that Lord Dunraven will admit that he was mistaken and withdraw his assertions."

YACHTSMEN TO ELECT OFFICERS.

Annual Meeting of the Clubs to be Held Shortly.

Yachtsmen spend a lot of time during the Winter months selecting the most suitable men to lead their clubs during the Summer season, and just now several nominating committees are at work making up the tickets which will be elected at the annual meetings that will be held during the next few weeks.

The first meeting of importance will be that of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which will be held next Wednesday, Jan. 8. The ticket has not yet been fully made up, but it will be posted some time this week.

The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held in the clubhouse at the corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue on Tuesday, Jan. 14. The ticket as made up by the Nominating Committee is as follows: Commodore—Henry C. Rouse; Vice Commodore—Col. S. V. R. Cruger; Rear Commodore—J. Kennedy Tod; Secretary—Henry W. Hayden; Treasurer—Walter C. Hubbard; Treasurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. J. West Roosevelt; Fleet Captain—The Rev. George Van De Water, D. D.; Race Committee—Oliver E. Cromwell, Walter C. Kerr, C. W. Wetmore, D. Le Roy Dresser, and C. A. Stevens.

The Corinthian fleet of New-Rochelle will hold its annual meeting on Monday, Jan. 20. This club jumped into the front rank last year, and the reports of its officers and committees will be very interesting. The annual meeting of the Riverside Yacht Club will be held on Thursday, Feb. 6.

On Monday, Feb. 10, the Atlantic Yachtsmen will meet and elect their officers. The Nominating Committee has not posted the ticket yet, but it will probably be George J. Gould for Commodore, Fred T. Adams for Vice Commodore, W. A. Hayward for Rear Commodore, Col. David E. Austen for Secretary, H. C. Wintringham for Treasurer, and Henry J. Gielow for Measurer.

The meeting of the American Yacht Club will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 11. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will elect officers on Wednesday, Feb. 12. Then will come the annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club on Thursday, Feb. 13. The Nominating Committee was elected at the last general meeting. It has until Jan. 24 to select the men to place in nomination, but it is expected that the ticket will be posted on the bulletin board in the clubhouse in a few days.

The Larchmont annual meeting will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 19. This club will probably re-elect H. F. Gillig Commodore, George Work Vice Commodore, and H. W. Bucknall Rear Commodore.

The New-Rochelle Club's meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 3, the Columbia Yacht Club's on Wednesday, March 4, and the New-Jersey Yacht Club's on Thursday, March 26.

Britannia Being Fitted Out.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Yachting World says that Capt. Carter and his crew have commenced the work of fitting out the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia for the Mediterranean regattas. The vessel has been recoppered and will soon be launched.

Richmond County Hunt Club's Ride.

The Richmond County Hunt Club ushered in the New Year with a ride to hounds yesterday afternoon. This was the club's last drag hunt of the season. The 'cross-country going was good in some parts and heavy in others. The meet was at the kennels at noon, and shortly after the run began on the Benedict farm, near-by. A line of country abounding in many stiff jumps was followed for a distance of ten miles to the finish on the Wiman farm. The race was fast and required lively work by the riders to negotiate the jumps and keep up with the hounds. Some of the riders had croppers, but none was serious. A big field was out and included E. N. Nichols, Morton W. Smith, J. T. Gwathmey, H. C. Hopkins, Otto Ahlmann, Beverly Robinson, Joseph Clark, L. Van Rensselaer, G. Jason Waters, H. M. Dunn, Charles F. Hart, and Eugene Outerbridge.

Cyclists' Music Ride.

The members of the Livingston Bicycle Club had a music ride at the Murray Hill Lyceum yesterday afternoon, which was a thorough success in every way. There was riding to the music of Sous's orchestra, trick riding by professionals, and later a game of polo on cycles, in which the instructors in the academy participated.

None but members were present at the entertainment, but these had a merry time. Among the members present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Nicholas, R. G. Cooke, Miss Chalmers, Miss Delano, Mrs. A. W. Durkee, Mrs. S. K. De Forest, J. L. De Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duane, Miss Virginia T. Fuller, Mrs. T. V. Greene, Mrs. Henry Gribble, Mrs. Alice Gillett, Miss Worden, Mrs. W. L. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Aslop, Miss Frances Archbold, Mrs. F. B. Griffin, G. E. Harney, Mrs. John Hone, Miss Hard, Miss Hollins, Miss Jackson, Miss E. T. Nicholas, Miss Virginia T. Nicholas, Ridgely Nicholas, Miss Mary B. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. S. S. Peters, Mrs. George Place, Miss Mathews, Mrs. McClure, Miss Eliza Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, Miss Barclay, Mrs. E. W. Bulkley, Mrs. J. A. Blake, Miss Benedict, Miss Mary D. Brewster, Ernest Carter, Miss Mary E. Lewis, W. G. Lathrop, Jr., Miss Marie V. Lathrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Miss Livor, Miss Julia Lewis, Edwin Lewis, Mr. Larocque, Miss A. C. Lathrop, Mrs. Murray Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Moore, Miss Maroni, Miss S. S. Munroe, A. S. Murray, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mrs. Robert Jaffrey, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Kellogg, Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Miss A. Smith, Miss F. Smith, the Misses Townsend, Miss Isabel H. Tomes, Miss M. H. Vibbert, Miss Van Wyck, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Winslow, C. R. Ward, Mrs. William Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ward, Mrs. Raymond L. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Wells, C. M. Raymond, Miss Riker, Mrs. F. A. Snow, and Mrs. John A. Stewart.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—If the owners of the various lines of steamships that make Winter trips and excursions to the West Indies and Southern ports would equip their steamers with bicycle stalls it would be a delight to tourists. The expense of keeping on board a supply of standard wheels would not only be of the greatest value to travelers in exploring when on shore, but they would also be a source of revenue to any company and probably pay for themselves many times over.

—The following officers of the Ocean Parkway Wheelmen have been elected for the ensuing year: President—J. F. Harris; Vice President—Austin Fernald; Recording Secretary—Richard Fernald; Financial Secretary—W. Haedrick; First Lieutenant—F. Haedrick; Second Lieutenant—James Marsters; Color Bearer—H. Van Duyne; Buger—Sheppard McKeog; Trustees—P. Macon, J. S. Morey, W. F. Stevenson, and Frank Colgan.

—The Columbia College bicyclists have not abandoned their purpose of organizing an intercollegiate cycling association. The scheme will be pushed this Winter, and it is expected that the organization will be perfected in May.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association Athletic Association yesterday began the construction of a new one-third-mile bicycle track in Philadelphia.

—Now Cabanne, the record-breaking cyclist, has joined the ranks of benedicts. His bride is a Miss Tascott of Erie, Penn., to whom he has just been married.

—It is now stated that Ray Macdonald is to join the ranks of professional cyclists and go to France with Fred Titus for a racing campaign.

—A firm of cycle makers in England offered Michael, the Welsh bicyclist, a salary of $10,000 a year to ride only their make of wheels.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Elizabeth riders are making a rendezvous of Gilbert & Chester's store in Broad Street, where the 1896 models of the Gilchester are the chief attraction just now. This wheel will come to New-York, showing many new features, and its general appearance is that of a "seller."

—George B. Cobb of the Harlem Wheelmen has been appointed manager of the New-Jersey Stamping Works, a concern recently organized in Plainfield, N. J., to manufacture a wheel named "The Jersey." Cobb & Archer will handle it in New-York.

—It will be as interesting to collect catalogues as it will to gather souvenirs at the coming cycle show, judging from the few already issued. The Overman people have just brought out their story of the Victors in a pamphlet that is very handsome.

—As a first test in long-distance racing for the Barnes White Flier, the Elmwood Cycle Company has sent five of these wheels to Madison Square Garden to be used in the six-day contest there next week.

—There are few things Sidney Bowman enjoys more, when riding with companions, than the encounter of a nice, long, smooth hill, down which a coasting race can be held. He invariably distances all.

—A chainless carrier will be brought out by the Knickerbocker Cycle Company at the show.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Forecast for Thursday: EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair and warmer, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair weather, warmer, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, colder in northwest portions, westerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, warmer in southeast portion Thursday, colder Thursday night, southerly, shifting to westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair weather, warmer Thursday, colder in northern portion Thursday night, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. WESTERN TEXAS, fair weather, colder in the extreme northern portion, westerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair weather, colder in northern portion, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, OHIO, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. INDIANA, fair, warmer in southeast portion Thursday, colder Thursday night, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds. KANSAS, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. COLORADO, fair and colder, northerly winds. NEBRASKA and IOWA, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, colder, winds becoming northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, colder in western portion, southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer in southern and eastern portions, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, colder in southern and eastern portions, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair and colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy, with occasional flurries of snow, colder, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, northerly winds.

Signals are displayed at Chicago, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Manistee, and Ludington.

There has been a sudden and sharp rise in pressure in the Northwest. The pressure is also higher along the Atlantic coast, but has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and Southwest.

Higher temperature prevails in the lake regions, the central valleys, the Southwest, and the Southern Rocky Mountain region. A cold wave has developed in the Northwest, and will advance eastward to the Mississippi to-morrow, and southward to Kansas and Missouri.

Light snows are reported at a few scattered points in the Northwest, in most cases accompanied by high winds.

Fair weather is indicated throughout the East and South, and partly cloudy weather in the Northwest, with scattered snowfalls.

The temperature will rise in the Atlantic coast districts and the lower lake regions. It will continue to rise in the States bordering the Gulf during most of the day, followed by a sudden fall in the West Gulf States at night. Lower temperature is indicated in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the lake regions and districts to the westward.

Excursions.

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ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

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Special Trains, with Dining Cars, across the Continent at frequent intervals. Choice of routes.

FLORIDA AND NASSAU.

A party will also leave New-York January 10, for a Grand Tour, including visits to St. Augustine, the Ocklawaha and St. John's Rivers, Palatka, Tampa, Winter Park, Ormond, Rockledge, and Lake Worth, with prolonged stays at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, the Tampa Bay Hotel, and the Hotel Royal Poinciana. A visit will also be made to Nassau, the charming capital of the Bahama Islands.

Atlanta will be visited on the outward trip, and Washington, D. C., on the return.

The Tickets permit the holders to return North with any one of Three Parties under Special Escort, or on Any Regular Train until May 31.

Additional Florida Tours, Jan. 24, Feb. 6, 14, and 28.

Tours to Washington, D. C., and Lakewood, N. J., Jan. 24, Feb. 14, and March 6.

Tours to Mexico, Jan. 24 and Feb. 14.

Tour to Japan, China, etc., Feb. 24.

Tours to Europe, March 21, May 16 and 23, June 20, and July 4.

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Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired.

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331 WEST 85th ST.—Private family offers sunny, attractive rooms; refined and comfortable home; references.

TWO LARGE AND ONE HALL ROOM ON second floor, with first-class board, with strictly private family on West 12th St; no other boarders. M. L. McC., 1242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

319 EAST 17th ST.—Pleasant furnished room; running water; heated; moderate rent; private house; gentlemen only.

OWNER OF PRIVATE HOUSE WISHES TO let a few furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Inquire 149 West 48th St.

Winter Resorts.

THE JEFFERSON,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.
Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience.
AINSLEE & WEBSTER, Mgrs.
Information at N. E. Resort Asso., 3 Park Place, New-York.

The New
GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
Garden City, Long Island.
Now open.
WINTER SEASON.
Situated in a park of thirty acres. Piazzas inclosed in glass, with southerly exposure, and heated by steam. Cuisine unexcelled. Rates—Transient, $3.50 per day and upward; by the week, $20.00 and upward. Special terms for season guests. For booklet and further information address M. F. MEEHAN, Manager, Garden City, Long Island, or THE GARDEN CITY COMPANY, Room 157, No. 280 Broadway.

RETURN TO FORMER MANAGEMENT.

HAMILTON HOTEL,
HAMILTON, BERMUDA.
NOW OPEN.
For circulars and information address
MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Accommodations for 350 Guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Enlarged and remodeled, will open Dec. 20, 1895, under former management of Mr. C. A. Linsley, who has given the hotel widespread popularity. Fifty rooms, mostly with private baths, have been added to the hotel, giving a total capacity of 225. For booklet and particulars address C. A. LINSLEY, Augurta, Ga., or F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

WARREN WHITE
SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.
The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States. Established in 1734.
Open All the Year.
C. W. CULLEN & SON, Owners & Proprietors.
Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating, and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors. Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drug stores.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Instruction—City Schools.

The Packard Business College
AND
School of Stenography,
23D STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE,
will re-open after the Christmas holidays on Thursday, January 2d, 1896. Bookkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, civil government, shorthand, and typewriting. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.

Mrs. Clark's Select School for Girls,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Suburban; elegant modern home; college preparation and other courses; 20 pupils; ideal place for daughters of parents spending Winter in the South.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets. New-York.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Teachers.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; classes or private; moderate. Videre, 138 West 49th St.

FRAULEIN A. HISCHE, FROM HANOVER, teacher of German; conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR REBUILDING (C. & R.) SHIPWRIGHT'S SHED, No. 44, AT U. S. NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK, AND FOR COALING SHED AT U. S. NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLORIDA. Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., December 30, 1895.—Separate sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Shipwright's Shed at U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.," and for "Coaling Shed at Naval Station, Key West, Florida," will be received at this Bureau until one o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 22, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter. Specifications and blank forms of proposals will be forwarded upon application to this Bureau or the Commandants, respectively, of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Naval Station, Key West, Florida. Bidders are fully expected to fully inform themselves of the character of the work required by visiting the yard or station, where plans may be examined, and, if necessary, obtained. A certified check for the sum named in the specifications must accompany the proposal for each of the above objects as a guarantee that the bidder will execute the required contract after his bid has been accepted. Responsible security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Government, and to waive defects. E. O. MATTHEWS, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY Yard, Boston, Mass., December 19, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to be Opened January 7, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 7, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., a quantity of beeswax, galvanized steel wire, and 150 tons charcoal iron for chain cable. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, fifth of the German operas, LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 3, LA TRAVIATA and LA NAVARRAISE. Mme. Calve and Mme. Saville, Plancon, Lubert, Ancona, De Vries, Mauguiere, Castelmary, and Ancona.
Sat. Matinée at 2, AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Brema, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Arimondi, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Ev'g, at pop. prices, RIGOLETTO.
MELBA, Scalchi, Russitano, and Maurel.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 5—7th Sunday night concert.
Soloists: Mme. Melba (her only appearance at the Sunday Concerts this season) and Mme. Scalchi, MM. Cremonini, Campanari, and Plancon. Entire Met. Op. Orch. Conductor, Mr. Seidl.
Next Week, Jan. 6, CARMEN.
Calve, Saville, Lubert, De Vries, and Maurel.
Tues., Jan. 7, in Brooklyn, FAUST.
Saville, Scalchi, Cremonini, Ancona, Ed. de Reszke.
Wed., Jan. 8, LES HUGUENOTS.
Nordica, Scalchi, and Melba, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel, and others.
Thurs. Ev'g, Jan. 9, Die Walkure, (in German.)
Mmes. Lola Beeth, Traubmann, Olitzka, Marie Engle, Clara Hunt, Kitzu, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bach, and Marie Brema. MM. Wallnoefer, Bucha, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 10, Gounod's Opera FAUST.
Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.
Seats at Box Office, leading Hotels, and 113 Broadway. Knabe Pianos used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Jan. 3 at 2. Jan. 4 at 8 o'clock.
PADEREWSKI'S
last appearance in New-York before his extended Western trip
AT THE 2D AFT. AND EVG. CONCERTS of the
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
PADEREWSKI WILL PLAY THE LISZT CONCERTO AND BARCAROLE, ETUDE OP. 11, NO. 25, (CHOPIN,) HARK, HARK THE LARK, ERLKING, (SCHUBERT-LISZT.)
Seats now at Schuberth's and box office.
THE STEINWAY PIANO USED.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.
Reserved Seats $2, $1.50, $1; adm. 50c.
Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Every Ev'g this week, 8:15, Shakspere's merriest comedy, TWELFTH NIGHT.
MISS REHAN..........as VIOLA
MR. LEWIS..........as SIR TOBY
And Mr. Clarke, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Worthing, Miss Haswell, and Miss Elliott.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY 2.
*.*Tuesday, Jan. 7—Production of an entirely new comedy, "The Two Escutcheons"—Miss Rehan, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Stevens, &c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St.
Eves., 8:15. Music Hall, Mat. Sat., 2.
YVETTE GUILBERT.
Eve's, 8:15. Olympia Theatre, Mats., Wed. & Sat.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
50th Souvenir Performance Jan. 6.
CONCERT HALL PROMENADE CONCERTS.
50c. Admits to All.
Sunday Eve. Schell Concert & Yvette Guilbert.

CHICKERING HALL. FIRST RECITAL BY
VICTOR MAUREL
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 8:30.
Tuesday Aft., Jan. 7, and Tuesday Eve., Jan. 14.
Reserved seats..........$1.50
at Pond's Music Store and Chickering Hall.
PHIPPS & ALPUENTE, Managers.

5th Av. Theatre. Eve. at 8:15; Mat. Sat.
H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK.
JAMES A. HERNE, SHORE ACRES.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
JAN. 3, COSTLY SOUVENIRS.
NEXT WEEK—M. B. CURTIS,
in the reigning London Success,
GENTLEMAN JOE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm 50c.
PAUL MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME,
THE CRAGGS, MARLO-DUNHAM TRIO,
WOODWARD'S SEALS AND SEA LIONS.
KILANYI'S GLYPTORAMA.
EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

BIJOU. Broadway & 30th St.
RUDOLPH ARONSON....Manager
Enormous success of MINNIE PALMER in the Musical Comedy, THE SCHOOL GIRL.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
Next Monday, Jan. 6, GENTLEMAN JOE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St.
Only matinée Saturday.
At 8:15. Last week.
......THE HOME SECRETARY......
Monday "THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT."
Monday, at 3:00, Max O'Rell, on "John Bull."

Hoyt's Theatre 24th St., near B'way.
Eve., 8:30. Mats. at 2.
HOYT & McKEE.....Proprietors and Managers.
Last 3 Nights. Last Sat. Mat. The Gay Parisians
Next Monday—Hoyt's "A BLACK SHEEP."
Seats Now Selling.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve., 8 sharp. Mat. 2.
Engagement extended one week.
Next week the last week.
MISS NETHERSOLE.....as.....CARMEN
Evenings, 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew
IN "THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE."
NEXT WEEK—THE GAY PARISIANS.

STANDARD THEATRE. One long laugh. Eve. at 8:15. Mat., Sat., 2:15.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers' Comedians.
A Record Breaker—exceeding 300 nights in London.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MR. JOHN HARE,
MISS JULIA NEILSON, MR. FRED TERRY,
"THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH."
Next Monday—A PAIR OF SPECTACLES and COMEDY AND TRAGEDY.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Sat.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c
NORTHERN LIGHTS.
"It pleases audiences which pack the theatre every night."—Eve. World.

STAR THEATRE. B'way and 13th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Sat., 2.
NEIL BURGESS
IN THE County Fair

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Souvenir Matinée Wed., Jan. 8.
20 Horses. 200 People. THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Last Week.
SATURDAY SOUVENIR MATINEE.
THE SHOP GIRL.
Last 3 Nights. Last Sat. Mat.
Jan. 6 JOHN DREW IN BAUBLE SHOP.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 8 o'clock sharp.
"NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL. "Immense Go."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp.
Matinée Saturday.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE,
58th St., near Lex'n, 12 to 12. 25 & 50c. Stalls & bxs, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
Sig. Perugini, Mlle. Pilar-Morin; 40 Specialties.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FALL EXHIBITION.
NOW OPEN.
N. W. Cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
Evgs 8:15. Mats. Sats.
9TH WEEK. FRANK DANIELS Comic Opera Co.
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

Grand Opera House. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
HANLON BROS.' NEW SUPERBA.
NEXT WEEK—THE MASQUERADERS.

GARRICK Theatre. To-night. Mat. Saturday.
Cissy Fitzgerald & The Foundling.
Next Tues., Stuart Robson, Mrs. Ponderbury's Past.

IRVING Place Theatre. Eve. 8:15, & Sat. Mat.
FERDINAND'S MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Hotels.

THE REBUILT
BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL
WILL OFFER A FEW
ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS
TO PERMANENT FAMILIES.
The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the cable cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.
TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 110 W. 30th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

For Sale.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
John N. Golding. Worthington Whitehouse.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
Real Estate,
9 Pine St., and 5th Av., corner 44th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. [illegible]
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GLEASON MAYOR AGAIN

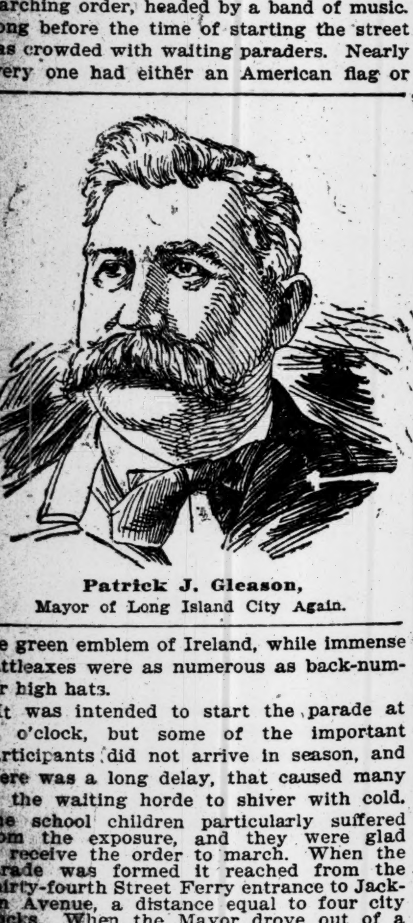
Taking Office He Abuses His Enemies and His Predecessor.

REFERS TO THEM AS MURDERERS

Denounces the Chief of Police and Tells How Pure He Will Make Long Island City—Greeted by Children.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 1.—Patrick Jerome Gleason is Mayor again. He took possession of the City Hall at midnight, and placing a guard of policemen in the building to prevent any attempt being made by the Jeffersonians to seat John P. Madden, who received a certificate of election as Mayor, departed. He returned this morning at the head of a procession, and was duly installed as the chief executive of the city. It was a great turnout, being made up of delegations of school children and political organizations. Those who did not participate in the parade lined the sidewalks and cheered the champion of the battleaxe.

The Gleason cohorts commenced to gather about Mr. Gleason's headquarters, 112 Front Street, early this morning. Every once in a while an organization would arrive in marching order, headed by a band of music. Long before the time of starting the street was crowded with waiting paraders. Nearly every one had either an American flag or the green emblem of Ireland, while immense battleaxes were as numerous as back-number high hats.



Patrick J. Gleason,
Mayor of Long Island City Again.

It was intended to start the parade at 11 o'clock, but some of the important participants did not arrive in season, and there was a long delay, that caused many of the waiting horde to shiver with cold. The school children particularly suffered from the exposure, and they were glad to receive the order to march. When the parade was formed it reached from the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry entrance to Jackson Avenue, a distance equal to four city blocks. When the Mayor drove out of a stable behind his famous team of trotters there was a prolonged cheer from those assembled. In the carriage with him were Thomas P. Burke, his newly appointed Corporation Counsel, and F. H. Van Vechten, the lawyer who fought the battle-axe ticket through the courts. As Mr. Gleason drove past the waiting columns he received a great ovation. Holding the reins in one hand, he took off his high hat with the other, and bowed continually as he passed along. While the crowds cheered him the bands played popular airs, and flags waved and cannon roared.

Along the line of march up Jackson Avenue to the City Hall, nearly every building was decorated with flags, while there were faces at every window. Men, women, and children vied with each other to do honor to "the big man." At the City Hall the crowd was so great that the police had to clear a passage to permit the new Chief Executive to reach his office. While the new Mayor was making his way slowly through the crowd in the City Hall the procession marched into Court Square and broke up. The crowd inside followed close on Mr. Gleason's heels, and when he reached the desk at one end of the Mayor's office he turned and faced a throng packed closely together. He took off his hat and some one shouted for three cheers, but only one was given.

"Hold on," called out the Mayor. "I'll tell you when to shout." A policeman forced his way through the crowd to keep them quiet, and the Mayor said that he did not need any police to-day. He was Chief, he declared, and would preserve order. That kept the gathering quiet for a time. Standing on a chair Mr. Gleason said:

"I read in the newspapers that I was to be received here to-day with more dignity and ceremony than had ever been accorded a newly elected Mayor of this city. I find that Mr. Sanford is not present, and feel that some citizen should introduce me to the people of this city."

This was greeted with several rounds of applause, and before it had ended Robert Blissert the labor leader mounted a chair and delivered an address. He followed it up by presenting to Mayor Gleason a miniature battle-axe in gold and set with diamonds and emeralds. He said that the gift had been planned by Thomas McGraw and a committee without Mr. Gleason's knowledge. The axe was pinned in "the big man's" necktie. The Mayor stepped forward and, after thanking the donors for their gift, paid his respects to his predecessors in office.

"Three years ago this month," he said, "this office was entered by a gang of the worst ruffians, murderers, and thieves, with Police Captain Woods at their head. They called upon each other to murder me, throw me out of the window, and to do other things. Revolvers were pointed at my head and insulting remarks made about my nationality.

"I am proud of my conduct as an Irishman and proud of being in an American city. When I saw the American flag waving over my head when I entered the port of New-York I knew I was a free man. I have tried to live up to the laws of this country. I have been elected Mayor of this city five times, but it was not the fault of the people that I did not get the office every time I was elected. The last time the City Hall was stormed by a party without scruple, and they robbed the people. I took possession of the office last night because I wanted to show the people that I was not asleep. The last act of Mr. Sanford was the delivery of $100,000 worth of bonds late last night to contractors, ignoring the rights of the people. They feared that I would get out an injunction. As soon as I get at the books of the city I will present my statement to the Board of Aldermen."

Pointing to a big floral battleaxe hanging from the chandelier, Mr. Gleason said that it had won a great fight. The courts had decided that the battleaxe had a right to a place on the ticket, and, altogether thirteen decisions had been rendered in sustaining his emblem.

After announcing that he had offered the position of Corporation Counsel to ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson and several others, Mr. Gleason said that he had appointed Thomas P. Burke to that office.

Some one called Mr. Gleason's attention to the freezing school children outside of the building, and he tried to get out of the room to say some pleasant words to the little ones. When he started to go out everybody wanted to follow him. After a struggle he reached the stairway, and, descending, stopped in front of a closed door. The door was locked, and the key could not be found. Becoming impatient, Mayor Gleason put his back against the door and forced it open. Entering the apartment, he hurried to a side window overlooking Court Square, and opening the window, climbed out, and stood on the stone sill. His appearance was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm on the part of the crowd. They made a rush for the window and gathered beneath it. When the crowd had become quiet, Mr. Gleason said:

"Three years ago I was Mayor of this city, and no law in the State of New-York could depose me. The City Hall was besieged, and that gray-headed old fool (pointing at Police Captain Anthony S. Woods) at the head of that gang put me out. He committed an assault on me. I was his benefactor. For three years he was out in the cold, until I put him back at the head of the force. I am Chief now—"

"Woods will be out in the cold again soon," interrupted a hoarse voice, and cheers followed.

"I am happy to-day," continued Mr. Gleason, "because the people of this city are happy. I came here not as a reformer. I did not come here with the police. I need none. I am the Commander in Chief of this city now. Has it been safe for people to go to sleep in this city while most of the police have been holding up lamp posts instead of being able to do their duty? I entered this building at midnight. There were two police officers on duty here. They did not hear me and my friends enter the City Hall, and when I reached the City Clerk's office I found the two policemen in bed and asleep. I challenge their so-called commander to disprove this. I have the proofs of it. The two policemen awoke in amazement, and I sent them home."

"They'll stay there," shouted some one, and the crowd cheered again.

"I am proud of some members of the police force," continued Mr. Gleason, "but must admit that some of the others cause me to blush with shame. I am going to keep the good ones, and hereafter promotion will be made for merit.

"The children had the place of honor in my parade to-day. They are honest, and I love them. I promise the children that I will take good care of their interests, and that none but competent school teachers will be engaged to educate them."

Returning to his office, Mr. Gleason received a delegation of women, and then left to drive to the city pumping stations. He said that only one pail of coal was found in the City Hall, and the former administration might have left the pumping stations without sufficient supplies to continue running throughout to-night.

After his departure Police Captain Woods appeared in the Mayor's office. He was angry, and wanted to know of the policemen present who had sent them there. Policeman Buschmann stated that he had been detailed last night to take charge of the men, at the request of Mayor Gleason.

"I want Mayor Gleason to understand," said the Captain, "that I am the head of the police force, and if he has any orders to issue they must come through me. I will execute any lawful order he issues. I hold the position of Chief, and I want Mayor Gleason to understand that I will continue to hold it as long as I live."

Capt. Woods ordered Policeman Buschmann to make out a list of the men sent to the City Hall with him, and then called off the names of the men and directed them to look to Buschmann for their orders while in the City Hall.

The new Board of Aldermen convened at noon to-day. Aldermen Kane, McNulty, and Dowling had not reached the City Hall when the meeting was called to order. Alderman at Large Frederick Bowley was made temporary Chairman, and the board adjourned, to meet at noon to-morrow. City Clerk Thomas J. Murphy, who is under indictment in connection with the alleged election frauds in this city, attempted to enter his office after the meeting of the Aldermen, and was ejected by two policemen.

Dr. F. H. Batterman, the hold-over Clerk to the Board of Health, attempted to speak to Mayor Gleason, and was directed to get away. He was slow about complying, and the Mayor called a policeman and ordered him to eject Batterman from the building.

Mayor Gleason said to-night that he should not make any more appointments for a few days. He wanted to make an investigation and ascertain just how matters stood in the several departments. Probably his first work will be the removal of the men appointed to office during the last week by Mr. Sanford.

REPUBLICANS HAPPY THERE.

Only One Democrat Remains in the Court House in White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The new county officials took possession of their offices to-day, and for the first time in about twenty years the entire Court House, with the sole exception of County Treasurer John Hoag, whose term of office has not expired, is in the hands of the Republicans.

The new County Judge is Smith Lent of Sing Sing, who succeeds Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon. Mr. Lent was born in Peekskill forty-four years ago. At the age of seventeen he went to work for himself, and for a year shoveled sand on a gravel train on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. He taught school for three years and then entered the State Normal School in Albany, from which he was graduated with honors in 1873.

He again taught school, taking up the study of law at the same time. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in 1875, and then entered the office of Nelson H. Baker of Sing Sing, and studied law until he was admitted to the bar. He has practiced his profession for twenty years, and during that time has won for himself the reputation of being an able, honest, and fair lawyer. His early struggles with adverse circumstances were overcome by indomitable courage and pluck. His mind, naturally legally bent, has been broadened by experience and careful study. As a citizen he occupies a foremost place in his town and county. He succeeds such able jurists as William H. Robertson, Robert Cochran, Silas D. Gifford, and lastly Isaac N. Mills.

George C. Andrews, the new District Attorney, is also a young man and a native of Tarrytown, where he studied law and was admitted to practice. From the first he showed talent, and was unusually successful in the suits in which he was interested. He is energetic and ambitious, and gives every promise of making a worthy official.

Leverett F. Crumb, the new County Clerk, is a native of Peekskill, and is a self-made man. He is a lawyer. His own village has honored him in the past with many offices, and he has always filled them with great credit. He is the first Republican to hold the office of County Clerk in about thirty years, John P. Perkins being the last Republican to hold the office.

Thomas R. Hodge, the new County Register, lives in Mount Vernon, where he is highly respected as a citizen and business man. He has before served the county in the capacity of Deputy County Treasurer under County Treasurer David Cromwell of White Plains.

ROBBED FOR THE SECOND TIME

The Safe of W. & G. Pepper, Brooklyn, Again Easily Entered by Thieves.

The new year was ushered in in Brooklyn with a safe burglary, and while the amount of the theft is not great, yet the case is an interesting one, owing to the audaciousness of the burglars, as the safe they robbed is in a store directly opposite the Classon Avenue Police Station.

The same safe was forced open only last March. It was in the one-story brick building occupied by W. & G. Pepper, dealers in oils, 417 and 419 De Kalb Avenue, a few feet from Classon Avenue.

When the bookkeeper and proprietors left the store late Tuesday night they locked up the building securely, leaving an oil lamp burning. The bookkeeper was the first to arrive at the store at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. He found the light burning dimly. He believed that the oil had burned out, and, after putting out what little light was left, he resumed his regular duties. George Pepper arrived, and, after doing what work he had laid out, he had occasion to go to the safe. He found that the door was open. He tried the combination lock and found that it worked hard. Having had almost the same experience last March, he began an investigation, and this led him to a knowledge of the true state of affairs.

"The safe has been cracked," he said.

The bookkeeper ran across the street and notified the police. Detectives ascertained that the work was that of professionals. The thieves had drilled a hole over the combination lock, but in such a way that by inserting an instrument in the hole, they were enabled to work the bolts, throwing them back and thus unlocking the safe.

Entrance to the store was obtained the same as on the previous visit, by the rear window, and the burglars had evidently turned down the light so as to keep the room as dark as possible and yet had a light so as not to give the police any suspicion that all was not right.

Mr. Pepper ascertained that the thieves had carried off $353.

A check for $10, to which was attached a note "not to be deposited until Jan. 10," was not disturbed.

FIRE IN A QUARANTINE HOSPITAL

New-York Firemen Go to Randall's Island—Sick Children Disturbed.

Fire was discovered about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a frame building on the edge of Randall's Island, used as a quarantine hospital for inmates of the almshouse, who have measles. The fire was in a wall back of the plastering.

An alarm was rung in for firemen in this city, and the brigade of guards on the island got out a small hydrant hose and played a stream against the wall of the building. It took the New-York firemen twenty minutes to get to the island.

Capt. Falvey sent his hook and ladder truck from the house in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to the Randall's Island pier, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. There it met the tugboat Refuge. The firemen left the truck, and got aboard, taking with them hooks, axes, and ladders. There is a fire station on the island, with other fire appliances.

Seven children with measles were in the house when the fire was discovered. They were taken out of their cots and carried to one of the main buildings, wrapped in blankets.

One line of hose was stretched, and the fire was easily put out. The damage amounted to about $50. The cause of the fire is unknown. After the fire was extinguished the sick children were taken back and put to bed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Miss Lala Baldwin Morton, who gave a successful series of lectures last Winter on "American Authors," will give a similar course in the ballroom of the Waldorf on Tuesday mornings during Lent, beginning on Feb. 25. Tickets for these lectures will be issued on Jan. 15, when the subjects will be announced. The tickets may be obtained from Miss Morton or from any one of her patronesses. Miss Morton has been lecturing during the Summer at out-of-town places, and her papers were enthusiastically received. The patronesses are Mrs. Francis M. McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Stephen Baker, Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. William N. Clark, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. J. Radcliffe Davenport, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. C. Frederick Frothingham, Miss Furniss, Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mrs. Frederick Harriman, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Richard Somers Hayes, Mrs. Charles K. Henderson, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson, Mrs. Edward Renshawe Jones, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Mrs. Eugene E. McLean, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William B. Ogden, Mrs. Edmund C. Owen, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Owen, Mrs. Francis Payson, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. William M. Rice, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, Mrs. David M. Turnure, Mrs. Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Waddington, and Mrs. John Jay White, Jr.

—The second of the two Tuesday evening dances will take place on the night of Feb. 18. The patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry J. Barbey, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Francklyn, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. H. Van R. Kennedy, Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., and Mrs. Woodworth.

—A general reception was given at the Pelham Manor Clubhouse Tuesday evening to the residents of the village. The old year was watched out, and at midnight a cotillion was danced. Among those present were Theodore M. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gilliland, Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes, Miss Bessie Delnuth, Mr. and Mrs. James Secor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Black, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Corlies, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Stapler, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bacon of Milwaukee, and Mr. and Mrs. Cholmondeley Thornton.

—The first annual subscription ball of the Oakhurst Golf Club of Rye Neck was held at the Opera House, in Mamaroneck, Tuesday evening. Among the members of the club, which was organized recently, are prominent New-York business men who have country houses on the Sound. Thomas A. Maitland is President of the club, George Gardiner Fry is Secretary, and George Pemberton is Treasurer. The patronesses of the ball were Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, Mrs. Ulysses D. Eddy, Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Jr., Mrs. W. B. Dickerman, Mrs. W. M. Barnum, Mrs. George Pemberton, Mrs. Thomas F. Oakes, and Mrs. George Gardiner Fry.

—The second meeting of Mrs. Henri N. Braem's dancing class will take place at Sherry's to-night.

—The fourth meeting of Mrs. Joseph T. Low's dancing class will be held at Sherry's on Saturday night of this week, when it is expected that there will be fully 150 members present.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Gibson and Miss Gibson will not go to Europe, as they had expected, but will soon go South, with the intention of spending two months in Florida.

PATRIARCH.

SCHOONER CARLOTTA DRIVEN ASHORE

The Crew Rescued by a United States Revenue Cutter.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Jan. 1.—The schooner Carlotta, from St. John for New-York, with a cargo of lumber and laths, dragged both anchors yesterday and went ashore on Tuckernuck Shoal, where she pounded heavily and filled with water about noon.

The crew set signals for assistance, transferring their luggage to the top of the afterhouse, and were compelled to pass the night there.

They were taken off by the United States revenue cutter Dexter and brought here this morning. It is thought that the vessel and cargo will be saved, weather permitting.

Run Down by an Electric Car.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Jan. 1.—Henry Butler, the son of Philip Butler, of Worcester, Mass., died here this morning from injuries inflicted by being struck by an electric car on Social Street, this city. The boy's parents were spending the holidays with friends here.

Sheriff Bound and Robbed.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 1.—Sheriff Duval of Jones County was found bound and gagged in his office, and the safe robbed of $8,000. He says a number of masked men did the job. Their trail has been found, and a strong posse with bloodhounds is in pursuit.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A. D. 1780.

Solid sideboards and kindred pieces, such as warmed up the cheering apartments of "rare Ben Jonson's" days, are in vogue. Deep, rich glowing, highly-polished mahogany and oak. Contrasted with some of the gingerbread productions of certain modern makers, you realize how far they have fallen from the stately simplicity of Chippendale and Hepplewhite. We have revived some of the old treasures with surprising perfection and more surprising cost to those who

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Louis Fink, thirty-nine years old, of 206 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, fell while intoxicated in front of 475 Willis Avenue at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and received a slight wound over his left eye. Policeman Thorn of the Morrisania Police Station called an ambulance from Harlem Hospital, and Ambulance Surgeon Paepke responded. Just as the ambulance reached the approach to the Third Avenue bridge, Fink sprang up with a yell and tried to clamber out. Dr. Paepke seized him and a struggle ensued. Fink, who was the larger of the two, succeeded in getting Dr. Paepke on his back, and was pummelling him when Sergt. McEvedy and Patrolman Denerline, who were crossing the bridge, went to the rescue. At the sight of the policemen's uniform Fink leaped from the ambulance and ran. He was caught, securely tied by Dr. Paepke, and then taken to the hospital. While the doctors were dressing Fink's wounds he broke loose again. The efforts of three orderlies were required to hold him while his wound was being attended to. When Dr. Paepke at last succeeded in getting the bandages in place he sent for the patrol wagon from the Morrisania Police Station and had Fink locked up on a charge of assault. Fink will be arraigned in the Morrisania Court this morning.

—John Tobola, the nineteen-year-old clerk in Martin Finck's grocery, at 1,640 Second Avenue, who was arrested Tuesday on a charge of arson in setting fire to rubbish in the cellar under his employer's store on two occasions, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning, and was remanded to give an opportunity for the Fire Marshal to appear in court. Tobola was hired by Finck for a month, and the time will be up on Saturday. He did not give satisfaction, and was notified on Monday last that he would be discharged on Saturday next. It is alleged that on Monday he told Mr. Finck's servant, Cornelia Hartman, that Mr. Finck would be sorry for discharging him. After the first fire in the cellar, in the morning, Mr. Finck became suspicious of Tobola, and after the fire in the evening he complained to the police. Detectives of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station made an investigation, and on learning that Tobola had come out of the cellar but three minutes before the second fire, arrested him. Tobola protested that he was innocent. He says he knew nothing of the fire in the morning, and that the fire in the evening must have been caused by a spark from the candle which he used while he was in the cellar.

—Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy late yesterday on the body of Fred Holland, who was found dead in an empty room adjoining the flat in which he and his wife and child lived, at 640 East Fourteenth Street, early yesterday morning. A bullet was found in the base of the brain. It had been fired through the mouth. A pistol was found by Holland's side. It was also ascertained that Holland had lost his place on the Third Avenue cable road a week ago. He tried to keep this fact from his wife, though he had seemed very despondent. This, his friends think, was a motive for suicide. Holland first tried to commit suicide by inhaling gas, but was found by his wife before he had become unconscious.

—Florence Berton, twenty-seven years old, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital last night, suffering from morphine poisoning. She went to the Florence Mission, at 21 Bleecker Street, two week ago, having been reduced to a very weak condition by the effects of the drug. Her husband deserted her about three months ago. Matron Wahl of the mission says, and she went to the Bleecker Street house for shelter. The woman had secreted enough of the drug about her to last until Monday. She had been taking five grains of the poison a day for three years, and when two days passed without her having had any her condition became critical.

—Reports just received by Frank C. Clark's Tourist Agency, at 111 Broadway, from Egypt and Palestine, lands to which many excursions are annually made from this country, state that travelers are not interfered with or molested in any way, but make their journeys with safety.

—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company reports considerable delay to South African business owing to interruption of the Aden-Zanzibar Cable.

—One of the twins which were found on the second floor of 436 Second Avenue last week died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

—William E. Smythe will deliver an address on California at Music Conservatory, 125 East Twenty-third Street, this evening.

Brooklyn.

—George Worthman, forty years old, of 345 Fifteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J., attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head with a 22-calibre revolver, at the residence of his brother-in-law, 42 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. No cause is assigned for the deed.

—Patrolman Badington of the Thirteenth Precinct, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning saw a man leaving the house of John Walker, at 744 Park Avenue, in a hurry. He placed him under arrest and then found that he had attempted to rob the house. He is Patrick Read, eighteen years old, of 61 Nostrand Avenue.

—Mary McGovern, fifty years old, of 24 Atlantic Avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny. She is charged, while being a servant in the employ of Mrs. Annie S. Mills, 180 Schermerhorn Street, of stealing a gold locket set with thirteen diamonds, valued at $45.

—Martin Colerhan, twenty-seven years old, of 147 Wythe Avenue, was arrested yesterday for beating his father, Martin Colerhan, Sr., breaking several ribs. The injured man was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

—The pawnshop of John J. Savers, 148 Franklin Street, was entered early yesterday morning by thieves, who carried off money and goods valued at $42.

—The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler will deliver an address before the members of the Society of Old Brooklynites in the Surrogate's office this evening.

—Two plate-glass windows, valued at $350, were broken during Tuesday night's storm in the grocery store at Bushwick Avenue and Schaeffer Street.

—The home of Mrs. Cornelia Crook, 913 Bushwick Avenue, was entered by a thief early yesterday morning and goods valued at $182 were stolen.

—A plate-glass window in the store 1,665 Broadway was smashed Tuesday night by a swinging sign striking against it. The damage is $35.

—The liquor store of Henry Greve, 264 Flatbush Avenue, was entered by thieves and $42 was stolen some time Tuesday night.

—The Brooklyn Society of Vermonters will hold its sixth annual dinner at the Montauk Club, Eighth Avenue, on Friday evening, Jan. 17.

—The Democratic General Committee will meet in the Athenæum, on Atlantic Avenue, to-morrow night.

—The Forty-seventh Regiment will be reviewed by Mayor Wurster on Thursday evening next.

—Mayor Wurster will review the Twenty-third Regiment Saturday night.

Long Branch.

—James R. Woolley, Deputy Grand Master of District No. 39, I. O. O. F., has appointed the following men on his staff: Grand Marshal—Daniel Doran; Grand Warden—W. N. Joline; Grand Secretary—A. B. Yale; Grand Permanent Secretary—C. B. Reid; Grand Treasurer—I. P. Reid.

—The marriage of Miss Eva Vanderveer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderveer, to Alexander B. Haviland of Brooklyn was solemnized yesterday afternoon in the bride's home in Myrtle Avenue, the Rev. A. B. Herman, pastor of the First Reformed Church, officiating.

—Miss Belle Jeffrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jeffrey of Elberon, was married yesterday to James R. Mount of West Long Branch. The ceremony was performed in Mr. Jeffrey's Elberon residence by the Rev. Pennington Corson of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

—Mrs. Hugh Hastings, who has been ill in her home, Willowhurst, near Monmouth Beach, for several weeks with nervous prostration, is much improved. Her condition yesterday indicated her entire recovery.

—A handsome onyx clock that was offered to guessers during the holidays was won by John H. Houghton, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—The cold snap made skating possible again, and yesterday there was not a pond on Long Island that was without a party of skaters.

—It is said that the project to build a trolley road across Long Island from Port Jefferson to Patchogue has been abandoned.

—At the last meeting of the Board of Commissioners William H. Laird was appointed Street Superintendent.

—Benjamin Luther of North Long Branch held a "baked bean sociable" in his residence last night.

—Miss Letitia Ford is having a thousand-dollar cottage built in Central Avenue.

—A new daily newspaper is to be started at Flushing early in the present month.

Long Island City.

—The new Astoria hospital building is nearing completion. It will be one of the most conveniently arranged institutions on Long Island.

—District Attorney Daniel Noble is changing his catboat Bel Ami into a sloop and putting in many improvements.

Westchester County.

—Mary A. Cummings, fifty years old, died yesterday in the Tarrytown Hospital from burns she received the night before by a lamp which she was carrying bursting. When the lamp exploded she called for help. Martin Finnerty responded and wrapped a blanket around her, extinguishing the flames, but not before she was terribly burned.

—The old schoolhouse at Somers, one of the landmarks of the county, was burned yesterday. The cause of the fire is not known. The school was closed for the holiday season.

You buy your own clothing here, but perhaps didn't know we had such a complete assortment of clothes for little fellows.

It's easy enough to find little fellows' suits, but hard to find our kind; the great trouble with the ordinary manufacturer is, "anything is good enough for boys."

In the construction of our boys' suits we're hypercritical.

All sizes—an unusual thing at this towards the end of the season time.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Yonkers.

—A New Year's reception and dance was given in the Lawn Tennis Clubhouse last evening at 8:30. The patronesses were Mrs. John Kendrick Bangs, Mrs. J. Harvey Bell, Mrs. William H. Brownson, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mrs. William L. Heermance, Mrs. William R. Innis, Mrs. W. G. Morse, Mrs. John Reid, Mrs. T. H. Silkman, and Mrs. W. H. Sherman.

—Yonkers is to have a partly paid Fire Department, for which the Common Council has appropriated $25,000, with the understanding that the Fire Commissioners shall unite with the Common Council and arrange a favorable outlay of the money.

—A part of the Levi W. Flagg estate, in Riverdale Avenue and Prospect Street, is to be sold at auction on Jan. 7. This includes ten lots on the avenue and one on the street, with two three-story brick buildings.

—There was a large number of callers at the City Club, in South Broadway. The members and their families were coming and going all yesterday afternoon and evening, and a fine collation was spread.

—The New-York Improvement Company intends to build at once two dwellings in Lincoln Park—one on the north side of Washington Avenue, and the other on the northwest corner of McLean and Hancock Avenues.

—The Nepperhan Herald is the name of a small four-page paper to be issued weekly in the interest of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church. George H. Baxter is the editor.

—The sunken canalboat, with its big load of potatoes which were brought here on a speculation, still remains under water awaiting the arrival of divers and wreckers to raise it.

—Dr. Parkhurst is to deliver a lecture on his reform work in New-York in this city Jan. 14, when he will be entertained at the home of William Allen Butler.

—I. Sumner Burnstine of this city yesterday became a clerk in the transfer tax department of the Surrogate's Court in White Plains.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Shaen have postponed until Jan. 15 the dance to be given at their home in honor of their eldest daughter.

—William J. Vincent has obtained a permit to erect a frame dwelling in Landscape Avenue, two and a half stories, size, 38 by 21½ feet.

—The Young Men's Christian Association entertained its friends yesterday in the association rooms.

New-Rochelle.

—Sneak-thieves have been active here during the holidays, and a number of robberies have been reported at Police Headquarters. Thieves entered the house of H. T. Vulte, but were frightened away by the burglar alarm. The home on Henry Bezer was also entered, and several articles of clothing were stolen.

—Mrs. James Dwight Foot will receive Tuesday afternoon in her home in Meadow Lane. The afternoon receptions given the first Tuesday in each month by Mrs. Foot are among the most pleasant social events of the Winter in New-Rochelle.

—The women who have charge of the charitable work of the New-Rochelle Association have organized a "shoe club" to secure shoes and boots for destitute persons. Subscriptions are being received by Mrs. John Habberton and Mrs. H. T. Vulte.

—Grand Secretary E. M. S. Ehlers is expected to be present to-morrow night at the installation of the newly elected officers of Huguenot Chapter of Masons.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boothby will close their home in Sound View Avenue Saturday for the Winter, and will reside at the Buckingham Hotel, New-York.

—Mrs. Hazen Morse and a party of friends from New-Rochelle visited the Pelham Manor golf links yesterday afternoon, where an informal levee was held.

—Preparations are being made for the first annual ball of the Odd Fellows' Association, to be held Jan. 14 in Music Hall.

—The Universal Workingman's Society of New-Rochelle will hold a masquerade ball in Music Hall Monday night.

—Miss Helen Metz will give a "musical morning" to-day in the gymnasium.

New-Jersey.

—Hugo Wertzberg, bookkeeper in the Maywood Art Tile Works, was badly burned yesterday morning at his home, near Rochelle Park. He and his wife and children were celebrating the advent of the New Year with a Christmas tree, and the tree caught fire. The fire spread to the house, which was entirely destroyed. Wertberg remembered that he had brought his ledger home, and rushed back to save the book, and was badly burned about the hands and face.

—Thomas Hayes of Pearl River started to drive his sister to the railroad station yesterday. While going down a hill a part of the harness broke and the horse ran away. Both occupants of the carriage were thrown out. Mr. Hayes had two ribs broken, received several cuts on the head, and internal injuries. His sister was also badly hurt.

—Engine 739, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, crashed through a trestle at Phillipsburg yesterday, and fell forty feet. The engineer and fireman escaped without injury. The first car of the freight train toppled over on its side on the track, and thus prevented the whole train from following through the broken trestle.

—James Covert, employed in the Rogers Paper Mill, at Bogota, was killed at Death's Crossing Tuesday night. He was walking with Miss Maggie Strohmeyer, and when they stepped on the track at the Bogota crossing a train was approaching. The young woman jumped foward and escaped.

—William Donegan of Eleventh Street, New-York jumped from a fast train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pennington Street, Newark, yesterday afternoon. He turned several somersaults, and landed in a heap in the gutter. A bad cut on the knee was the only injury which he suffered.

—While at work in the road near Hackensack yesterday morning Benjamin Sayres, a brakeman on the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad, hurt his left hand badly between two cars. The hand was amputated at the hospital.

—Philip J. Hook, an electrician, employed by the Hackensack Electric Light Company, while repairing a wire on Passaic Street yesterday morning, was injured by molten lead falling into his left eye. He may lose the sight of the eye.

—Adolph Kildisch, a saloon keeper of 57 Monroe Street, Newark, and William Jacosky were badly injured in a stabbing affray early yesterday morning. Their assailants, they say, were a party of Italians, who escaped.

—Thomas Stewart, a builder, of Cape May, started to trim a tree yesterday and fell, breaking his shoulder bone and injuring himself internally.

Jersey City.

—Henry Hornung, nineteen years old, of Communipaw and Randolph Avenues, went into a Pacific Avenue drug store early yesterday and asked to have a cut in his head dressed. He said that he had been assaulted by three colored men near the canal, but was not robbed because he had no money. After the men let him go he continued on his way home, and at the junction was held up by three white men, one of whom struck him on the head. Hornung made no complaint to the police.

—Matthew Pelgin, forty-five years old, of 363 Grand Street, was robbed some time ago. He accused two men who were acquitted. Sebastian Hughes, a friend of the men, met Pelgin in a butcher's shop yesterday morning. The two quarreled, when Hughes seized a knife from a bench and stabbed Pelgin in the side, inflicting a serious wound. Pelgin was sent to the City Hospital. Hughes escaped.

—One hundred newsboys had a dinner at the Whittier Home yesterday under the direction of Miss Cornelia Bradford, manager of the home. The dinner was provided by Mrs. A. J. Newbery, Mrs. Roslyn Doremus, Dr. Mary F. De Hart, Mrs. A. J. Post, Major Z. K. Pangborn, Sheffield Phelphs, and the girls of the Bergen schools. The Rev. John L. Scudder made an address to the boys and Mrs. Phoebe Griffiths presented each boy with a necktie.

—Simon Connors of 164 Morgan Street, yesterday visited the saloon of Charles O'Fee, 326 Henderson Street. While there he was assaulted, but whether by O'Fee or Marten Kilroy of 15 Summit Avenue, he cannot say. A blackjack was found in O'Fee's pocket, and he and Kilroy were locked up and Connors was sent to the City Hospital.

—A pistol bullet was fired through the window of Michael McNeil's saloon, 602 Newark Avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, narrowly missing a party of men drinking at the bar. It is not known who fired the pistol.

DEMOCRATIC ★ EMBLEM.

DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The Democratic-Republican electors of the City and County of New-York are hereby notified that on Monday, Jan. 6, between the hours of 2 and 9 o'clock P. M., primary elections will be held at the places and under the conditions hereinafter mentioned in the several Assembly Districts, and in that portion of the City and County of New-York recently annexed by act of the last Legislature, and they are hereby invited to participate therein. It is earnestly urged that all the Democrats of this city who believe that the success of the party is paramount, and who are interested in the election of a Democratic President of the United States, should take an active part in such primary elections.

The following number of delegates to the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York will then be elected:

First Assembly District	184
Second Assembly District	176
Third Assembly District	170
Fourth Assembly District	162
Fifth Assembly District	180
Sixth Assembly District	186
Seventh Assembly District	170
Eighth Assembly District	80
Ninth Assembly District	166
Tenth Assembly District	148
Eleventh Assembly District	146
Twelfth Assembly District	126
Thirteenth Assembly District	146
Fourteenth Assembly District	170
Fifteenth Assembly District	142
Sixteenth Assembly District	150
Seventeenth Assembly District	156
Eighteenth Assembly District	196
Nineteenth Assembly District	156
Twentieth Assembly District	192
Twenty-first Assembly District	168
Twenty-second Assembly District	180
Twenty-third Assembly District	170
Twenty-fourth Assembly District	162
Twenty-fifth Assembly District	114
Twenty-sixth Assembly District	132
Twenty-seventh Assembly District	100
Twenty-eighth Assembly District	166
Twenty-ninth Assembly District	146
Thirtieth Assembly District	184
Thirty-first Assembly District	152
Thirty-second Assembly District	178
Thirty-third Assembly District	162
Thirty-fourth Assembly District	250
Thirty-fifth Assembly District	256
Annexed District	58

The delegates, who must be elected by ballots, shall be electors of the Assembly districts from which they shall be respectively chosen, and the persons voting for said delegates must be qualified voters of said Assembly District, and each election district shall be represented by at least one delegate residing therein. There shall also at the same time be elected not less than five delegates from each and every election district contained within each Assembly District to form an Assembly District Committee, and said delegates shall actually reside in the election district for which they shall be elected.

Each ticket to be voted for shall contain the names and residences of the candidates for delegates to the General Committee for the year 1896, and also the places for the organization of the General and Assembly District Committee, and the date of the same for the year 1896, headed with the words, "For Delegates to the General Committee," which shall meet in its district for organization not later than Jan. 16, 1896, and also the names of the candidates to be chosen as delegates to the Assembly District Committee for the year 1896, specifying the number of the election district for which they shall be respectively nominated, and headed with the words, "For Delegates to the Assembly District Committee."

The certificate of election shall have affixed two of the tickets containing the names of the candidates declared to have been elected at such election. The person first named on said ticket shall notify the others of their having been elected delegates to the said General Committee, and to meet for organization, and shall cause notice to be given to each person chosen a delegate to the Assembly District Committee to meet at the place designated for that purpose on or before Jan. 24, 1896.

The delegates chosen to the General Committee for the year 1896 shall meet at Tammany Hall on Friday, Jan. 17, at 7:30 P. M., for organization.

The Assembly District Committee, at their meeting, on or before Jan. 24, 1896, as aforesaid, shall be called to order by the Chairman of the delegation to the General Committee in the respective Assembly districts, or, in his absence, by the person authorized as hereinbefore provided to convene such meeting, and shall immediately organize and proceed to the election of a Chairman and other officers for the ensuing year; and a list of the officers so elected, together with the residence of each, shall, without delay, be forwarded to the Chairman of the General Committee of the City and County of New-York, at Tammany Hall.

The said primary elections shall be conducted in accordance with the Primary Election laws of the State of New-York and the rules of the Democratic-Republican Committee of the City and County of New-York, by the persons acting as inspectors and tellers thereof, who shall have supervision and management of the same, and who shall be selected by a majority of the delegates representing the several Assembly district organizations in the county, and who shall be required to take the Constitutional oath of office. Said inspectors shall canvass the vote and said tellers shall keep a complete list of the names and residences of the persons voting at said primaries and shall assist the inspectors in the canvass of the votes. Watchers, not exceeding two, shall likewise be appointed for each set of candidates requesting and naming the same.

At the close of the primaries the inspectors shall publicly announce the number of votes cast for each candidate or candidates, and shall make and sign a statement showing the result of such canvass, together with the names of the persons who voted at said primaries.

The places for holding the primaries and the names of the inspectors are as follows:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Asa Bird Gardiner, Thomas Cleary, Paul F. O'Neil.
Polling Place—No. 174 Hudson Street.
SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—James W. Ledwith, John T. Martin, Joseph Crovo.
Polling Place—No. 59 Madison Street.
THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John J. Moore, David J. Woelpper, Thomas J. Loughlin.
Polling Place—No. 37 Charlton Street.
FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Michael McCormick, Thomas E. Holland, Thomas Fitzpatrick.
Polling Place—No. 218 East Broadway.
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Lewis F. Gaffney, William F. O'Donnell, Albert Raynor.
Polling Place—No. 4 West 13th Street.
SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—William B. Calvert, Thomas F. Cassiday, Caesar La Forte.
Polling Place—No. 207 Bowery.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John P. Hilly, William H. Broderick, Henry I. Shields.
Polling Place—No. 232 West 14th Street.
EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Henry J. Goldsmith, Morris Rose, Charles Kramer.
Polling Place—Northwest corner of Ludlow and Grand Streets.
NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Philip F. Olwell, G. T. Springstud, Frank Tweed.
Polling Place—No. 265 West 25th Street.
TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—L. Aikle, M. Mannheimer, A. Prenginger.
Polling Place—No. 94 Second Avenue.
ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Thomas Cronin, George W. Sweeny, Stephen A. Ferguson.
Polling Place—No. 271 West 33d Street.
TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Edward J. Bradley, Morris Bernstein, Frank J. Cullen.
Polling Place—No. 434 Grand Street.
THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Thomas Mackey, John McCance, Joseph Glennon.
Polling Place—No. 315 West 42d Street.
FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—William J. Pedrick, Michael Hackett, John F. Kennel.
Polling Place—No. 300 East 14th Street.
FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Ezekiel R. Thompson, John Rafferty, Michael Moore.
Polling Place—No. 781 8th Avenue.
SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John J. Stringer, Max Stein, Thomas A. Maguire.
Polling Place—No. 247 7th Street.
SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Adam J. Engelhardt, John F. Ulrich, George E. Best.
Polling Place—No. 307 West 54th Street.
EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—James E. Gaffney, Daniel Gossweiler, Andrew Roberts.
Polling Place—No. 326 East 21st Street.
NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—E. V. Green, Arthur J. Morgan, James J. Mangin.
Polling Place—No. 444 Amsterdam Avenue.
TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—James T. Clooney, Michael J. Devinney, Thomas Woods.
Polling Place—No. 207 East 32d Street.
TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—George Heinzeman, Thomas Hannigan, Patrick J. McArdle.
Polling Place—Lion Park, 108th Street and Columbus Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John Zeiger, J. J. Hassett, Patrick Higgins.
Polling Place—No. 200 East 45th Street.
TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Lamont McLaughlin, Orville W. Hewey, Michael Ford.
Polling Place—S. W. corner of 126th Street and Columbus Avenue.
TWENTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Frank Dunn, George B. Christman, Patrick Savage.
Polling Place—No. 205 East 56th Street.
TWENTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Edwin M. Hagerty, Andrew Goran, John J. McCloskey.
Polling Place—No. 7 East 27th Street.
TWENTY-SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John E. Fitzpatrick, Bernard Muldoon, William H. McKeon.
Polling Place—No. 144 East 65th Street.
TWENTY-SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Michael Roche, John H. Bambach, Edgar E. Frank.
Polling Place—No. 104 West 47th Street.
TWENTY-EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Morris Jacoby, Charles Cass, Michael F. Tobin.
Polling Place—No. 334 East 79th Street.
TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John M. Tracy, Thomas J. Shelly, Ambrose W. Clayton.
Polling Place—No. 2 East 60th Street.
THIRTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Patrick Curley, Joseph Moore, Matthew J. Murphy.
Polling Place—No. 227 East 84th Street.
THIRTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Daniel M. Van Cott, John W. Kennedy, George Zieger.
Polling Place—N. E. corner of 7th Avenue and 124th Street.
THIRTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Matthew F. Neville, James Farrell, Edward J. Duffy.
Polling Place—No. 174 East 93d Street.
THIRTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Jonathan Hanson, Charles W. McTeague, Joseph P. Fallon, Jr.
Polling Place—No. 2,000 3d Avenue.
THIRTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Albert Eltrich, Stephen J. Burke, Edwin T. Hyde, Jr.
Polling Place—No. 2,451 3d Avenue.
THIRTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Inspectors—Charles McCaffrey, Henry Trost, John P. Reilly.
Polling Place—Urbach's Hall, 170th Street and 3d Avenue.
ANNEXED DISTRICT.
Inspectors—John Farrell, Clarence T. Pillsbury, James Fitzpatrick.
Polling Place—Parfitt's Hotel, Westchester Village.

At a regular meeting of the Democratic-Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York, held Friday evening, December 27, the above call was reported from the Committee on Organization, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

By order of the General Committee.

AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, Chairman.
JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, JACOB MARKS, EDWARD J. BRADLEY, PATRICK A. WHITNEY, } Secretaries.
HENRY D. PURROY, Chairman Committee on Organization.
JOHN B. McGOLDRICK, W. H. McDONOUGH, } Secretaries.

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IMPERISHABLE
Palms, Ferns, and Tropical Plants.
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ENTRANCE OFFICE, LEX. AV., COR. 43D ST.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

SANTA FE SYSTEM TRANSFERRED

The Road Passes from Receivers' Control to That of the New Company—In Good Condition.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 2.—The great Santa Fé system was transferred by the receivers to the new organization at midnight, and the most notable receivership in the history of the world was practically ended.

The first official notice from the new corporation, "The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company," received at the general offices was the circular from President E. P. Dipley containing the simple announcement of the principal officers, and instructing all officials and employes to continue in their positions until further notice.

General Auditor W. K. Gillett notified all employes and connecting lines how to close up the accounts of the receivership at midnight and open business this morning with the new company. The property turned over to the new company is in the best condition possible.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Mayer—Gotthainer.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 1.—Miss Lulu Gotthainer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gotthainer of 115 William Street, and Gustave Mayer of New-York City, were married this afternoon at the home of the bride by the Rev. Jacob Lubin, rabbi of the Congregation Sharey Teffilo.

The house was artistically decorated with palms, smilax, and cut flowers. A number of guests from New-York and elsewhere witnessed the ceremony, which was performed in the front parlor, Sidney Steinheimer of New-York playing the wedding march from "Lohengrin."

Miss Nellie Gotthainer, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and Samuel Tichenor of New-York was the best man, there being no bridesmaids or ushers.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white silk trimmed with duchess lace, and carried Bride roses. She wore a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom, which held her veil in place. The maid of honor wore pink silk trimmed with point lace, and carried pink roses.

There was a reception after the wedding. Dinner was served by Davis. After their return from a wedding trip to Niagara Falls and the West, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer will live in New-York.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mayer, Miss Amy Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Steinheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Yankaur, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rubenstein, Mr. and Mrs. B. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Max L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mayerson, Miss Julia Schwartz, Dr. Ochs, Louis Steinheimer, and Sidney Steinheimer, all of New-York; Mrs. F. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gross, Mr. and Mrs. M. Crowel, Mr. and Mrs. William Adler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cinnamon, Miss Belle Adler, Miss Flora Adler, and R. Freisner of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Gotthainer, Mr. and Mrs. William Gotthainer, Miss Fannie Gotthainer, Miss Lena Gotthainer, Herman Gotthainer, Miss Ella Stein, and Harvey Gotthainer.

Cheshire—Darling.

EAST SETAUKET, Jan. 1.—Miss Effie Adelice Darling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Darling of East Setauket, and Thomas D. Cheshire of Fenhurst were married to-day at noon at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Hamilton, pastor of the East Setauket Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss Mamie L'Homedieu was bridesmaid and Elliott L'Homedieu was best man.

The bride wore a gown of white silk, trimmed with duchess lace. She carried a bouquet of pink roses.

A reception and luncheon followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Mrs. Mary J. Cheshire, Willett Cheshire, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Horton, Mrs. Johna Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Bunce, Mr. B. T. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hallack, Mr. and Mrs. John Carman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Fordham, Miss Lottie Woodhull, Miss Susie Pearsall, Miss Mamie De Mott, and David H. Weyant.

Coggswell—Nickerson.

DEDHAM CENTRE, Mass., Jan. 1.—In St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at noon to-day, C. Van Rensselaer Coggswell, a rich New-York clubman, and a son of the late Judge Coggswell, and Eugenie, eldest daughter of the late Albert Nickerson, millionaire railroad Director, and personal friend of President Cleveland, were married. The Rev. Percy Browne of Roxbury officiated.

Miss Ruth Nickerson, the little stepsister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and George R. Dyer of Providence, R. I., was best man. Among those who acted as ushers were Henry D'Eresby Watson, Thomas M. Calet, and Herbert Parsons of New-York. Guests from New-York and elsewhere were present.

Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, only the relatives and intimate friends of the couple were invited to the reception, which was given at the residence of the bride's mother, at Riverdale.

After a tour through the South, Mr. and Mrs. Coggswell will reside in New-York.

Tams—Cruger.

Mrs. Blanche Spidden Cruger and J. Frederic Tams were married yesterday in Grace Church Chantry. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington officiated.

Mr. Tams has long been prominent in yachting circles, and is a member of the New-York and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs, and of the Union Club. He is a member of the America's Cup Committee, and has often been a member of the New-York Yacht Club's Regatta Committees.

COMING EVENTS.

—Nineteenth Century Club discussion, "The Monroe Doctrine," 35 East Thirty-eighth Street, this evening, 8:30 o'clock.

—Academy of Medicine annual meeting, 21 West Forty-third Street, this evening, at 8.

—Woman Suffrage League monthly meeting, 4 Lexington Avenue, to-night, 8 o'clock.

RELIABLE CARPETS.

To be in the fashion, you must have a Reliable Carpet, and made at the old low price of wool and wages. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th Street.

Thursday
January 2-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE ALDERMEN RECEIVE

Many Office Holders Shake Mayor Strong's Left Hand.

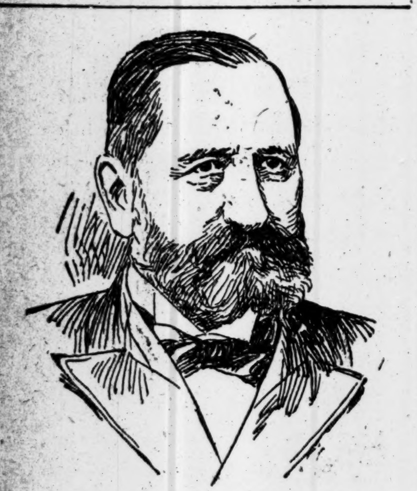
THE CITY'S PUNCHBOWL WAS EMPTY

Col. Strong Was Bothered with Gout, but Was Cheerful—Alderman Ware Elated over the Success of the Affair.

"You see, my dear chap, the general consensus of opinion is that this reception is a great success. It shows that all of the Aldermen are not boors, and that some of them are gentlemen, sometimes."

This was what Alderman Frederick A. Ware said about the public reception which was held in the City Hall yesterday. Mr. Ware introduced the resolution in the Board of Aldermen calling for the reception. He had his hair carefully parted in the middle yesterday, he was freshly shaved, and he wore a frock coat and a white tie. He looked like a nice little usher at a nice little wedding, only he should have had a chrysanthemum in the lapel of his coat.

He took possession of the Governor's Room about noon, and he reigned conspicuously until about 1 o'clock, when Coroner Hoeber arrived. Then Mr. Ware fell into the shadow and until the arival of the Mayor, soon afterward, Mr. Hoeber amused the few persons present.



Mayor William L. Strong.
Who Greeted Many Office Holders in the City Hall Yesterday.

Mayor Strong was accompanied to the Governor's Room by his son. Mr. Ware gave the Mayor his arm at the door and escorted him to the Washington table in the centre of the room.

The Eighth Regiment Band was stationed in the corridor of the artistic old rotunda of the City Hall, and there gave a fine concert during the reception.

As the Mayor walked to the Washington table the band played the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana." To the ordinary ear the intermezzo is a rather solemn piece of music.

"What are they playing a dead march for?" asked Alderman Noonan of that distinguished reformer John Simpson.

"Ah," said Mr. Simpson, "that is not a dead march. That's classical music. You can't understand classical music."

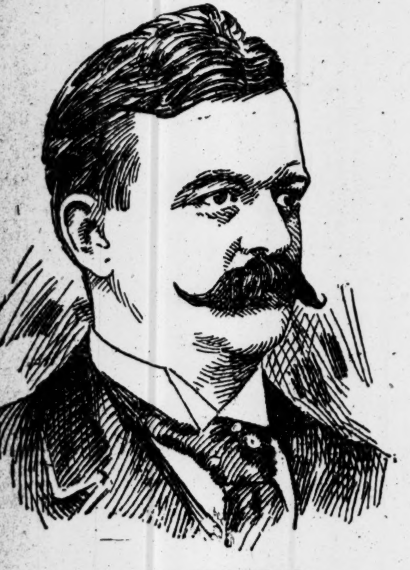
The Mayor shook hands with all comers with his left hand. Gout was bothering his right hand, which was bandaged, but he was cheerful. There were not so many callers as there might have been, but there was a great outpouring of the office holders appointed by Mayor Strong. The general public was only slimly represented. This may not have been due to any desire on the part of the "general public" to attend only New Year's receptions where some refreshments are served. There were no refreshments at this reception except such as could be obtained from a full view of Mr. Ware in his great act of conducting an Aldermanic social function and from the very good music. No Prohibitionist could have found fault with this reception. The City Hall was as dry as a desert.

When Col. John R. Fellows, the District Attorney, entered the room and shook hands with the Mayor, the latter nodded in a significant way toward the huge punch bowl that was presented to the municipality by Gen. Jacob Morton at the time of the opening of the Erie Canal.

Col. Fellows looked at the empty bowl and said: "Oh, now, Mr. Mayor, we all know that this is a regular Roosevelt reception."

None of the Police Commissioners was present.

Commissioner of Corrections Robert J. Wright, and Charities Commissioners Faure, Croft, and Gen. O'Beirne arrived at the City Hall together. They had been holding a little reception at their department building at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street.



Robert A. Van Wyck.
Chief Justice of the City Court.

Mr. Wright held out his hand to the Mayor. The Mayor gave him his active left.

"Are you giving me the glad hand?" asked Mr. Wright.

"No, nor have I given you the marble heart," said the Mayor.

It will be remembered that Col. Fellows was recently obliged to prosecute Sheriff Tamsen, and, as the jury disagreed, may be compelled to try him again. When the Colonel met the Sheriff at the reception yesterday he said: "How are you, Mr. Sheriff? I wish you a very happy New Year."

Sheriff Tamsen glanced at the District Attorney with a "I-hope-you-do" look in his eyes, and said: "I thank you, and I wish you many happy returns."

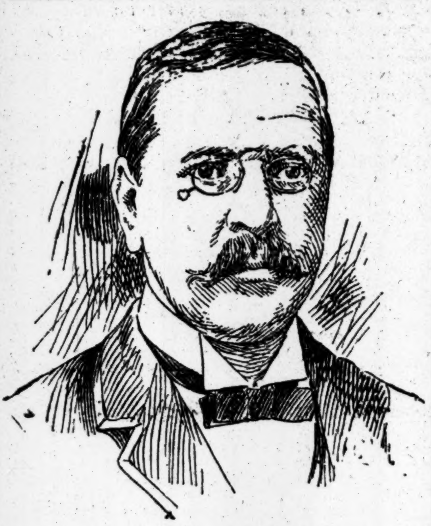
Col. Waring was one of the callers. The Mayor wished him all success. An interesting group was made up of Col. Waring, Coroner Hoeber and Sheriff Tamsen.

Coroner Hoeber had a talk with Mr. Ware. "You see," said Mr. Hoeber to Mr. Ware, in indorsing the idea of the reception, "anything that makes you forget the miseries of life is good."

Martin J. Keese, the janitor of the City Hall, said: "I never have known a reception to be given on New Year's Day in the City Hall with music until to-day. About forty years ago they used to furnish lemonade and New Year's cakes, but I think that Mayor Wickham was the last Mayor to follow out that custom."

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen was present, with his daughters, Miss Florence and Miss Lucille Jeroloman. Mrs. Somers Bellamy and her daughter, Miss Alice Bellamy, were present as guests of Alderman Ware. Mrs. Lillian Maxwell and a few other ladies were also present.

There were very few callers outside of office holders, but at times there were nearly as many visitors present as there were Aldermen. The list of callers included Commissioner of Public Works Collis, Deputy Commissioner Steele, Col. Webster, Stephenson Towle, John Simpson, W. L. Dusenberry, and Gas Superintendent McCormick of the Department of Public Works, Register Sohmer, Deputy Register Hanley, Edward Hetherton, Civil Justice Lynn, Secretary Charles V. Adee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City Auditor W. J. Lyon, Major Watkins, Col. D. W. C. Ward, Aldermen Windolph, Brown, Goodman, Lantry, Olcott, Randall, Robinson, School, Parker, Wund, and Hall, Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's Secretary; Major Doherty, formerly of the O'Brien organization; Majors



Joseph E. Newburger.
One of the New Judges of the General Sessions Court.

Marshal Healey, Tax Commissioners Wells and Sutro, Bernard Biglin, Assistant Corporation Counsel Clarke and Turner.

If another reception is held next year there will probably be a larger attendance of the general public. The Mayor received for about an hour and a half, and then Alderman Ware had another inning. The band played the "Honeymoon March" about 4 o'clock, out of respect, perhaps, for the frock coat and the white tie and the weddinglike air of Mr. Ware, who stood in the centre of the Governor's Room saying good-bye to a few friends, while an admirer remarked, "Isn't he just lovely."

CHANGES IN CITY OFFICES.

New Judges in Some of the Courts—Register Levy's Retirement.

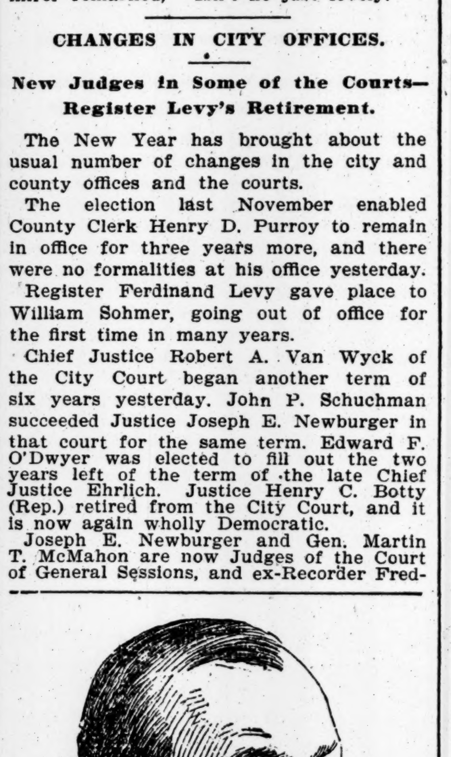
The New Year has brought about the usual number of changes in the city and county offices and the courts.

The election last November enabled County Clerk Henry D. Purroy to remain in office for three years more, and there were no formalities at his office yesterday.

Register Ferdinand Levy gave place to William Sohmer, going out of office for the first time in many years.

Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court began another term of six years yesterday. John P. Schuchman succeeded Justice Joseph E. Newburger in that court for the same term. Edward F. O'Dwyer was elected to fill out the two years left of the term of the late Chief Justice Ehrlich. Justice Henry C. Botty (Rep.) retired from the City Court, and it is now again wholly Democratic.

Joseph E. Newburger and Gen. Martin T. McMahon are now Judges of the Court of General Sessions, and ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth, ex-Judge Charles H. Truax, and ex-Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean are additional Justices of the Supreme Court. The Justices will take their seats on the dates of their assignments.



William Sohmer.
Successor to Register Ferdinand Levy.

There was little formality.

There promises to be considerable trouble over the new courtrooms. Twenty parts of the Supreme Court are to begin sessions on Monday, but just where they will be accommodated is still a puzzle. Several days ago some sign painters began putting the numbers of the parts on the doors, and that is about all that has been done so far toward getting the courtrooms ready. The large room formerly occupied by the General Term, which was dismantled several weeks ago, and which is to be used as additional chambers for the Judges, is still as bare as a barn, and the rooms on the third floor of the Court House, which were formerly the private rooms of the Superior Court Judges, and which are now to be trial terms, are in the same barren condition.

There was little formality incident to the changes yesterday, except in the case of the Register. William Sohmer took the oath of office as Register in Supreme Court Chambers and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. The retiring Register, Mr. Levy, met Mr. Sohmer at the Register's office, and formally turned over to him the department. Mr. Levy made a neat little complimentary speech, wishing success and a happy New Year to his successor.

Register Sohmer's first official act was to reappoint John Von Glahn as his deputy, and George Fitzgerald as assistant deputy. John N. Hanley was reappointed chief clerk.

Mr. Sohmer announced that owing to "the niggardly action of the Board of Estimate" he will be compelled to discharge a great many clerks and make a general reduction in salaries. As a consequence of this announcement New Year's Day in the Register's office was not one of great joy.

A delegation from the Hungarian Democratic Club called on the new Register, and presented him with a large floral horseshoe with the compliments of the season.

Among the new officials who took office yesterday were Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of Correction, and Gen. James O'Beirne, Silas C. Croft, and John P. Faure, Commissioners of Charities. The four Commissioners received the congratulations of their friends during a two hours' reception which they held in the department building, at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street.

The Commissioners of Charities will organize to-day. It is thought that Commissioner Faure will be chosen President of the board. About fifty friends of the Commissioners called to congratulate them. There were many floral offerings, the majority being sent to Commissioner Wright by his business associates, employes, and personal friends. A delegation of the Harlem Republican Club and the Business Men's Association called to wish him success.

The employes of the Tombs sent Commissioner Wright a large basket of red roses. The Harlem Republican Club's gift was a large floral horseshoe. The employes of the various city prisons also sent him a large floral horseshoe. Commissioner Wright also received a large basket of growing plants, with a rosebush in the centre.

Among those who extended their congratulations to the Commissioners were Alderman Wines, John H. Connell, Warden Pillsbury, ex-Assemblyman Sternberg, Warden Dunphy, and a number of doctors from the institutions on Blackwell's Island.

The Commissioners had nothing to say about their future intentions. Commissioner Wright said that he would make no changes at present in his department. He said that during his service as Commissioner he had done his utmost to make improvements in the different prisons, and he considered them to be now very satisfactory. Commissioners Croft and O'Beirne, who are new in the offices they are to fill, said that they are unacquainted with the workings of the department as yet, and would have to thoroughly familiarize themselves with it before they could be in a position to make any statements as to their future course. Mr. Faure, also said that he could not say at present whether or not any changes would be made in the department.

MISTAKE COST HIM DEAR

Leavitt Thought Policemen Were Burglars, Jumped, Broke His Leg.

THE VICTIM A HARMLESS WATCHMAN

Speaks No English, So Could Not Explain to Gannon and Murray, Who Thought They Had Trapped a Thief.

A Mercer Street policeman and a Bleecker Street watchman mistook each other for burglars early yesterday morning. In consequence, the watchman broke his leg by jumping out of a window, and the policeman missed a fine chance for promotion.

Instead of rushing to Headquarters, there to feel the warm pressure of the glad hand of Chief Peter Conlin and President Theodore Roosevelt, the policeman hurried for an ambulance, and then betook himself to the station house, there to cool off his overheated ambition and brood over the sad result of his mistake.

William Rubin has a tailor's shop on the top floor of the three-story brick house 19 Bleecker Street, near the Bowery. The building adjoins the Florence Mission. Rubin employed a young Russian Jew, Hirsh Leavitt, to watch his premises. Leavitt, who has been in the country only a little while and speaks no English, was allowed to sleep in one of the rooms of Rubin's place. Ordinarily, the front door of 19 Bleecker Street is locked at night, but a few days ago one of the lower tenants broke the lock, and since then the front door has been ajar.

Leavitt had not become used to the singing late at night in the Florence Mission next door, and he was up and around his rooms with his lantern until midnight New Year's Eve.

Now, it happened that Patrolman John J. Gannon of the Mercer Street squad was prowling through Bleecker Street Monday night on a still-hunt for burglars, "green-goods" men, gamblers, drunkards, three-card monte operators, shell-game manipulators, confidence men, second-story thieves, persons with keno, faro, and roulette layouts, and all other unclassified sorts, kinds, and conditions of suspicious men, women, and children, as per the various warnings he had received at roll call.

While revolving in his mind his chance of running across one or another of these numerously mentioned varieties of lawless individuals, and thereby winning laurels which should deck his brow on New Year's Day, Patrolman Gannon observed the door of 19 Bleecker Street half open.

Patrolman Gannon no sooner saw the door of No. 19 ajar than he sniffed the scent of burglars.

Burglars! burglars! The glorious prospect of catching burglars filled him up to the top of his windpipe with joy. He tiptoed across the street and peered into the open door. All was black within, but there were faint, far-away sounds.

Although he listened as hard as he could, Patrolman Gannon could not hear much, because the congregation in the Florence Mission was loudly singing "In the Sweet By and By."

Gannon tip-toed back across the street, and looked up at the top floor of No. 19. He saw the shadows and the light.

Thereupon, without more ado, he gently rapped on the pavement with his night stick, and summoned that other astute sleuth, Patrolman Patrick J. Murray.

"Hist!" said Gannon to Murray. "Burglars!"

"Hist!" said Murray to Gannon. "We'll be promoted sure if we ketch 'em. Where are they?"

Patrolman Gannon pointed with his club at the top floor of No. 19.

"Well, this is luck," whispered Murray, his teeth chattering. "I'll bet this fellow don't get away like the thief that stole the Burden diamonds."

"I wonder if he's armed," said Gannon.

"We'll split up and trap him," said Murray.

"Chief Conlin will think well of us for this," said Gannon.

"Yes, we'll get promoted, sure," said Murray.

The two policemen walked across the street and listened at the open door of No. 19. Sounds came down the black passage.

"May be he's packing up the sewing machines," said Gannon.

After a hurried debate it was resolved by the two patrolmen that they would separate. Murray shut his mouth to keep the noise of his chattering teeth from disturbing the nefarious burglar, and started up the stairs. The toe of his brogan caught on the edge of the first step, and there was a terrible racket.

Gannon ran into the Florence Mission with his eyes sticking out of his head and asked the matron to show him the way to the roof. He said that there was not a moment to lose.

Gannon, being long and lean, got through the skylight of the mission with alacrity. He tried to walk easy across the roof, but the tin refused to be quiet, and his approach to the scuttle of No. 19 was marked by a series of loud creaks that would have given any but a deaf burglar ample warning. Down through the scuttle Gannon went, contorting his long body into a double curve in his effort to combine silence with rapidity of motion.

In the dark upper hall of No. 19 Gannon paused to wait for succor from his side partner. There was a sound of loud breathing, interspersed with the chattering of teeth and the heavy impact of brogans on the uneven stairs, which betokened the approach of Murray.

Gannon tramped heavily along the hall, so as to give the burglar warning that he was surrounded.

Leavitt, the watchman, had heard the heavy footfalls on the roof. He heard the voice of one man coming down through the scuttle. He heard the foreboding noise of the other man coming up the stairs. The chattering of the teeth he probably mistook for the jingling of a bunch of keys.

The poor watchman knew nothing of the midnight habits of the New-York police. He jumped to the conclusion he was about to be attacked and murdered by burglars. A terrible fright seized him. He ran around the rooms, with his lantern, looking for a way of escape.

The two policemen heard the watchman running about, and they concluded the burglar was on the point of going down the water spout.

"There's no time to lose," said Gannon. He knocked heavily on the door of Rubin's shop. The watchman uttered a startled cry. At that, the two policemen broke open the door, and Gannon stalked in, covering the watchman with his pistol.

Leavitt, who was in his nightclothes, was crouched at his bed, with his lantern in his hand. Gannon ordered him to surrender. Leavitt, of course, did not understand. He sprang to his feet and started for the rear window, opening on the flagged area.

Gannon rushed at him to intercept him. He was not quick enough. With a scream of terror, Leavitt plunged through the open window and fell three stories to the flags.

Gannon and Murray looked down at the watchman, lying helpless and wounded on the stone.

"We've got him sure, now," said Gannon.

"Yes," said Murray; "he can't get away."

The two policemen ran down stairs. Gannon hurried into the Florence Mission, his mouth expanded in a smile of satisfaction.

"We've got him," he told the matron.

Of that there was no doubt. Gannon and Murray entered the yard in the rear of 19, picked up the disabled watchman, who could not move, but only cry with pain, and lugged him proudly into the Florence Mission, while he was laid out on a table to await surgical treatment and identification.

Through the presence of mind of the matron, the doors of the hall of the mission were closed, and the meeting was not disturbed. In this way a great deal of unnecessary excitement was avoided.

When the doctor came with the ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, it was found that one of Leavitt's legs had been broken. Otherwise he was apparently uninjured.

The matron of the mission started back when she saw who it was lying on the table.

"Great heavens!" she exclaimed, turning to Gannon; this man is no burglar. He's the watchman on the top floor, next door."

Gannon's jaw fell. Murray's jaw fell, and his teeth began to chatter again. The two sleuths looked at each other in silence a moment. Murmurs of pity arose among those grouped around. Gannon scratched his head. He looked very uncomfortable. So did Murray.

"Well, well," said Gannon. "Poor fellow. I'm sorry. I gave him every chance to explain. There was a light in the room, and he could see by my uniform that I was a policeman. He ran for the window. I tried to intercept him, but he was too quick for me."

Patrolmen Gannon and Murphy did not linger long after they found their mistake. They hurried to the Mercer Street Station and made a brief report of the case. They said they thought Leavitt was a burglar, and scared him so badly that he jumped out of the window.

Leavitt was fully identified before he was taken to the hospital by a Jewish storekeeper whose place is on the ground floor of 19 Bleecker Street. To him Leavitt stated he mistook the police for burglars, and when Gannon came into the room with drawn pistol he thought his life was in danger, so he jumped out of the window.

Gannon and Murphy were back on post last night, but they did not find any more burglars. They were very much crestfallen, and were disinclined to talk about their blunder.

"What puzzles me," said one of Leavitt's acquaintances, yesterday, "is how he came to mistake a New-York policeman for a burglar. I should think one look at Gannon's brogans would have convinced him he was in the presence of 'one of the finest.'"

Leavitt is twenty-four years old. He has a wife and five children in Russia.

At St. Vincent's Hospital last night it was said Leavitt was doing well, and would not have to undergo an amputation.

UNWELCOME TO OFFICE SEEKERS

The Governor Approves the Resolution Placing Most of the Department Employes on the Competitive List.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Morton has approved of the resolution of Nov. 12 last, adopted by the State Civil Service Commission, transferring the following named places from Schedules A (non-competitive) and C (non-competitive) to Schedule B (competitive) of the State classification.

In the office of State Engineer—The division engineers, (A to B.)

In the Insurance Department—The special examiners, (A to B.)

In the Normal Schools—The Principals, professors, teachers (A to B.)

In the Office of the Superintendent of State Prisons—The clerks, (A to B.)

In the Office of the Railroad Commission—The Inspector, (A to B.)

In the Office of the Board of Claims—The deputy clerk, (A to B.)

In the Office of the Civil Service Commission—The chief examiner, (A to B.)

In the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture—The veterinarian, (C to B.)

In the Office of the Factory Inspector—The Deputy Inspectors, (A to B;) the expert examiners, (C to B;) the expert examiner of machinery, (C to B.)

In the Agricultural Experimental Station—The chemists, (A to B;) the horticulturists, (A to B;) the agriculturists, (A to B.)

In the Office of the Health Officer of the Port of New-York—The boat Captains, (A to B;) the bacteriologist, (C to B.)

In the Office of the Quarantine Commission—The Superintendents, (C to B.)

In the State Library—The Librarians and their respective assistants, (C to B.)

In the State Museum—Geologists, botanists, entomologists, and their respective assistants, (C to B.)

This action of the Civil Service Commission and its approval by the Governor sent pangs of anguish to the hearts of the office seekers, and caused not a little consternation among the Republican leaders, who have been getting their guns to bear on the places they hoped to capture this Winter. By this action but very few places in the State departments are left outside the competitive schedule.

ANDREW FOUND THE "BOGIE MAN"

Mrs. Listner's Little Boy Surprised by a Negro Under the Bed.

In common with many people, Mrs. Justinia Listner of 226 East Fifty-sixth Street was wont to appeal to her little son's sense of fear as a punishment, or as an incentive to compel obedience. Her favorite ogre was a "nigger under the bed," who would eat bad little boys. The mother threatened her boy Andrew, aged seven, with "the nigger," on Tuesday morning.

But the youngster thought that he would explode the "nigger" ruse, and boldly marched into the bedroom and peered under the bed. The youngster fell over in fright. Then he scrambled to his feet and ran to his mother, stammering:

"Dere is a nigger! Dere is a nigger!"

The lad's appearance convinced Mrs. Listner that he had seen something, and she hastened into the sleeping room and found a colored man just crawling out from under the bed. The woman looked at him and started after him, shouting, "Stop thief!"

Two policemen joined in the chase and caught him in a loft over the John Kress Brewing Company's stables.

The negro said he was John Brown of 379 East Ninety-seventh Street, a hostler. He said he entered the house, finding the door open, at 4 o'clock in the morning, to get some sleep. Brown was taken to Headquarters, but was not recognized. Magistrate Mott committed him in $1,000 bail to answer.

THREW SALT HERRING IN HIS FACE

Magistrate Simms Said that Mrs. Rolle Was an Honor to Her Sex.

Mrs. Frances Rolle of 21 Rutgers Street, wife of a boatman whose vessel lies at the foot of Rutgers Street, while on her way home Tuesday night, after making some purchases, met Richard Tobin, a watchman on the dock, to which her husband's boat was tied. She says he insulted her, and she warned him to be careful.

Mrs. Rolle came up on the dock just at 12 o'clock, with her husband's pistol in her hand, which she fired in the air to add to the whistles and the other noises along the river front.

In her other hand she carried a dish of salt herring. Tobin is alleged to have approached her again, and she hit him over the head with the butt end of the revolver and threw the dish of herring in his face.

Tobin yelled "Murder! Thieves!" and a policeman came along and arrested the woman on the charge of assault.

When Magistrate Simms, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday heard the facts, he said to the woman:

"I take pleasure in discharging you. You are a credit to your sex." The Magistrate then ordered Tobin's arrest on the charge of disorderly conduct, and fined him $5.

COMPETITION IN THE ICE BUSINESS

A New Company Buying Houses and Fields Along the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 1.—The big Knickerbocker Ice Company of New-York is apparently to have an opponent of considerable importance. The Consolidated Ice Company, doing business under a charter from the State of Maine, is buying up a number of valuable ice houses and fields along the Hudson River.

Among those bought are the houses of the National Ice Company at Coxsackie, Barrytown, and Staatsburg, and the plant of the Ridgewood Ice Company at Schodack. The National Company's houses include the Livingston and Donaldson properties at Barrytown and the Mulford's Point property at Staatsburg.

The papers on file in the Dutchess County Clerk's office give the consideration for the transfer of the last-mentioned properties as $1, leaving them subject to a mortgage by the National Ice Company to Alfred C. Cheney and Charles W. Morse, as Trustees, to secure 200 bonds of the par value of $1,000 each. The Consolidated Company assumes the mortgage.

Mr. Ireland May Be Examiner.

Mayor Strong, in his letter to Lee Phillips, requesting his resignation as Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said that his salary of $5,000 as Secretary would be divided between two officials, one to be known as the Chief Examiner, and the other as Secretary.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that, in his opinion, Fred G. Ireland, now an Examiner in the bureau, would be made Chief Examiner, at a salary of $2,500 a year.

It is thought that the appointment as Secretary will go to S. W. Briscoe, who is in charge of the Civil Service Labor Bureau. His salary will also be $2,500 a year.

WITH HOT FAT AND DISHES

Lively Battle Waged in Bleecker Street Opening the Year.

"PETE THE PIG" TELLS OF THE ROW

Negroes and Whites in a Miniature Race War in a Restaurant—Lively Time and Cheers for Those Who Fought.

"Black America," "The Warbler," "Pete the Pig," and other well-known and appropriately named colored denizens of the neighborhood of Bleecker Street and Minetta Lane created havoc in the restaurant of J. O. Pell, 199 Bleecker Street, early yesterday morning while endeavoring to fittingly celebrate the going out of the old and the coming in of the new year.

The peculiar civilization that exists in the vicinity of Boniface Pell's is strongly impregnated with a feeling of animosity between its various elements, and as it requires but slight provocation to start a miniature race war at any moment of the day or night, as soon as the disurbance was begun at 2 o'clock yesterday morning fully 500 colored persons assembled on the street in front of Pell's and cheered their champions and called to them to exterminate the white trash that was giving them battle with hot fat, pitchers, catsup bottles, and such dishes as could be handily converted into weapons of defense.

Mr. Pell's windows and doors were punctured in many places by the flying crockery, and his walls were frescoed with catsup and other colored fluids in a manner that would cause an old-time river steamboat to run aground from envy of the glaring colors.

It was a great battle and a drawn battle, as no one was arrested, although the enforced ventilation that was let into Mr. Pell's place may ultimately cause the death of some of his customers. Mr. Pell caters to those who want a "perfect gorge" at a reasonable rate, and so, to catch all the gorgers, he kept open house all night.

Those who destroyed Mr. Pell's crockery and windows yesterday could not be found in the afternoon, with the exception of "Pete the Pig," and he, after much persuading, consented to talk "uv de fracus."

"We had a grand time last night, boss," he said, "and we done old Pell's up fine. You see, me and Black America and Lover Jim and some more of us was going home when we thought we'd get some of Pell's beans, and so we goes to his place.

"When we got in there we blowed our horns just to show him who we was, and then he got mad and told us to be quiet, as ladies was eating. They wasn't colored ladies, and so we blowed again, and then old Hoffman, the manager, collared The Warbler and tried to throw him out.

"We was just ready for that, and then the fracus was right on the spot. We didn't do nothing to them, oh, no. I just picked up a little red-headed waiter and dropped him in a plate of beans that a white fellow was eating, and Black America shied a bottle of ketchup at old Hoffman's head and took the front out of his glass door. Then we didn't stop to pick out nobody, but went for every white man in the place. Lover Jim got one feller on the floor under a table and give it to him with a pitcher, Black America knocked 'em doyn all around him, The Pig done his duty, and I wasn't slow neither. While I was whalin' a feller against the bar, The Swab, that's the cook, came for us with a pan of hot lard. He was yellin' that he'd do us, and so Black America just kicked the lard out of the pan and all over The Swab and some white fellers that yelled and broke for the door.

"Did we let them out? Oh, yes, we let them out, but we let sugar bowls, plates, and everything we could get hold of out with them, but some of the things didn't look for the door, they got out through the windows.

"It was the finest scrap that ever was on Bleecker Street, and we had the biggest audience in the city. Golly! how our friends did cheer! They wanted us to do them, and we done them."

Some of those who saw the fight said it was started by "Black America" after he had received the cut direct from a white woman to whom he spoke while she was eating "sinkers." He struck Manager Hoffman with his tin horn, it was said, and then with his fist, after which he threw catsup and other bottles indiscriminately at every white head that he saw.

"Black America's" friends joined him, and an effort was made to drive every one from the restaurant. While the fighting was going on the cook appeared with a pan of hot lard, and was just in time to receive a sugar bowl in the chest which some one had thrown. The lard flew in every direction and started a stampede that was checked at the door by the hundreds of negroes who had gathered on the sidewalk and in the street.

When those inside found that they could not get out they went to the assistance of Manager Hoffman, who had been knocked down by a pitcher, and everything that could be used as a weapon was laid hold of and used. It was then white against black for vengeance, and no consideration for property. The men rushed up and down the room, overturning and breaking tables and chairs. There were oaths, curses, and yells that, but for the shouts of those in the street, could have been heard blocks away.

While the mob in the street yelled to those inside to "kill the white trash," "Black America" and his friends learned in some way that the police were on their way to the place, and, making a rush for the door, became lost in the sympathetic crowd outside.

The row did not last long, but in the few minutes that it did last Pell's room was made to look as though a cyclone had taken a whirl or two in it: the walls were covered with soups and other liquids, and the floor was strewn with broken crockery and furniture.

An ambulance was called and Hoffman's cuts were sewed up, after which mops were employed about the restaurant, and business proceeded as usual.

The negroes who caused the trouble were escorted through Minetta Lane in triumph by their friends.

GEN. TRACY THE SHERIFF'S COUNSEL

Appointed to Succeed Mr. MacLean—The New Supreme Court Justice.

Sheriff Tamsen announced yesterday that he had appointed Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy Sheriff's counsel, to succeed Charles F. MacLean, who resigned to go on the Supreme Court bench.

Gen. Tracy is one of the best-known lawyers in the city. He was Secretary of the Navy during President Harrison's Administration. He defended Sheriff Tamsen in the recent prosecution brought against him as a result of the escape of the Post Office robbers from Ludlow Street Jail.

The trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury, ten being for the acquittal of the Sheriff and two holding out for his conviction.

Gen. Tracy is a stanch Republican, and is classed as being with Thomas C. Platt. He is a member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt. Frank H. Platt of this firm is Thomas C. Platt's son, and A. B. Boardman is Mr. Platt's counsel.

It is said that Thomas C. Platt has no longer any idea of urging the removal of Sheriff Tamsen on the charges recently made to the Governor. The salary of counsel to the Sheriff is $6,000 a year.

Commissioners Readjust Pay Rolls.

The Commissioners of Accounts will have double the amount of money to spend this year on the budget allowance compared with last year. But they will not have the special legislative appropriation of $100,000.

For this reason partly the Commissioners have been obliged to readjust the pay rolls, and this has led to the following changes: Thereon Davis, stenographer, resigned, salary $4 a day; C. I. Fanning, Assistant Examiner, $1,000 a year, resigned; Richard M. Chapman, resigned, Examiner, salary $2,500 a year; James Hughes, Assistant Examiner, $720 a year, resigned; E. A. Harvey, Assistant Examiner, $1,500 a year, resigned. The following new men have been appointed to positions in the office: T. B. Carpenter, Assistant Examiner, salary of $1,800; F. E. Hartly, stenographer, $4 a day.

NEW DETECTIVE SYSTEM TO-DAY

Commissioner Parker Says that Precinct Men Are Ready for Work—Will Be Under Acting Captain O'Brien.

Police Commissioner Parker, at Headquarters yesterday afternoon, officially announced that the plan of having precinct detectives would be put into effect to-day. The precinct men will be practically under the control of Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau. To begin with, thirty men have been selected, and they will be detailed to-day for detective duty in precincts. It is the intention to have four detectives in each precinct. Two will be on day duty and two on night duty. One of the day men will sleep in the station house every other night, and they will be compelled to report daily at the Central Office.

Commissioner Parker, in speaking of the matter, said: "The object is to organize a system of detective service in the precincts which will be different from that of the old ward detective system. The matter is one of great import, and I have proceeded slowly and examined into it carefully in order to rectify any mistakes which might have been made, and strengthen weak points that have shown themselves.

"Attempts were made in the past to institute the system which we are now going to try, but from the peculiar status of precinct government then, it was found hard work to render the scheme a successful working possibility. I believe it will prove a success now, but it will require probably three weeks or a month to get it in thoroughly working trim. Under this system, while the detectives will receive their orders from the commander of the precinct to which they are assigned, they will at the same time be wholly responsible for their conduct and work to the Detective Bureau, the head of which will have the superior control.

"The entire detective force of the department will, therefore, be under the supervision of the Chief of the Detective Bureau, and there will, I think, be very little, if any, of the jealousy between the ward men and the Central Office detectives which characterized the detective force of past days.

"The ward men for the present will be detailed to the precincts which contain the most wealth, and the precincts where there is centred a considerable commercial interest, and also where there are located the most hardened element with which the police have to cope. Within three weeks I hope to have the entire city covered with these ward men, with perhaps the new precinct up town, where it is possible it will be required for the time being.

"There will be, to begin with, four detectives in each precinct, but possibly later on the number may be increased in precincts where it is found that more are actually needed. Two of the ward men will perform day duty and two night duty. One of the men on day duty will be on reserve and sleep in the station house, where he will be ready to respond in case of an emergency arising."

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH POLICE

Poles and Germans Object to Their Liquor Being Seized.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 1.—The Central Police Station was filled to-day with a party of Polish and German residents, who resisted the authorities early this morning when a raid was made upon the halls in which they were celebrating the arrival of the new year. The most desperate encounter was at Sedler's Hall, in the foreign section of the Sixth Ward. There liquor was being sold.

Armed with a writ of seizure, Sheriff Doolan and six men entered the place and attempted to take the whisky. Many of the foreigners were armed with sabres, and they resisted the efforts of the Sheriff and his men. Word was sent to the police station, and Roundsman Hackett and twelve officers responded. Then a furious battle ensued. The police finally subdued their opponents. Seventeen men and one woman were taken into custody.

At Germania Hall the officers met with determined resistance, but the fight here was brief, and six men were arrested for assault upon the police.

Neither place was licensed to sell intoxicating liquors.

MADE BOGUS COIN IN A PRISON

Strange Occupation of Convicts in Nebraska's Penitentiary.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 1.—An ex-convict, while testifying in court at Omaha a week ago, said there was, or had been, counterfeiting going on in the State Penitentiary. Coming from the source it did, little attention was paid to the matter.

A Lincoln paper now publishes a communication from a carpenter named Brown, who lives near the penitentiary, in which he reiterates the charges of the convict, and says that the counterfeiting was conducted on a wholesale scale, the issue being bogus silver dollars skillfully executed.

He declares that an employe of the institution acted as the go-between of the convict counterfeiters and the public, and that the bogus dollars were circulated freely in the city, Brown himself having a number at one time. An investigation will probably be made.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN A TUNNEL

A Fireman Scalded to Death and Two Other Men Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—A rear-end collision occurred between a Wabash passenger train and the Diamond special on the Vandalia-Illinois Central in the tunnel last night.

Fireman Henry Rothweiler of the Terminal Association was scalded to death, and Engineer Milton White and J. G. Chambers, express messenger, were injured.

The wreck was caused by the Wabash train slowing up at a curve in the tunnel. The Illinois Central train was close behind, going at a rapid rate, and just as it entered the curve it dashed into the rear of the Wabash train.

Object to Being Boycotted.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Judge Sherman, in the Superior Court, to-day gave a hearing and reserved his decision upon the application of the plaintiffs in the case of A. Shuman & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers, against officers of the United Garment Workers of America for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from circulating cards and circulars among the plaintiffs' customers, announcing that a boycott had been declared against the firm.

MESSAGE TO LAW-MAKERS

Statements and Recommendations of Gov. Morton.

HAS FAITH IN THE MONROE DOCTRINE

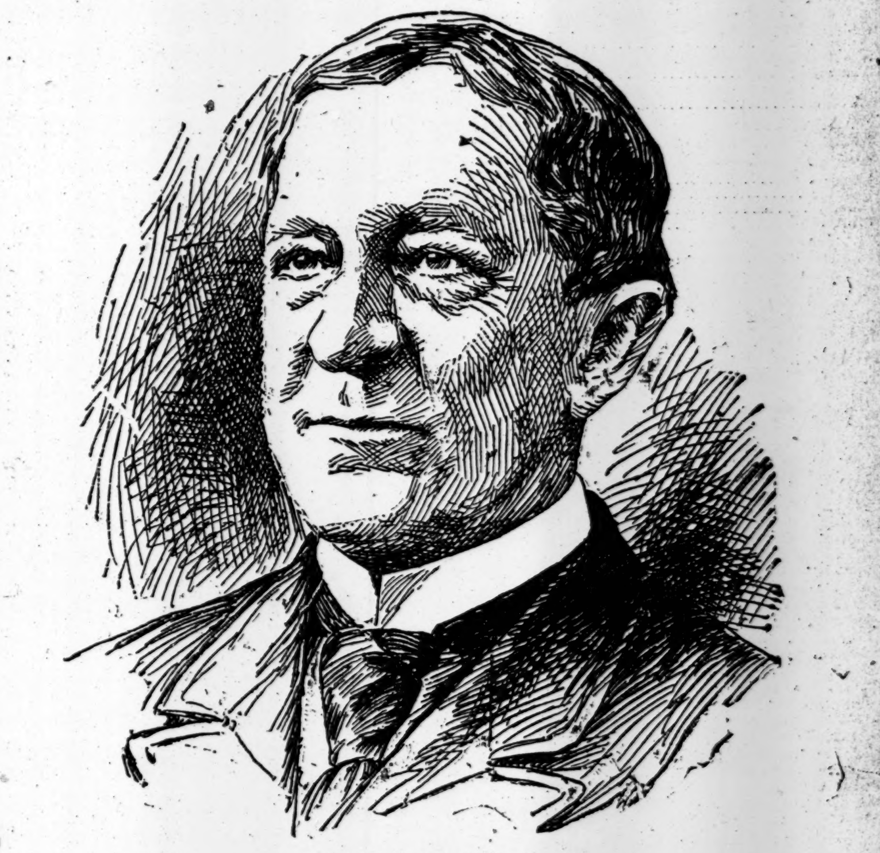
Does Not Believe, However, There Will Be a Rupture with England Over Venezuela.

OO MANY SA LOONS IN NEW-YORK STATE

Legislators Urged to Pass a Law Which Will Reduce the Number—Financial Affairs.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Morton's message was presented to the Legislature to-day, and was read in both houses.

The Governor first speaks of the changes in the State Government wrought by the new Constitution. He then refers to the Monroe doctrine, which he declares has become so well established in American National policy that there is no doubt of the opinion of the people concerning it. He says he does not believe the relations existing between this country and Great Britain will be impaired by the controversy over the Venezuelan boundary.



Gov. Levi P. Morton.
His Annual Message Was Delivered to the Legislature Yesterday.

The finances of the State, Gov. Morton reports, are in a satisfactory condition.

Gov. Morton recommends that a law be passed which will enable the State to care for all the dependent insane within its borders. The decision of the Court of Appeals giving the State the right to collect from New-York City taxes levied in 1893 removes the last legal obstacle to the enactment of a bill for the transfer of New-York City's insane to the care of the State. The Governor urges the necessity for the enlargement of accommodations for insane criminals.

Legislators are asked to pass a measure which shall reduce the number of saloons in the State.

The Governor declares that the question of the incorporation of a Greater New-York should receive careful attention from the Legislature, and that some action should be taken.

Text of the Message.

The full text of the message follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Jan. 1, 1896.

To the Legislature:

The Constitution of the State provides that the Governor "shall communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient." Under this mandate it therefore becomes my duty to advise you of all subjects requiring special attention at your hands and to suggest such legislation as my experience and observation in the Executive office lead me to regard as expedient and necessary.

It may be well to note, at the outset, that the present Legislature is the first in the history of the State composed of 200 members. By the first Constitution of 1777, an Assembly was created to consist of at least 70 members, and a Senate to consist of 24 members, and provision was made for an increase in both branches by a reapportionment to be made once in seven years, and the Assembly was limited to 300 and the Senate to 100 members.

This scheme of legislative organization continued several years, but it was not satisfactory. In 1801 a convention was called for the special purpose of revising that part of the Constitution relating to the Legislature. At that time the Assembly had increased to 108 and the Senate to 43 members. The convention of 1801 provided for an Assembly of 100, with a possible increase to 150, but the Senate was fixed permanently at 32 members. When the Constitutional Convention of 1821 met the Assembly had increased to 126 members. The Constitution then adopted fixed the number of members of Assembly at 128, and continued the Senate with 32 members. No change was afterward made in the membership of the Legislature until the Constitution of 1894. The convention which revised the Constitution in that year was of the opinion that more equitable distribution of legislative representation could be secured by slightly increasing the number of members in each branch. The Assembly was accordingly fixed at 150 and the Senate at 50 members, making an increase in the Assembly of 22 and in the Senate of 18. This makes an aggregate increase of 25 per cent., but it is believed that neither branch will be unwieldy, and that the Legislature is not now too large for a representative body in a State with such a great and diversified population and such immense interests as New-York possesses. Members of Assembly have always been elected annually, but prior to 1847 Senators were elected for four years.

All of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government—namely, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—were modified by the new Constitution. The Legislature was enlarged, the term of office of the Governor was again reduced to two years, and the judicial system was materially reorganized. Various local courts were abolished, and merged in the Supreme Court, and additional Justices were provided, so that now this court consists of seventy-six Justices, twenty-two of whom compose a branch known as the "Appellate Division." With the exception of the section relating to prison labor, the new Constitution goes into full operation to-day; and we begin a new era of Constitutional Government.

We cannot be insensible to the fact that our imperial position in the family of States gives a peculiar and conspicuous interest to our legislation and our Constitutional changes. Government by "the people" in America was first proclaimed in the colony of New-York, and our position of primacy has since been consistently maintained. Our State has been the pioneer in many important reforms in the general body of law, especially in procedure and the administration of justice; in social and domestic relations, and in commercial and business methods; and a broad constitutional expansion and enlargement have gone hand in hand with the gradual development and improvement of our Commonwealth. The prominence of our position imposes a corresponding responsibility, and it should be the aim of all concerned in the enactment of laws to make our legislation fairly reflect the manners, customs, and social condition of our people, and at the same time embody those wise principles of government which make for the greatest happiness of the State.

The Venezuelan Question.

The doctrine formulated by President Monroe, and which has since borne his name, has become so well established in American National policy that there is no room for doubt as to the opinion of our people concerning it. New-York now has a population nearly equal to that of the entire Union when Mr. Monroe became President, and our peculiar geographical position, the location within our borders of the American metropolis, and the vast and complicated commercial interests of our State, justify us in feeling an especial concern in the present unhappy agitation. Any disturbance of the existing friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain cannot fail to have a serious effect. Because of the possible baleful consequences of such disturbance, I deem myself justified in making this reference to the larger affairs of the Nation, in which we feel such a peculiar and vital interest.

I cannot believe that the relations between our country and Great Britain will be ruptured or seriously impaired by the misunderstanding now existing between that country and Venezuela concerning the proper location of the boundary line of their possessions in South America. Arbitration affords a simple, humane, and honorable method of determining national disputes; and it is scarcely conceivable at this period of the world's history that any great nation is willing to take the responsibility of the needless sacrifice of human life and the wanton destruction of property which would be the inevitable result of an armed conflict.

The State Finances.

From the figures furnished by the Controller I am gratified to be able to announce that the finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition. The State tax for the current fiscal year is 3 24-100 mills, for the following purposes:

	Mills.
For schools, per Chap. 808, Laws of 1895..	.94-100
For canals, per Chap. 282, Laws of 1895..	.20-100
For canals, per Chap. 808, Laws of 1895..	.16-100
For general purposes, per Chap. 808, Laws of 1895	.94-100
For State care of insane, per Chap. 693, Laws of 1895	1.
Total	3.24-100

The above tax of 3 24-100 mills on the present valuation, $4,292,082,167, will yield $13,906,346.23, distributed as follows:

General tax	$4,034,557.24
Schools	4,034,557.24
Canals	1,545,149.58
State care of insane	4,292,082.17
Total	$13,906,346.23

The amount received from the corporation and organization tax for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895, was $2,115,807.85. The amount received for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1894, was $1,796,640.87; increase, $319,166.98.

When the present Controller assumed office 2,152 corporations were paying taxes. Since that time 2,793 corporations that had hitherto for various causes escaped taxation have been added to the list of taxpayers. But during the same period, in consequence of the depression of business, 869 old corporations, or over 40 per cent of the entire number, went out of business for one cause or another. This loss, however, was more than made good by the new additions and the total number of corporations paying taxes Oct. 1 was 4,051, against 2,152 in 1893 on the corresponding date.

The amount received from the tax on inheritances for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895, was $2,126,894.61. The amount received for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1894, was $1,688,954.20; increase, $437,940.41. This is the largest amount of transfer taxes collected in any one year since the law went into effect, except in 1893, when four estates paid $1,096,036.97 taxes, and fifteen estates paid more than half of the entire amount collected. Last year only one estate paid in excess of $72,613.

The receipts and payments for the year were as follows:

Aggregate balance in the Treasury of all the funds of the State, Oct. 1, 1894	$1,548,286.57
Aggregate receipts during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895	20,319,881.35
Total receipts and balances	$21,868,167.92
Deduct payments during the year	20,457,081.93
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1895	$1,411,085.99

The total payments for the fiscal year ending Sep. 30, 1895, for charitable purposes, that is, for the support of asylums and hospitals for the deaf, blind, insane, idiotic, epileptic; houses of refuge, reformatories, Soldiers and Sailors' Home, &c., was $4,212,161.82. The total payments from the State Treasury for educational purposes for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895, was $4,777,792.31.

The causes for the increase in the tax rate for the year 1895 may be briefly stated: State tax rate of 1895, 3 24-100 mills; State tax rate of 1894, 2 18-100 mills; increase in 1895, 1.06 mills.

The increase in the tax rate for the current fiscal year of 1.06 mills is accounted for as follows: Increase in proceeds of tax rate for the State care of the insane on account of the State assuming the care of the insane in New-York and Kings County, and for buildings, &c., $2,906,121.08; appropriations of 1894, not included in last year's tax levy, not available until 1895, and included in this year's levy, $493,150; estimated surplus used last year in fixing tax rate, no surplus being taken into account in this year's levy, $1,089,177.48. Add for compensation of officers and members of the Legislature and for other expenses on account of increased representation under the new Constitution, $100,000. Add for maintenance of new institutions created by Legislature of 1894, $129,000. For the following extraordinary purposes: State Veterinary College, $100,000; Cotton States Exposition, $25,000; Lexow investigation, $67,434.10; State Land Survey, $50,000; Home for Veterans, $25,000; award of Board of Claims in payment of two special awards, $62,000; total, $5,046,882.66.

Had it not been for the increase in appropriations for the care of the insane and other items, mentioned in the foregoing statement, a tax rate of 2.07 mills would have been sufficient, which would have been a reduction of 11-100 of a mill from the tax rate of 1894, and of 1 17-100 mills from the tax rate of 1895.

Care of the Insane.

It will become the duty of the present Legislature to formulate and pass a law which shall give effect to measures which will complete the plan under which this State fulfills its avowed policy of caring for all the dependent insane who live within its borders. In this great humanitarian reform New-York was the pioneer among all the States of the Union, and the success which has attended the progress of the system has already demonstrated the fact that it embodies the wisest course toward the patients themselves and involves a lessened aggregate cost to the people. In my annual message to the Legislature of 1895 I recommended the assumption by the State of the care of the dependent insane of New-York and Kings Counties, and separate bills were passed unanimously for that purpose. The act relating to Kings County received the approval of the municipal authorities of Brooklyn and became a law, and on Oct. 1 last the control and possession of the Kings County insane asylums passed to the State and became subject to the authority of the State Commission in Lunacy. The Mayor of New-York, however, did not act on the bill (as required by the Constitution) which provided for the transfer to the State of the property of New-York County used in the care of the insane, and the measure, therefore, never came under Executive jurisdiction. The Legislature, however, assuming that the act would be approved, had passed a special tax bill for the maintenance of the insane, which provided also for the anticipated cost of maintenance of the insane of New-York County, estimated on the same basis as for the remainder of the State. The tax was duly levied, and the money raised will be paid into the Treasury and become available for the purpose intended. It will not, however, be impossible to apply it to the cost of such maintenance in New-York for more than one-half of the current fiscal year. No reason exists why the pro rata sum of this fund applicable thereto cannot be used for the maintenance of the New-York County insane for the unexpired portion of the current fiscal year, and I therefore earnestly recommend that a bill, substantially the same as the bill of last year, be passed at as early a date as possible, to take effect not later than the 1st of April next. The decision of the Court of Appeals rendered on the 20th ultimo, establishing the right of the State to collect from the City of New-York taxes levied in 1893, pursuant to the State Care act of 1890, removes the last legal obstacle to the enactment of a bill for the transfer of New-York City's insane to the care of the State.

In furtherance of the general plan of harmonizing the system of administration and expenditure at all of these State insane hospitals, which now shelter and maintain upward of 20,000 inmates, a system of itemized monthly estimates for expenses was devised and authorized by Chapter 214 of the Laws of 1893. It was required that these estimates be prepared in advance, and submitted for scrutiny and revision to the State Commission in Lunacy. The operation of this method during the past two years has demonstrated its wisdom, for its results have been to better the condition of the inmates by securing an improved quality of supplies and treatment, while it has at the same time realized in the first year a saving of $300,000, and during the last fiscal year a somewhat larger amount has been saved to the taxpayers. Prior to this innovation all expenditures for maintenance had been made by the several boards of managers and the Superintendents of the various hospitals, without any scrutiny in advance, and were largely controlled, or at least influenced by local business considerations.

Special Tax Authorized.

Becoming aware, however, a year ago, that the expenditures for buildings, repairs, and improvements, had required on the average of some years preceding over $1,000,000 annually, and believing from information submitted to me that under a judicious and economical system a considerable saving might be effected in these accounts, with equally good and possibly better results to the insane, I took occasion in my annual message to recommend a special tax sufficient to meet the actual needs of all the State hospitals, and provide accommodations for the annual increase in the number of dependent insane. Before acting upon this recommendation the Legislature, very properly, in view of the magnitude of the work and the sums involved, made an exhaustive inquiry by a joint committee into the general subject of the administration of the lunacy laws by the State Commission in Lunacy. That joint committee in its brief final report announced that it had found "nothing but what is commendable and meritorious" in the administration and methods of the commission, and that "the Commission in Lunacy is entitled to public confidence, is honestly and capably discharging its important functions, and merits the esteem and favor of the people of the State."

Accordingly the Legislature last year authorized a special tax levy so as to cover the cost of new structures, renewals, and other extraordinary improvements for the State hospitals, and for general maintenance, and ceased making special appropriations for each hospital. In the same bill a provision was enacted which empowered the State Commission in Lunacy to fix and establish practically uniform schedules of salaries and wages for all officers and employes in the various hospitals. This provision will cover the regulation of the compensation of nearly 4,000 employes and about 200 officers when the transfer of the New-York County insane shall have been effected. There has been in the past much dissatisfaction regarding the inequality of salaries, giving rise to disorganization and a constant desire on the part of employes to secure transfer to duty in the hospitals where the most liberal wages are paid. The power given to the commission to adjust and equalize these differences has wrought much good to the service. In dealing with this difficult question, as with many others, the commission has met with much opposition, but with commendable steadfastness to duty it has invariably succeeded in conserving the public interests. The Legislative joint committee in its report already alluded to, says: "The commission is animated by a proper spirit of zeal and earnestness in its work, and is bringing to it intelligence, energy, courage, and good judgment in a degree worthy of this public commendation. Its present composition (on the triple-headed plan) is calculated to insure efficiency in performance of duty and success in administrative results, in a larger measure than could, perhaps, be attained by any different arrangement." It has seemed to me proper to deal at some length and in detail with this subject, not only because the department directed by the State Commission in Lunacy, which is now a constitutional body, is devoted to humanitarian work in behalf of a large population, but for the reason that this branch of the public service actually consumes and requires larger annual appropriations of money than any other department or commission in the State. And I recommend that the course pursued by the last Legislature in imposing a tax sufficient to meet the cost of necessary enlargements of the existing State hospital establishments, of needed repairs and improvements, and of supplies and maintenance, be continued. If found necessary further safeguards should be provided to secure the paramount advantage of the State, as a whole, rather than the interest of any locality in the expenditure of the vast sum now annually required.

Prison Labor.

A very important feature of the Constitution of 1894 is found in Article 3, Section 29, which requires the Legislature to provide by law "for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories in the State; and on and after Jan. 1, 1897, no person in such prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories shall be required or allowed to work while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work shall be farmed out, contracted, given, or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may work and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof." By Section 11 of Article 8 of the Constitution, the Legislature was directed to provide for a State Commission of Prisons, which shall visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors. In obedience to these requirements of the Constitution the Legislature of 1895 provided for the establishment of a commission composed of one member from each of the eight judicial districts of the State, to be appointed by the Governor, within ten days after the passage of the act, (Chapter 1026, Laws of 1895,) by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This commission was directed to visit and inspect all of the institutions used for the confinement or detention of persons as provided in the amendment to the Constitution, to obtain certain statistics and information, and to report the same to the Legislature, and to devise and recommend a system for the employment of convicts, in accordance with the Constitutional requirements.

Insane Criminals and Capital Punishment.

There are two other subjects having relation to the prison system of the State which are worthy of your attention, and to which reference is here made with a view of bringing them directly to your notice. The first of these is the necessity of enlarging the existing accommodations for insane criminals. The State Hospital at Matteawan, designed and built for this class of inmates, has been occupied only three years, but it is found too small for its uses. The old asylum at Auburn contained only about 250 inmates, but this new hospital was built with a capacity for 550 patients. It already has 534 inmates, and with the rapid ratio of increase will be overcrowded within a few months. The institution is under the control of the Superintendent of State Prisons. Its inmates comprise three classes, viz.: First, persons who are adjudged to have been insane when they committed crimes, and who are therefore legally irresponsible, but are committed to the institution by the courts for safe custody. Second, persons who have been convicted of crime and have become insane while undergoing sentence in the State prisons and penitentiaries. Third, persons of the latter class whose terms of original sentence have expired, but who are detained because they are still insane.

It is urged by the State Commissioners in Lunacy and by the Superintendent of State Prisons, that there should, as a matter of public policy, and of physiological propriety, be a separation of the convicted and unconvicted classes. To this end, as well as with a view of relieving the congested condition of the hospital at Matteawan, I recommend to your consideration the erection on the State lands adjoining the Clinton State Prison at Dannemora, of a plain and substantial asylum, to accommodate insane convicts undergoing sentence, and such of those who have served their sentences as it is not deemed advisable to retain in the same building with those who have not been convicted. The location of this building in the mountain region at Dannemora has much to commend it, on account of health, isolation, and security of the inmates. The State owns the required site, and the stone for building, timber, and lumber can be procured from other adjacent State lands at the cost of cutting and hauling, and the work of constructing such a building could be almost wholly performed by the convicts of Clinton Prison. By this plan there would be large saving in cost, with the advantage of affording employment for the prisoners.

The commission was duly appointed on July 25, 1895, and soon thereafter organized and entered upon the discharge of its duties. It has labored, I believe, with intelligence and fidelity, and the full report of its observations, examinations and recommendations will be submitted for your information. The commission finds that former and present systems of farming out the labor of convicts under contract, and of manufacturing goods and wares on State account for sale in the open market, were both unprofitable to the State. They report that these methods materially interfered with the business of manufacturers and their employes, by disturbing the market, and by reducing prices to the extent that some similar industries were injured seriously or driven from the State altogether. To remedy these conditions, the commission will report that it is practicable to keep the prisoners employed at labor for the State, and to supply the public institutions with the products of prison labor, and the general features of a plan for such employment of the convicts will appear in the report. There has heretofore been no general system of management adaptable or adapted to all the prisons; the State prisons are under the control of the State Superintendent; the reformatories are controlled by boards of managers; the penitentiaries, county jails and city prisons are under the direction of management of county or municipal officers or boards. The logical outcome of this diversified management, was correspondingly diverse systems or rather methods, frequently leading up to conflicts and rivalry, with more or less detrimental results to the inmates and to the public interests. An instance of this is found in the fact that in the various prisons of this State there is to be found a large number of persons who committed crimes and were tried and convicted in other States, but who are actually held here as "boarders," on a stipulated rate per diem, which is paid by the authorities of the State from which they are received, or by the United States Government, which has no prison whatever for the confinement of persons convicted of violating the Federal statutes. A keen competition is at present maintained between the authorities controlling these prisons and penitentiaries, to secure the privilege of keeping these convicts, who are in all respects foreign to our State.

Under the authority conferred upon the new commission by the Constitution all of the penal or punitive institutions may be brought under one harmonious system. A revision of the existing statutes relating to prisons is requisite to accomplish this very desirable object, and to carry into effect the commands of the Constitution. Inasmuch as the employment of convicts or the sale of the products of their labor in competition with the labor and enterprise of the general public is forbidden after Jan. 1, 1897, it is incumbent upon the Legislature to enact laws at this session which will give effect to the new provisions of the organic law. The commission has pursued its inquiries with great care, and I commend its detailed report and recommendations to your thoughtful attention.

The second branch of this topic which I desire to bring to your attention relates to an isolated prison house, to be erected for the confinement and execution of persons condemned to death. It is the opinion of the Wardens of the State prisons that the confinement within those prisons of a number of condemned convicts awaiting execution has a depressing and injurious effect upon the morale of the other prisoners. A further important reason urged for the erection of such a building is that an approved electric plant could be installed, while all the other needed requirements of such an establishment could be specially provided. At present there are three sets of electric apparatus, one in each of the State prisons, but no one of which has battery power or mechanical equipment sufficient to meet possible emergencies or accidents. So long as capital punishment is sanctioned by the law of the State, and inasmuch as the electrical mode of inflicting the penalty is believed to be the most humane, it seems proper that every measure should be adopted to inflict the penalty with the greatest certainty, privacy, and celerity. It is suggested that the proposed capital prison should be erected in a central part of the State, convenient of access by railway from all other localities.

The State Prisons To-day.

The Superintendent of State Prisons will also give you the results of his experience and observation in the management of the three State prisons proper. He reports that there were on Nov. 30, 1895, a total of 2,062 prisoners in the three prisons, employed in twenty-two separate industries, being an average of ninety-four prisoners to each industry. The law of 1889, under which labor is now carried on in these prisons, is the best that has yet been devised, both as to the results attained by the employment and by the limitation which it has imposed upon competition with private enterprise and industry. Whatever system may be adopted under the new Constitutional restrictions must be based upon the principle that the labor on which the convicts are employed is useful and productive. This is necessary to their mental and physical well-being, and if a law can be enacted which will compel the public institutions of the State and its political subdivisions to buy from the prisons everything which they require for use and which can be manufactured by the labor of the prisoners, then, in the judgment of the Superintendent, a sufficient amount of work of a desirable kind can be provided to keep the working force of all the prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories employed. But the larger proportion of the articles required represents the product of but a few trades, and on these trades the burden of competition would probably fall unfairly. It is important that, in the effort to diminish or do away with prison labor competition, as contemplated by the Constitutional amendment, such competition as must necessarily result be distributed among the largest possible number of avocations. It is manifest, nevertheless, that some trades can never be subjected to the competition of prison labor.

The Canals.

The Legislature of 1895 passed a law providing for submitting to the people at the general election in that year the proposition to issue bonds of the State not to exceed $9,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie, the Champlain, and the Oswego Canals by deepening the Erie and Oswego Canals to a depth of not less than nine feet and the Champlain Canal to seven feet of water, and also lengthening and improving the locks and strengthening the walls of the canals. The act was approved by the people by a very decisive vote, and the State was thereby committed to the improvement contemplated by the law. This law requires the Legislature annually to impose a tax of 13-100 of a mill upon each dollar of valuation of real and personal property in the State subject to taxation, the proceeds of which, after paying the interest due upon the bonds, shall be invested by the Controller, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and together with the interest arising therefrom shall be devoted to the Sinking Fund created for this purpose. Four millions of dollars were appropriated by the act, and upon the sale of the bonds will be immediately available. The deepening and enlargement contemplated will doubtless greatly increase the capacity and usefulness of the canals. The greater depth of water and the strengthening of the embankments, walls, and locks which will be effected will permit a largely increased application of steam power, and thus not only admit vessels of greater draft and cargo capacity, but enable them to be moved with increased speed.

The recent experiments with electric motors for canalboat propulsion made at the western end of the Erie Canal were so successful in character and results as to lead to the belief that when the system is applied to the entire canal it will increase its traffic capacity by at least 35 per cent. Viewing as a whole the many considerations embraced in this subject, it may safely be suggested that it is one of great importance, and not only merits, but will doubtless receive, your most earnest attention.

I am informed that since 1883, the first year in which the canals were operated free of tolls, the average annual expenditure for their maintenance has been about $1,000,000. Aside from the special improvement contemplated by the act above mentioned, the usual appropriation will probably be needed for ordinary maintenance.

Before taking leave of this subject, it is not amiss for me to express gratification at the fact that the administration of the canal system during the last year has been such as to win the approval of the people whose business interests are directly connected with the canal service. The old system of annoyances and the compulsory tribute levied by canal employes upon traffic have entirely ceased, and every facility which can properly be extended to the business community is rendered by the present service.

Public Education.

I am informed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction that the public-school system of our State has shown steady growth and improvement during the last year. There has been a marked increase in the professional spirit of teachers; a deeper interest on the part of the public in the welfare of the schools and a greater activity in providing better school accommodations. These are hopeful indications.

The compulsory education law, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1895, has been complied with throughout the State with a degree of unanimity which proves the interest which our citizens are taking in the question of our public schools. The biennial school census, which has just been completed, reveals the fact that it is being enforced in the right spirit and for the best interests of the schools in nearly every section of our Commonwealth.

At the last session of the Legislature you wisely provided that the United States flag should be displayed upon every school building in the State. This patriotic requirement has met a ready response, and from nearly every school building in the State this object lesson of patriotism is daily displayed.

The biennial school census, taken in accordance of your requirement of last year in all of the cities and villages of the State exceeding 10,000 in population, has revealed the necessity for additional school facilities and other defects in the system, which you will be called upon to remedy during the present session.

While I am aware of the fact that upward of $4,000,000 raised by direct State taxation is annually expended in the maintenance of our magnificent public-school system, and that local taxation adds to this amount until its aggregate is upward of $21,000,000 throughout the State at large, I am convinced that no expenditure is made in our State which makes for good citizenship so much as that which you will be called upon again to incur for the support of our public schools. The Empire State leads the Union in the magnitude of its provisions for the public schools.

The past year witnessed the occurrence of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the free-school system in the United States, under the administration of Gov. George Clinton. The first act, Chapter 75, Laws of 1795, provided that the sum of £20,000 should be annually appropriated, for the term of five years, "for the purpose of encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns in this State." The growth of the public-school system since that date may be estimated by reference to the present expenditure for common-school purposes above noted.

The Legislature has been uniformly generous in the provision which it has made for the schools of our State, and it is earnestly hoped that this spirit may continue to actuate you, to the end that with our great resources, our unrivaled advantages, and the intellectual equipment of our people, we may continue to lead in educational development.

Civil Service.

There has been a distinct and gratifying advance in the administration of the Civil Service law during the past year. Article 5, section 9, of the new Constitution brought into the State classification the Department of Public Works and the Prison Department, which of themselves added a large number of employes to the classified service. This amendment also established a new standard of classification by providing for competitive examinations wherever practicable. In pursuance of this provision many offices have been brought into the competitive schedule that were, theretofore, either exempt or filled by non-competitive examinations. This schedule now includes nearly every character of service in the State, and the result of the examinations held justifies a still further extension of this principle.

The expenses of this branch of the public service have been very much augmented by reason of the extension above mentioned, and will be further increased when the classification is extended to counties and villages, as seems to be required by the Constitution. The appropriation of money remains substantially as it was when the original law passed, while the work of the department has greatly increased, and the last appropriation was exhausted before the beginning of the fiscal year. It is necessary that adequate appropriation be made in order that the provisions of the new Constitution may be carried out.

The adoption of the Constitutional amendment relative to civil service has embodied in our fundamental law the principle that appointment and promotions in the public service shall be based solely upon fitness. This principle is now beyond discussion, and it only remains for the Legislature to pass such laws as shall provide for any defects in the present statutes. The State of New-York now occupies an advanced position in civil service reform, and the friends of that movement, in their recent National convention, gave gratifying recognition of the fact.

The Ballot Law.

The ballot law enacted by the last Legislature, and under which the general election of 1895 was held, differed in many respects from any hitherto put into operation. It appears to have met, generally, the approval of the people, though, as was to have been expected, the practical use of the system developed some features which seem to require amendment. The law should be amended in regard to the provision applying to cases where two or more persons are standing as candidates for the same office, so as to render it less difficult for the voter to express his exact choice, and thus diminish the danger of losing his vote. The provisions of the pre-existing election law in relation to the duties of election officers, which were not revised by the act of 1895, also seem to require amendment, to the end that the duties and powers of these officers shall be defined with more precision. This is especially the case in regard to the duties of Inspectors of Elections. It appears to be somewhat strange, and is indeed surprising, that in many counties of the State there should have been few, if any, ballots rejected for errors of the voters, while in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo the ballots rejected as defective were numerous. The provisions in regard to nominations by parties and independent bodies can doubtless also be revised in the interest of the voters. A careful and painstaking revision of the whole act in the directions here indicated should render the present law one of the most effective, fair, and simple that can be devised, and the Legislature holds no higher or more sacred power and owes no more important duty to the people than to perfect a law which shall preserve the integrity of the suffrage and facilitate its just operation.

The Excise Question.

The question of regulating the sale of intoxicants will come before you for action, and it is expected that many different measures will be offered for your consideration. I regard it as my duty to recommend such legislation as will measurably reduce the number of places in which intoxicating beverages shall be sold throughout the State. Statistics show that there is a larger number of saloons in this State, in proportion to population, than in any other whose statistics are available. Public opinion does not concur in the desirability of such distinction for our State. It is charged that the present excise law is a measure favorable to the liquor interests only; that private property is not protected from the aggressions of saloon influence, and that violators of the law have comparative immunity from the penalties which it prescribes. The latest complete returns of population and of retail licensed drinking places in eight States show:

	Population census 1890.	Retail licenses 1892.	Ratio.
New-York	5,981,984	40,259	150
Pennsylvania	5,248,574	12,738	421
Massachusetts	2,233,407	5,124	436
Michigan	2,089,793	8,449	248
Illinois	3,818,536	18,406	205
Ohio	3,666,719	16,208	226
Georgia	1,834,866	2,125	863
Alabama	1,508,073	1,169	1,204

The average number of saloons in the United States, including the Prohibition States, is one to each 278 of the population. Excluding New-York State the seven States above mentioned average about one retail license place per 317 inhabitants. I fully recognize the fact that while laws can do much toward the proper restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic, they cannot cure all the evils incidental to it. Nearly every conceivable method of dealing with it has been experimented with and tried practically in various nations, or the States of our Union. I am therefore disposed to recommend that the Legislature endeavor to formulate a law which shall, as far as practicable, embody the best features of the liquor laws now in successful operation in the various States, with a consistent aim toward reduction of the number of saloons in this State.

Road Improvement.

The subject of road improvement becomes more important year after year, and is attracting steadily increasing attention among the people. In September last a National Good Roads Conference was held at Atlanta, Ga., and delegates were sent to it from a large number of States. New-York was represented by a delegation, whose members carried credentials which I granted to them upon the request and recommendation of various public bodies interested in the movement. A special committee on good roads, which was also appointed by me with a view of inquiring into and considering this question, will make its report direct to your body. That report is believed to be satisfactory to the friends of road improvement, and will convey recommendations of measures for your consideration, which comprise a progressive and comprehensive plan of improvement of the public highways. I am not unmindful, however, of the fact that though there is a united popular sentiment as to the desirability of a good system of roads, and that there is a common interest in the common highways, there is a radical divergence of opinion as to the method of raising the funds necessary to provide such a system of travel and intercommunication. It is hoped that the Legislature will deal with this question in a broad-minded, yet conservative, and just way, so that the least possible injustice may be inflicted upon either individuals or communities in seeking and securing "the greatest good for the greatest number." The mercantile and agricultural communities are obviously most deeply interested, and in some respects their interests, or at least their purposes, and the methods of accomplishing those purposes, are at sharp variance. Still another important, though quite modern interest, is the large and increasing community of wheelmen. In dealing with this [illegible] the State and county [illegible] lic road making as a means of compliance with the constitutional amendment relating to prison labor.

State Forest and Game Preserve.

The policy which has been recently inaugurated of purchasing lands within the Adirondack Forest Preserve is one that is giving satisfaction to the people and should receive the consideration that its importance deserves. Unless these lands are acquired within a reasonable time, they can only be obtained at higher cost many years hence. The preservation of this vast wilderness in its present condition means the conservation of the greatest water shed in this State, and one of the most important in this country. The rivers that have their source in this region depend upon this forest for their supplies. The woods and the mountainous character of this picturesque region also render it one of the best sanitariums in the world.

It is generally believed that the game laws of the State need amendment, to the end that better protection of deer in the Adirondack region may be secured. Unusually large numbers of deer have been killed during the past season, and if this easy slaughter is not checked these animals will soon become extinct in this State. Two remedies are proposed by persons who are familiar with this question. First, a shorter season in which deer may be killed, and second, the prohibition of hunting deer with hounds and "floating." It is claimed by competent authorities that the hounding of deer and driving them into the lakes and ponds, where they are easily killed, is an unsportsmanlike butchery of a fine game animal. In view of the importance of this matter, it will be wise to give due attention to the remedies that will be proposed for the preservation of deer in the great Adirondack forests.

The Superintendent of the State Land Survey reports that the survey of the State lands has been prosecuted during the year in a manner insuring the best practical results as well as scientific accuracy. The chief assistants employed have been representatives of the best engineering talent of the State, men whose work has given them distinction in the general practice of their profession. The boundaries of many of the larger tracts of land within the Forest Preserve have been monumented, and nearly 150,000 acres of these lands have been inclosed during the year, or about one-fifth of the present possessions of the State, and the work is still in progress. The topographical work has been kept apace with the survey of the boundaries, and the trigonometrical survey of the State has been extended with precision, with the aid of the best instruments and engineering talent available. This important work should receive the support of the Legislature as necessary to the preservation of the forests, and the boundaries of lands.

To Preserve the Palisades.

The Legislature of 1895 created a commission charged with the duty of inquiring into and reporting upon the feasibility of preserving from destruction the basaltic cliffs on the west bank of the Hudson River, known as the Palisades. The State of New-Jersey appointed a like commission to take similar action as to the portion of the cliffs referred to which is within the territory of that State, and these two commissions have acted jointly in furtherance of the general purpose. It would be supererogatory to dwell at length here upon the desirability of taking all proper measures to keep intact this beautiful and in some respects unique example of nature's handiwork. It has long been a subject of public interest, and the propriety, even the necessity, of prompt action for the protection of the cliffs is conceded. The commission recommends legislation necessary to the acquisition of the property by the Federal Government, with a view to making the Palisades and the plateau immediately west of the cliffs a National park reservation; adding to it the features of a military post and camping or mustering ground for both State and National troops. These general lines of recommendation are concurred in by the New-Jersey commission, and will be conveyed by that body to the Legislature of that State, so that joint action has been thus far agreed upon. A proposed bill for the carrying out of the general plan so far as this State is concerned has been prepared, together with the draft of a bill to be urged upon Congress, at its present session, looking to the establishment of the proposed Federal reservation. The full report of our State commission will be laid before you at once, and I cordially recommend the subject to your careful attention and prompt action.

The Mexican Exposition.

In September next our sister republic of Mexico will open to the world its first great National Exposition of Industries and Fine Arts, in the City of Mexico. The enterprise is under Governmental patronage and approval, and the people of all the States of our Union have been invited to become exhibitors and competitors. The Governors of the various States are also requested to appoint suitable Commissioners, composed of representative citizens who are interested in the development of trade and commerce, and the cultivation of amicable relations between the two republics. The Governors of upward of thirty States have accordingly appointed commissions of from five to twenty members, to promote, manage, and otherwise stimulate the interests of their respective communities in the matter of securing proper and worthy representation of their industries, products, and arts. I have recently designated three gentlemen, well known in business relations with Mexico, as a temporary committee to take up the preliminary work which such a commission will be called upon to perform. This has been done with a view of gaining time, inasmuch as only eight months remain in which to perfect such measures as may be taken. I therefore recommend that a suitable bill be passed without delay, providing for a commission of seven or more members, among whom shall be included the temporary committee already designated, and which shall be known as the New-York State Commission for the Mexican Exposition. This commission will be expected to serve without salary or compensation: but its ordinary and proper expenses and clerk hire should be provided for by the State. For the defrayment of the necessary expenditures an appropriation should be made sufficient to enable the State of New-York to be worthily represented in this undertaking.

The Atlanta Exposition.

In connection with the subject of the display of the handiwork, products, and enterprise of our State, it is gratifying to refer to the success which was attained by New-York, through the labors of the Commission which represented this State at the Cotton States and International Exposition which has just closed at Atlanta, Ga. The New-York exhibitors won twenty-four gold, fifty-two silver, sixty-three bronze medals, and numerous certificates of honorable mention for the excellence of their displays. To the State of New-York itself was awarded a diploma of honor and the gold medal offered "for most efficiently promoting the objects of the Exposition."

It was necessary that the State should have a headquarters building on the fair grounds at Atlanta, and a durable and suitable structure was accordingly built on the property of the Piedmont Driving Club, whose grounds were included in the area occupied by the Exposition. The City of Atlanta already owns a part of the fair ground and intends, as I am advised, at an early day, to convert the entire site, including the club grounds, into a public park, to be known as Piedmont Park. The site of the New-York State building was more commanding and attractive than that of any other State headquarters. For the privilege of erecting it there the State is indebted to the courtesy of the Piedmont Driving Club. It has been proposed, therefore, that the building be sold and conveyed to that club, which is an incorporated body, for a nominal consideration, so that it may remain as a memento to the people of Georgia from the State of New-York, in the future park belonging to the City of Atlanta. To accomplish this object, I recommend that a suitable law be passed authorizing and empowering the New-York State Commission to transfer and convey to the Piedmont Driving Club the building erected and used by them during the Exposition.

Completion of the Capitol.

One year ago I recommended that steps be taken for the completion of the new Capitol by contract, and the Legislature passed an act providing for a commission to carry that recommendation into effect. The commission created by virtue of that act was empowered and directed to enter into a contract for the completion of the Capitol and its approaches, but it was permitted in its discretion to have certain parts of the work done by days' labor. The work thus far done under the supervision of this commission and of the Capitol Commissioner Perry has been of a very satisfactory character. No contract has been entered into as yet, however, the delay having been caused by the necessity of giving most careful consideration to the plans and specifications for so important a work. The matter has so far progressed, nevertheless, that the plans prepared by Commissioner Perry have been examined and approved by the commission, and proposals for bids have been called for by advertisement, as required by the statutes. There is now fair prospect that this great edifice [illegible] for so many years, will be finished for some fixed amount of money, and within a definite period of time.

The Greater New-York.

The proposed incorporation of a Greater New-York is a subject upon which no definite action was taken by the Legislature at its last session. It is a matter that deeply concerns the interest and wishes of more than one-half of the population of the State, comprised in several contiguous municipalities. I recommend that earnest and careful consideration be given to the subject, and that some conclusive action be taken regarding it at your present session.

Extravagance in Public Printing.

It is proper that your attention should be called to the enormous and unnecessarily large annual expenditure for public printing. From official figures it is ascertained for the four fiscal years, 1892 to 1895, both inclusive, the total payments were almost $1,000,000. Nearly $100,000 of this sum was for the printing of the record of the Constitutional Convention, but excluding this item the annual average cost for the years indicated was $217,873. It is indisputable that a vast amount of unnecessary work is done each year by duplication of printed matters and the publication of large numbers of special reports and other matters in bound volumes and pamphlets, which are practically useless, as to their intrinsic worth, or are sent out from the printing office in such numbers that they find their way by tons to the dealers in waste paper. As an instance, a local dealer in old books recently advertised for sale sets of the five volumes containing the report of the testimony taken by the Lexow Committee, within a week after the report was issued from the press. This extravagant system is sustained by the forms and conditions of making the contracts for public printing, which are so devised that the general printing trade is practically excluded from competing at all, and the struggle for the contract is limited to a coterie of bidders who have controlled the work for many years. The great evil of the existing method of letting these contracts is the plausibility and ease with which their system of averaging or so-called "unbalanced bids" can be accepted. For some work recently performed for the University of the State of New-York the sum of $4,450 is charged and must be paid. The work, I am advised, could have been done, and was done prior to the present contract system, at a cost of $85, through "outside" printers, and had the officials of the university not been led to understand orally that the work would not be charged for under the class "blanks," which is included in the schedule covering the "unbalanced bids," a plan would have been arranged to do the work without cost to the State, though it would have involved trouble to students and teachers, and might have led to some little confusion. A form of proposals for bids for printing can and should be prepared which will be intelligible to the State officers, whose duty it is to examine bids and award the contracts. As at present devised, under the law the forms of proposal are so worded that only a shrewd technical printer can comprehend the ultimate effect upon a contract let under their provisions. I therefore particularly recommend that the law be so amended as to reduce the making of State contracts for printing to a fair business basis.

Legislative Procedure.

The Legislature of 1895 authorized the appointment of a commission of five persons, who were directed to "investigate in relation to the organization and government of the Legislature, the introduction and progression of bills, and generally in relation to legislative business and methods," and report to the Governor any changes they might deem desirable in relation thereto. This commission has considered the subjects mentioned in the act, and has made a report to the Governor, recommending certain changes in legislative procedure which the Commissioners think will facilitate and simplify the transaction of legislative business. Some safeguards against hasty legislation were provided by the Constitution of 1894, and the beneficial effects of these constitutional provisions were apparent to all who had occasion to observe legislative procedure during the session of 1895. The principal changes suggested by the commission relate to the publication and introduction of private or local bills, and the preparation and revision of bills by legislative counsel. The report and recommendations of the commission will be submitted to the Legislature, and will, doubtless, receive careful consideration.

I think an attempt should be made to limit and diminish the number of special statutes, by the enactment of general laws, embracing ample remedies and provisions for the relief of persons, corporations, or communities, relative to subjects of a general character. Several statutes designed to accomplish this object have already been passed, but have apparently failed to stop the flood of special legislation. It is found to be easier, and possibly, in some cases, cheaper, to apply to the Legislature for relief, rather than to the court or other tribunal provided by general law, and the Legislature seems to be the subject of constant pressure upon various excuses to pass special laws; and even Constitutional provisions, intended to limit special legislation, have often been evaded under the guise of a so-called general law. While the amount of legislation of a State with such a large population and such great commercial and business interests as New-York is not likely to be very small, its bulk, I think, can be very materially reduced by the adoption of general rules calculated to provide relief and meet the wants of those who find it necessary, for the proper protection of their interests, to seek legislative aid.

The Legislature of 1895 enacted the largest body of legislation in the history of the State. A large number of bills did not receive Executive approval, but 1,045 became laws. Of this number 398, more than one-third, relate exclusively to the government and affairs of cities; 382 were special city laws, 152 affecting New-York, 83 Brooklyn, and 147 the other cities. The Constitution required all of these bills to be submitted to the cities affected by them before the Governor acquired jurisdiction to act upon them. This submission imposed a large expense upon the cities, a considerable proportion of which could, I think, have been avoided by the consolidation of many of the bills. I suggest that it may be feasible to adopt general rules regulating the introduction and passage of bills affecting cities, by requiring a consolidation of bills affecting the same general subject.

Commissions were appointed under laws passed by the Legislature of 1895, which were directed to prepare and submit to the present Legislature, on or before Feb. 1, general laws relating to the property, government, and affairs of cities of the second and third class, and also such amendments to existing laws as they might deem proper. If a general charter can be prepared suitable and adequate for cities of the second class, and another for cities of the third class, considerable special legislation relating to cities will probably be thereby avoided.

Revision of the Statutes.

By Chapter 289, Laws of 1889, a commission was created for the purpose of revising the general statutes relating to the powers of Boards of Supervisors and local authorities of towns and villages; the organization, government, and control of certain corporations; taxation, and the poor; and the Commissioners were also authorized, in their discretion, to report bills for the revision of other general statutes. The commission, soon after its appointment, prepared a scheme of general revision, embracing fifty-one chapters. Of this number twenty-eight have already been passed, and I am informed that eight general bills will be submitted by the commission to the Legislature at its present session relating to taxation, real property, domestic relations, care of the insane, care of the poor, charitable institutions, domestic commerce, and State finance; and also a general bill repealing a large number of statutes which have been superseded by later legislation, or have become obsolete. These, with the bills already passed, embrace a large part of the more important statutes included in the scheme of revision. It is suggested that certain amendments to the Constitution, adopted in 1894, will render some of the proposed general laws unnecessary, and that the original scheme of revision will probably be somewhat modified. The Commissioners inform me that they will probably be able to present to the Legislature of 1898 a complete, revised, official edition of the general statutes, unless they are prevented from finishing this work by the labor involved in a revision of the Code of Civil Procedure.

By Chapter 1,036, Laws of 1895, a commission was appointed charged with the duty of examining the practice in this State, and the codes and practice acts and rules of court in other States and countries, and reporting in what respects the civil procedure of this State can be revised, condensed, and simplified. In order that the work of general revision might be carried forward systematically and harmoniously, the Commissioners of Statutory Revision were appointed to revise the code. Their report as Commissioners of Code Revision has been printed and distributed to the members of the Legislature and to others. From this report it seems that it was impracticable, within the time limited by the act, to prepare a revision such as the statute probably contemplated, and the Commissioners suggest that they will not be able to present such a revision until 1897.

The Legislature of 1891 directed the Commissioners of Statutory Revision to republish verbatim, preserving the original [illegible] tion thereof to the adoption of the [illegible] Constitution of the State. This work is nearly completed, and the Colonial laws thus republished will probably be distributed during the present session of the Legislature. By this publication early Colonial records which are now quite rare and not easily accessible, will be preserved and placed within the reach of all our people.

In closing this message I take the opportunity of saying that the affairs of the State are in a generally prosperous condition, a fact which must be gratifying to the whole people. It has not been deemed necessary to refer here to all departments of the State Government, but only to those whose affairs seemed to require special consideration. I have reason to believe that all of the departments are being well conducted, in compliance with law, and their respective detailed reports will probably convey to you all the information which may be desired. Very respectfully,

LEVI P. MORTON,
Governor.

ACCUSED OF PICKING POCKETS

Four Men Arrested in the Crowd About Trinity Church—Three Known to the Police.

Central Office detectives arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday several professional thieves that they had arrested in the crowd that gathered Tuesday night to hear the chimes of Trinity Church ring a welcome to the new year.

William Keogh of 412 East Eighteenth Street was the first prisoner arraigned. Keogh is an ex-convict, and his picture in the Rogues' Gallery is numbered 2,329. The detectives saw him jostle several people in the crowd directly in front of the church, and told him to move on. Keogh not only refused to move, but he became insulting as well, and finally one of the policemen took hold of him to arrest him. As he did so, Keogh reached into his overcoat pocket, and the detective, thinking that something was wrong, went for the pocket at the same time. Keogh pulled out of his pocket a loaded revolver, but before he could use it he was held and the weapon taken from him. Keogh claimed that he had the pistol with the intention of firing it at 12 o'clock, but unfortunately for him the cartridges all contained bullets.

William Stanley of 12 Monroe Street was next arraigned. He was seen trying to pick pockets without success and was arrested. Stanley has been arrested several times, but has always succeeded in escaping conviction. He was tried in General Sessions, but was discharged because the prosecuting witness was unable to come to court. He was several times discharged in Jefferson Market Court for attempted larcenies on account of lack of evidence. The detectives told Magistrate Flammer that he had no means of support except by crime.

Frederick Bergman, alias Belmont, alias Dutch Fred, of 232 Stanton Street, was the third prisoner. He was seen standing on the bridge in front of the Havemeyer Building at Ann Street and Broadway, and made several attempts to pick pockets without success. The detectives told the Magistrate that the prisoner was one of the most expert second-story thieves in the business. He has served several terms in prison, and during his last term tried to commit suicide. This aroused the pity of Gov. Morton, and he was pardoned on his promise to reform. With Bergman was James Gallagher, twenty-nine years old, of 390 Madison Street. He was engaged in trying to cover Bergman's operations, and was also arrested. The police know nothing of his record.

A charge of vagrancy was made against each of the prisoners, who declared that they were not vagrants, and that if they were given a chance they could prove that they had other means of support except stealing.

Magistrate Flammer adjourned the hearing in the cases until to-day.

SUFFERINGS OF AN OKLAHOMA COUPLE

William Ellis and His Young Wife Beset by Misfortunes.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 1.—William Ellis and his wife have arrived in this city, having walked from Wild Horse Station, Oklahoma, since the middle of October. Ellis, who is about twenty-five years old, and his young wife, started from Cheyenne County, where his father lives on a claim, hoping that they might secure a good claim at the opening of the Cherokee Strip. But he, with 10,000 others, failed to secure a claim, and he was forced to depend on odd jobs of work at Wild Horse Station for a living.

Times have been hard in that country. Even those who had good claims were not free from sufferings and privations. With Ellis it was a terrible struggle. He was forced to look elsewhere or starve in October.

With less than a dollar, clothed very poorly even for that warm climate and season, they started on foot for Kansas, everywhere begging for a chance to work for food and lodging. The annoyance from tramps and being accompanied by a woman caused a deaf ear to be turned to his appeals much of the time. On three occasions, Ellis says, they were forced to spend the night on the open prairie in rainstorms.

They are cared for in this city, and as soon as Mrs. Ellis has partially recovered from the exposure and consequent sufferings, they will be provided with tickets and sent to Cheyenne County, where Ellis's relatives have enough for them to live on, but nothing to turn into money.

INDIAN IDEA OF HOLIDAY LIBERALITY

Dressed Rabbits and Squirrels for His Children at School.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 1.—During the holidays many of the Indians from the Territory having children in Haskell Institute, near this city, visit the school, always bringing presents to their children. A number of Osages arrived on a train from Southern Kansas.

Among them was a fatherly-looking half-breed, wearing diamonds and carrying a valuable gold watch. While waiting for the hack which was to carry them to the institute, the old man showed a disposition to talk. He was soon answering questions from the bystanders. After telling them of his four children in the school and that he had "New Year's gifts" for them, he asked:

"You like to see um?"

Being assured that it would be a pleasure to feast the eyes on anything he would present to his children, he picked from among his bundles of bright-red blankets, &c., two packages neatly wrapped in large red bandanas.

One of the packages contained a dozen dressed rabbits, the other nearly as many young squirrels. With great satisfaction he carefully closed the packages, remarking how rejoiced the children would be to see how magnificently their father had remembered them.

SOLDIERS WEAR THE NEW UNIFORM CAP

Regarded with Favor at West Point—Examinations Begin To-day.

WEST POINT, Jan. 1.—The soldiers and officers stationed here appeared in the new regulation uniform cap this morning. Many of the officers have been wearing it since June. The old caps, while neat, were not as well adapted for service as the new ones, which more closely resemble the German pattern.

The officers are divided in their opinion of the wisdom of the change. The majority, however, are pleased with the new cap, which is much more comfortable than the old one. The soldiers, as a rule, care little what style of cap is worn. The officers' cap has an eagle in front. The soldiers' has not.

The uniform of the Engineer Corps has also been slightly changed.

The first day of the new year was quietly observed at the Military Academy. A few cadets took advantage of the riding privilege and went around the mountain roads. The majority kept in their rooms and prepared for to-morrow's examination.

The semi-annual examination begins at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning in the new academy building.

Westchester C. E. Convention.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The annual Christian Endeavor Convention of Westchester County will be held to-morrow afternoon and evening in the Baptist Church. The afternoon session will be addressed by the Rev. J. H. Hoyt of New-Canaan, Conn. Then an hour will be devoted to junior work. Miss Anna E. Mott of Catskill, Assistant Superintendent of junior work of the State of New-York, will address the juniors.

The evening session will begin at 7:15, and will be opened with a song service, led by R. E. Burleigh, cornetist. Dr. Daniel [illegible] Martin of Newark will address the convention on "Perils, Problems, and [illegible] of Christian Endeavor."

ALL ABOUT SKATE SAILING

An Amusement That Is Popular in England's Lake Regions.

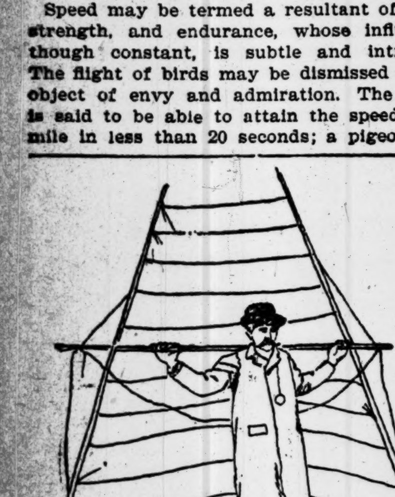
HOW THE CANVAS IS MANAGED

Remarkable Speed Attained by the Contrivance—Denmark's More Elaborate Sail Spread—Skating Records.

Rapid motion is pleasant to most of men. Dr. Johnson expresses an opinion that "riding in a post chaise was a true source of happiness." The Empire State Express is preferred to a way train. The cyclist must admit that record-breaking is a factor in his ambition to attain high speed, but his pulse will quicken while he guides his "bike" on the high road; no comment is needed on the ecstacy experienced by the rider who has allowed a free-going horse to extend himself on the flat or across country.

But these methods of obtaining rapid locomotion are dependent on mechanical agencies or something beyond one's physical force, and it is perhaps the consciousness of self-reliance that causes the joy of a straightaway run of ten miles or so on ice to rival the pleasurable excitement engendered by any other form of exercise.

Speed may be termed a resultant of skill, strength, and endurance, whose influence, though constant, is subtle and intricate. The flight of birds may be dismissed as an object of envy and admiration. The swift is said to be able to attain the speed of a mile in less than 20 seconds; a pigeon has been known to have accomplished twenty-three miles in 11 minutes; the eider duck when really under way is almost as speedy; a falcon belonging to Henry IV. of France flew from Fontainebleau to Malta, a distance of 1,350 miles, in 24 hours; and other "coursers of the air" are recorded to have traversed 2,000 miles without rest.



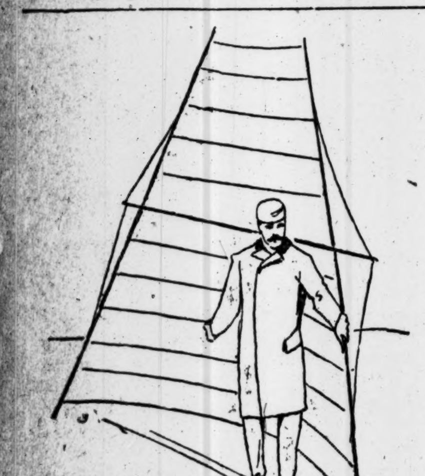
Sailing on Skates,
Close Hauled.

Of quadrupeds, the cheetah, (Felis jubata,) or the black buck, (Antilope cerricapra,) may be cited as the fleetest for a short distance. To compare the achievements of the rider, the cyclist, and the skater, is interesting. The best horse of this year, assuming him, of course, to be a stayer, would leave the skater or the cyclist hopelessly beaten over any course from one to five miles in length, but when it is remembered that fifty miles have been traversed by a cyclist in less than two hours and a half, 100 miles in less than five hours and a half, more than 300 miles in twenty-four hours, it is equally certain that mechanical skill has equipped the exponents of that art with an instrument which has enabled them to sustain exertions for protracted periods without fear of rivalry or even comparison. Implicit reliance can at no time be placed in calculations which are based on published "records," as these are broken year after year—almost month after month.

Taking 1:00 as the coefficient of speed of a race horse for one mile, it will be found that 1:03 will very nearly represent that of the cyclist, 1:04 of the trotting horse, 1:06 of the skater. At the end of five miles the cyclist will have overtaken the race horse. At the end of ten miles the race horse drops out and the cyclist will have increased his lead on the trotter, an analysis of records giving the cyclist 16.00 against 16.43 of the trotter, and 22.00 of the skater. When twenty miles have been accomplished, 32.25 will represent the performance of the cyclist, 35.03 that of the trotter, 44.47 that of the skater, while at the end of fifty miles the skater will be found to have gained considerably with regard to the horse, the cyclist to have shown a "clean pair of heels" to both; the figures of merit being: Cyclist, 90.00; trotter, 141.04; skater, 152.16.

The words "approximate estimate" are used advisedly, for this analysis of records can scarcely be said to be a fair test of the greatest attainable speed of the skater as compared with that of the cyclist. The latter knows exactly on what day he will run; he can, by previous training and practice on the same course, with the same machine, develop his physical powers to their fullest extent, and he can also undergo the mental preparation which will enable him to know how he can expend his strength to the last ounce without overstraining it. His races are run on a track which is as perfect as human skill can make it, and in temperature more favorable to exertion than that which may be expected during the prevalence of severe frost.

It is not easy to form a true estimate of the influence of atmospheric conditions on the staying powers of an athlete, but no physiologist will deny that it is considerable. Sustained exertion involves waste of tissue; that is why people get tired. Waste of tissue means combustion of organic matter, energy being converted into heat. This is why people get hot. Combustion is synonymous with oxidation, and the lungs can only supply a limited amount of oxygen. This is why people get out of breath. At a temperature of 30° the radiation of heat from the body is greater than it would be at a temperature of 60°; therefore, more oxygen is required to keep up the normal temperature of the body in a cold than in a warm atmosphere, and a less amount is available to compensate for the waste of tissue caused by exertion.



Sailing on Skates,
With the Wind Aft.

On the other hand, although the skater may have attained the best possible "condition" after a course of walking and running, his muscles will have had insufficient preparation for the unwonted exertion they will be called on to undergo, and the mental training, which alone will teach him when strength is to be husbanded, when supreme efforts should be made, cannot but have been imperfect.

If the ice is good a strong skater will cover ten miles per hour, including accidental delays, without fatigue, and excursions of from fifty to sixty miles in length have over and over again been made.

It is recorded of an English officer that he skated, on the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Montreal, a distance of 145 miles, in one day.

Mr. J. F. Donoghue told the writer that he and two friends skated on the Hudson, from Newburg to Albany, a distance of ninety miles, in about five hours, after having run in the morning of the same day to Poughkeepsie and back, making in all a journey of 122 miles.

At rare intervals the lakes in Cumberland and Westmoreland, (England,) and in Scotland and Wales have offered a glorious panorama of surpassing beauty, but frequent snow and a great depth of water have been found to be prejudicial to pleasant and safe skating.

The longest out-and-home run that has been recorded in England was that of C. G. Tebbutt, who, with his three brothers, Louis, Sidney, and Arnold, skated from Earith to Wisbeck and back, a distance of seventy-three and one-fourth miles, in nine and one-half hours. In the Winter of 1890-91 the brothers Turnill, Huntingdonshire farmers, skated from Holme Station via Benwick, March, and Upwell, to Wisbeck, witnessed four races, and returned to their home at Sawtry—a good day's work, for the time occupied, including halts, was ten hours and the distance by measurement sixty-six miles.

The short duration of frost in England offers little encouragement to the sport of ice yachting, but residents in and around the lake districts find lots of amusement in "skate sailing." The equipment is very simple and inexpensive. It is generally of white duck about seven feet in height, about nine feet wide at its base, tapering to about three feet at the top. The spars are made of light bamboo, and consist of a strong but light mainyard, and of two lighter spars, to which the sides of the sail are fastened from top to bottom. The sail is provided with two sets of reef points on one side. The spars are jointed so that they can readily be put together or taken to pieces; when they are strapped together and the sail neatly folded the dimensions of the apparatus are inconsiderable. Its weight and appearance are not very different from those of a fishing rod and macintosh.

Whether he is "going free" or "beating to windward" the navigator must always keep the sail between himself and the wind. When the wind is dead aft the skater carries the yard behind him on a level with his shoulders, holding it in position with both hands; his body is nearly erect and his feet parallel with one another, about six or eight inches apart. When he wishes to "go about" he does not act as if he were on board a yacht—run the boat's head into the wind and get away on the new tack. He wears himself, at the same time shifting the mainyard from one shoulder to the other, turning his body back to the sail, changing his position so that what was the hind part of the sail on one tack becomes the fore part on the next, and grasping the port spar with the left hand if on the port tack, or the starboard spar with the right hand if on the starboard tack.

The employed arm and shoulder will now be thrown forward, the unemployed arm being left free; the body must lean toward the direction from which the wind is blowing, the foot which corresponds with the employed arm, i. e., the foot which is to windward, being in front of the other foot, the prows of both skates pointing in the line of intended motion. At each successive tack the position of the body, shoulder, foot, and hand must be shifted; but these manoeuvres can be executed in a few seconds by a practiced skater without any danger of "missing stays" or any other mishap. A skater named Adams is claimed to have covered thirty miles in one hour on Whittlesea Mere in the Winter of 1889.

How the forces of nature can minister to the requirements of man may be best illustrated by the Danish skate sail. It resembles the mainsail and topsail of a square-rigged boat, except that two sails, which are made of light cotton duck, are in one piece. The mainsail yard is fastened by straps to the shoulders of the navigator, and the topmast, which can be raised or lowered with ease, is attached by a gaff to its centre. This supports the topsail yard. The mainsail is seven feet wide at its base, six feet two inches at the yard, three feet eight inches in height. The topsail tapers to five feet ten inches at the top, and is two feet in height. Sprits, about six feet in length, are attached to each of the lower corners of the mainsail, and are held by the navigator. When rolled up the entire panoply is scarcely more bulky than a large umbrella.

With this equipment a sailor of the island of Hmager, opposite Copenhagen, sustains the part of boat, sail, keel, rudder, ballast, Captain and crew; he can lay his course within five points of the wind, and can manoeuvre himself in less space and in less time than the most expert ice-yachtsman.

THEY NEITHER TOIL NOR SPIN

What Is the Cause of the Present Degeneracy of Our Congress?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

What is the cause of the present degeneracy of our Congress? Formerly we could boast of great legislators—men like Webster, Clay, Jefferson, Monroe, and a perfect host of others. Even that most essential of all things to a statesman, oratory, is silent. Formerly, when speakers were announced, the chambers were jammed. Now the seats are usually empty, and whenever the "sense of the House," or, in other words, the will of the people, is to be determined by vote, the doors have to be locked to prevent the members from bolting like a pack of schoolboys playing hookey.

But what a noble Senate we have! They toil not, neither do they spin. They draw their salaries and do nothing. Perhaps the Republicans begin to appreciate the grim humor of the situation they have brought upon themselves. In their mad haste to obtain votes they have admitted great half-grown, ignorant, boorish territories into the supreme councils of our Nation. As a consequence the Republicans can not pass even a tariff law without having a free-silver clause tacked on it. Many of our Western representatives have adopted from the start the methods of jackals, who can be heard out on the plains at night howling dismally as they squat after the manner of their tribe, and do nothing but wait for the last struggles of their victim.

One stands amazed at the audacity of the "silver kings." They have sold $300,000,000 of silver to the Government for $500,000,000 of gold. They have been hoarding this gold for years. Now they are making desperate efforts to force gold to a premium, when they will buy back their old silver at half price, thus clearing a profit of $200,000,000. This is raiding the country's resources with a vengeance. While they enrich themselves, the farmers, the laborers, and the widows will be their victims. Did we compare them to the jackals that roam their plains? If so, we most humbly beg to apologize—to the jackals.

Silver is king! He touches the living body of the public credit and it shrinks into a corpse. And then the mockery of an inquest begins. Our venerable representatives, who, like the lunatics in Bedlam, have only one idea, render a verdict of death from "inanition," and at once proceed to restore life by dosing the deceased with iron and bric-a-brac from Germany and coddling it with raw wool from the Cheviots. The tariff as it stands to-day is a compromise as fair as we can make it. Let us for the present leave it alone. Who are there among us who will address themselves solely to the one vital issue of the hour? Can we expect our legislators to act while we remain idle or split up into useless factions? Let us in some way draw the new issue squarely and honestly, deceiving neither ourselves nor others, and let us force that issue until it wins.

ARTHUR M. GOADBY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1895.

Let Congress Listen to the People.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will you allow me to suggest that, as there is but a remote prospect of our representatives in Washington doing anything of their own accord toward placing the currency of our Nation on a sound basis, the Chamber of Commerce should petition them to take action at once, looking to the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks as the only permanent cure for our financial ills, and which alone will, I believe, restore confidence and remove the feeling of distrust as to our monetary system which exists in the minds of the foreign investing public, and invite the co-operation of the various Exchanges and commercial bodies throughout the country, so that a general petition, North, South, East, and West, might be brought to bear on Congress, urging immediate action, as above.

SOUND MONEY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1895.

Philadelphia Pays Some Bonds.

From The Philadelphia Times, Dec. 31.

Checks were prepared yesterday by City Treasurer Oellers aggregating $3,004,100 for the redemption of three 6 per cent. loans for $1,000,000 each, authorized on Dec. 1, 1864, for the erection and completion of school buildings; loan of May 5, 1865, for the extension of the water works, and Loan No. 33, created Dec. 26, 1865, to aid the enlistment of volunteers for service in the army. These three loans will mature to-morrow.

The City Treasurer also prepared yesterday a warrant for $400,000 for the redemption of a 4 per cent. city loan for that amount, created by an ordinance of Councils approved Oct. 6, 1879, known as "The Refunding Loan," which matures to-day.

OUR NEW JUDICIAL SYSTEM

It Now Goes into Effect and Will Work Many Changes.

CERTAIN COURTS ARE ABOLISHED

A Series of Six Courts Under the New Plan—The Scope of Each—Business Will Now Be Facilitated.

The judiciary of New-York State entered upon a new era yesterday. The General General Term of the Supreme Court, like the Court of Chancery, is a thing of the past. Its place is taken by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which, however, has greater powers than did the General Term, and in some actions is the court of final resort.

Under the Constitution framed by the convention, and adopted in 1894, the new judicial system goes into effect with 1896. It consists of six parts: (1) A court for trial of impeachments; (2) the Court of Appeals; (3) the Supreme Court; (4) the County Courts; (5) the Surrogate's Courts, and (6) the District and Justices' Courts.

The most important change is that in the Supreme Court, which will simplify procedure greatly, and facilitate the work of the court. The Court of Appeals, which remains as heretofore, has jurisdiction to hear and determine certain orders and judgments of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and, except where the judgment is of death, it is limited to the review of questions of law. The Appellate Division may allow an appeal upon any question of law, otherwise final, which, in its opinion, ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, but no unanimous decision of the Appellate Division, that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact, or a verdict directed by the court, shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is death.

The Supreme Court, which has general jurisdiction in law and equity, is composed, or will be when its numbers are filled by the Governor, of 76 Justices. Heretofore it consisted of 46 Justices, but under the new order of things 12 additional Justices, 3 each in the First and Second Districts, and 1 in each of the other districts were elected last November, and 18 Judges of the Superior Courts of New-York and Buffalo, the New-York Court of Common Pleas, and the City Court of Brooklyn added, make the judicial force 76. The Superior Courts of New-York and Buffalo, the New-York Common Pleas, and the City Court of Brooklyn, with the General Term of the Supreme Court, went out with the old year. The Judges who passed to the Supreme Court are Justices now, and though they are not clothed with the full authority of the Justices elected to the Supreme Court, having to sit in the counties in which elected, their successors will be full-fledged Supreme Court Justices.

Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer are also abolished, and their jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court.

With the new year New-York State acquires an additional United States Justice, Judge Rufus W. Peckham, who succeeds the late Justice Jackson. Justice Peckham will in all probability establish his chambers in the Federal Building in Albany, adjoining the chambers of United States Circuit Court Justice William J. Wallace. Justice Peckham will begin his labors on the United States Supreme Court bench on Monday next, when the court convenes.

The new arrangement of the Supreme Court in many respects will no doubt do away with much of the business which had to go to Albany for final determination. New-York to-day is the centre of the legal lights of the country. The time was, and not a great many years ago, when Albany contained the most brilliant lawyers in the land. With the modern and rapid means of traveling, placing Albany within a few hours of any part of the State, the prestige the capital once had has disappeared, and New-York, with its great population and enormous trade and traffic, has drawn many notable legal lights to dwell here alongside her own sons.

The personnel of the courts of record of the State of New-York is here given:

Court of Appeals.

Name and Residence.	Term Expires.
Charles Andrews, Chief Judge, Syracuse	Dec. 31, 1897
John Clinton Gray, New-York	Dec. 31, 1902
Denis O'Brien, Watertown	Dec. 31, 1903
Edward T. Bartlett, New-York	Dec. 31, 1907
Albert Haight, Buffalo	Dec. 31, 1908
Celora E. Martin, Binghamton	Dec. 31, 1909
*Irving G. Vann, Syracuse	Dec. 31, 1896

*Filled by Governor; vacancy caused by retirement of Rufus W. Peckham to accept position on bench of United States Supreme Court.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.

First Department—Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice; George C. Barrett, Edward Patterson, William Rumsey, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham, Pardon C. Williams.

Second Department—Charles F. Brown, Presiding Justice; Calvin E. Pratt, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, one vacancy.

Third Department—Charles E. Parker, Presiding Justice; D. Cady Herrick, Judson S. Landon, John R. Putnam, Milton H. Merwin.

Fourth Department—George A. Hardin, Presiding Justice; David L. Follett, William L. H. Adams, Manly C. Green, Edward W. Hatch.

Justices.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

	Term Expires.
George C. Barrett, New-York	1899
Edward Patterson, New-York	1900
Abraham R. Lawrence, New-York	1901
Morgan J. O'Brien, New-York	1901
George L. Ingraham, New-York	1905
George P. Andrews, New-York	1897
Charles H. Van Brunt, New-York	1897
Charles H. Truax, New-York	1909
Frederick Smyth, New-York	1909
Charles F. McLean, New-York	1909
*John Sedgwick, New-York	1899
*P. Henry Dugro, New-York	1900
*John J. Freedman, New-York	1904
*David McAdam, New-York	1904
*Henry A. Gildersleeve, New-York	1905
*Henry R. Beekman, New-York	1908
†Joseph F. Daly, New-York	1898
†Henry W. Bookstaver, New-York	1899
†Henry Bischoff, Jr., New-York	1903
†Roger A. Pryor, New-York	1909
†Leonard A. Giegerich, New-York	1906
†Miles Beach, New-York	1907

SECOND DISTRICT.

Charles F. Brown, Newburg	1896
William J. Gaynor, Brooklyn	1907
Jackson O. Dykman, White Plains	1903
Calvin E. Pratt, Brooklyn	1898
Edgar M. Cullen, Brooklyn	1908
Willard Bartlett, Brooklyn	1897
William D. Dickey, Newburg	1909
Wilmot F. Smith, Patchogue	1909
Martin J. Keogh, New-Rochelle	1909
‡Augustus Van Wyck, Brooklyn	1898
‡Nathaniel H. Clement, Brooklyn	1898
‡William J. Osborne, Brooklyn	1900

THIRD DISTRICT.

D. Cady Herrick, Albany	1905
Alton B. Parker, Kingston	1900
Edgar L. Fursman, Troy	1903
Samuel Edwards, Hudson	1901
Stephen L. Mayham, Schoharie	1900
Alden Chester, Albany	1909

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Leslie W. Russell, Canton	1905
Judson S. Landon, Schenectady	1901
John R. Putnam, Saratoga Spa	1900
Martin L. Stover, Amsterdam	1905
S. Alonzo Kellogg, Plattsburg	1904
Chester B. McLaughlin, Port Henry	1909

FIFTH DISTRICT.

George A. Hardin, Little Falls	1899
Milton H. Merwin, Utica	1902
Maurice L. Wright, Oswego	1905
Pardon C. Williams, Watertown	1904
Peter B. McLennan, Syracuse	1906
William E. Scripture, Rome	1909
*Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse	1896

*Appointed by Governor in place of Justice Vann, advanced to the Court of Appeals bench.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Charles E. Parker, Owego	1901
David L. Follett, Norwich	1902
Gerritt A. Forbes, Canastota	1901
Walter L. Smith, Elmira	1902
George F. Lyon, Binghamton	1909
*Burr Mattice, Oneonta	1900

*Appointed by Governor to succeed Judge Martin, elected to Court of Appeals.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

William H. Adams, Canandaigua	1901
Charles C. Dwight, Auburn	1900
William E. Werner, Rochester	1908
William Rumsey, Bath	1903
John M. Davy, Rochester	1902
James W. Dunwell, Lyons	1909
Edwin A. Nash, Avon	1909

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John S. Lambert, Fredonia	1903
Alfred Spring, Franklinville	1909
Manly C. Green, Buffalo	1905
Hamilton Ward, Belmont	1899
Henry A. Childs, Medina	1897
Edward W. Hatch, Buffalo	1909
Frank C. Laughlin, Buffalo	1909
‖Robert C. Titus, Buffalo	1909
‖Truman C. White, Buffalo	1905
‖Vacancy.	

*Judges of the former New-York City Superior Court. †Judges of the former New-York Court of Common Pleas. ‡Judges of the former City Court of Brooklyn. ‖Judges of the former Superior Court, City of Buffalo.

In the case of the vacancy in the office of one of the Justices of the former Superior Court of Buffalo, which was caused by the election of Edward W. Hatch as a Supreme Court Justice, the Governor will probably designate John Woodward, District Attorney of Chautauqua, although Safford E. North, County Judge of Genesee, is making a stiff fight for the place. By deferring the appointment to the vacancy until after Jan. 1, the appointee will have full powers of a Supreme Court Justice.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

The following are from The Naval and Military Record (British) of Dec. 19:

The Bacchante, corvette, is to be sold, and the Hector, iron-clad, has been reported as unfit for further service.

⁂

During the mobilization of torpedo boat destroyers, it is intended to make experiments with oil in the Daring to test its efficiency as a fuel for ships.

⁂

An order for three second-class torpedo boats has been placed with Messrs. Forrest & Sons, the machinery for which will be supplied by Mr. A. G. Mumford of Colchester.

⁂

The Haughty, a torpedo boat destroyer, built by Messrs. Doxford of Sunderland, was taken on her trial trip on Wednesday. A speed of thirty-three miles an hour was obtained, the revolutions of the main engines at the time being 392. During the whole of the trial, the machinery worked satisfactorily.

⁂

The high pressure at which the Sheerness yard has been working for the past two or three weeks shows no sign of diminishing, nor is it likely to until the Pelorus is off the slip, even if it does then. The refit of the Cleopatra, now that her crew have proceeded on leave, is being pressed forward. There is a great deal of work to be done to her before she will be ready to be recommissioned, but she will probably be ready for sea by the time she is required. Her deck is in a defective condition, and a considerable portion of it will have to be relaid, but it is not expected that it will be necessary to strip her of her sheathing, as was done with her sister cruisers, Comus and Champion.

⁂

The Admiralty have issued a circular letter to all Commanders in Chief and commanding officers of ships, informing them that the New Uniforms act includes the following section: "If any person not serving in her Majesty's naval or military forces wears, without her Majesty's permission, the uniform of any of those forces, or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the regimental or other distinctive marks of any such uniform, in such a manner, or under such circumstances, as to be likely to bring contempt upon that uniform, or employs any other person so to wear that uniform or dress, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £10, or to imprisonment to a term not exceeding one month."

⁂

During the last week five vessels have been put into commission—four in one day—and such an event is not a common occurrence here, except at the annual mobilization of the fleet. The vessels commissioned are the Magnificent, Empress of India, Basilisk, Contest, and Janus, the first two for the Channel squadron, in which the Magnificent supersedes the Empress of India as flagship of Rear Admiral Alington, second in command, who will rehoist his flag on board at Devonport on returning from leave. The Basilisk left on Saturday, bound for the southeast coast of America station to relieve the Beagle, and the Contest and Janus steamed away on the same day for Sheerness, where they will be employed as tenders to the Wildfire, for the instruction of engine-room ratings of the port.

⁂

Much has already been done in the initial stages of the work connected with the new first-class cruisers Europa and Diadem, to be built at Clydebank and Govan, respectively. Large quantities of material have been ordered, and instructions have been received by the Steel Company of Scotland to proceed with castings for the ram stem and the stern post of the first-named vessel. It has transpired that the separate offers for these two ships and the Niobe, a similar vessel to be built at Barrow-in-Furness, were within £4,000 of each other. Where a sum of £432,000 is involved, such close estimating by independent firms is indeed remarkable, and at once suggests that the Admiralty are not paying above the value for this type of cruiser. Concerning the two 3,400-ton armored vessels which the Norwegian Government is about to add to its fleet, what was surmised under this heading a fortnight since has turned out to be correct. The prices asked by the Clyde builders are considered prohibitive, and the work is to be placed in Germany.

⁂

The Admiralty appear to have grown tired of experiments with the voice pipe in warships, and are about to try experiments with the telephone. When the cruiser Fox had her steam trials the homacoustic voice pipe was fitted, and it was so arranged that there should be no leakage of sound; but the rattle of the machinery soon proved that even this apparently perfect contrivance was faulty, and that the voice was inaudible at the other end. In the Rurik there are no fewer than fourteen telephone stations, and the Russian officers declare that the system works admirably. This, even in theory, is comprehensible, as with the telephone it is not the sound that travels, the vibrations being so rapid as to convey spoken words far more quickly than mere sound. In the Majestic a doubting test is to be made, as only three distances are chosen—short and straight, long and tortuous, and intermediate. It may be found that electricity may prove a disadvantage, as has been experienced in several towns where the electric light is in vogue; but the officers of the Rurik claim that they have overcome this difficulty. We hope the experiment may prove a success, as it cannot be doubted that the voice pipe is not far removed from absolute failure, while the need for certain and quick vocal communication between the bridge and all other parts of the ship is of the highest importance.

⁂

The Hannibal continues to make satisfactory progress. The armor of the citadel, excluding that on the redoubts, is being rapidly put in place and secured. On the port side the two shutter plates only are deficient, and on the starboard side, although there plates have still to be fixed to complete the belt, one has been fitted and to-day will be lifted up and bolted in its place. The work of connecting the thin plating of the unarmored ends with the armor of the citadel at the corners is now in hand, and in the course of a couple of weeks at the most the sides of the ship, as far up as the main deck, will be approaching completion, and the wood sheathing at the two extremities can be commenced. In the interior of the ship a great deal remains to be done before she will be ready for launching, as between the upper and protective decks she is as yet only a skeleton. The redoubts are, however, ready to receive the armor, the rear and side plates of the casemates and the ammunition tubes are in place, and the coal bunkers, both above and below the protective deck, are well in hand. The engine and boiler bearers are also in an advanced stage. A commencement has been made with the work of boring on the stern post to receive the rudder. The preparations for the launch have been partially suspended in consequence of the impossibility of getting the bilgeways under the ship for the next few days. The new groundways have, however, been laid down and paved as far as the dam at the lower end of the slip, and the bilgeways will be practically brought in on Thursday. In the meantime, a number of shipwrights who were previously engaged on the launch have been drafted on board, and temporarily employed on other work. There is apparently no truth in the rumor that the launch has been postponed in consequence of the Belfast strike.

Information Furnished on Demand.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The demand for information on the Chicago Public Library from all parts of the world has grown with the growth of the library, and from a great variety of sources. There is, of course, a limit to the amount of work which can be accomplished by the staff of workers employed by the Library Board, and Chicago people must be first served; therefore, when the demand requires much research and some copying it can only be accomplished by voluntary overtime work of an employe, which must be paid for. The charges in this case are very modest. For instance, an editor of a paper published in Marshalltown, Iowa, in the line of some work he was doing, had need of rather lengthy excerpts from "Hansard's Parliamentary Debates." He applied to Librarian Hild, and was told the matter could be furnished, providing he was willing to pay for having it copied. This he was quite willing to do, and one of the regular typewriters did the work evenings, and sent on the bill with the work. The editor, deeming what he received worth more than the bill called for, sent double the amount, with the assurance that the matter sent was just what he needed.

BOOM IN NEW COMPANIES

Encouraging Figures for the Year Just Closed.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

The Railroad Companies Increased by Twenty—Many Organizations from New-Jersey Take New-York Charters.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The year 1895 carries off the palm in the matter of new stock corporations. Within its twelve months the largest number of such corporations since the law was enacted, in 1886, levying a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on the capital stock, filed their certificates with the Secretary of State and paid the taxes required therefor to the State Treasurer. The year 1895 is also notable for the incorporation of the greatest number of companies with capital stocks exceeding $1,000,000 since the enactment of the corporation tax laws. It, too, has the distinction of having had paid during its course the largest single organization tax in the history of New-York State, that of the reorganized Erie Railway, whose capital was $146,000,000, and on which an organization tax of $182,500 was paid. And while there was an unusually large proportion of corporations with big capital stocks, there were some with small capital—one being the United States Export Association with a capital of $500, on which an organization tax of 63 cents was paid.

The books of the Controller and Secretary of State show that there were 1,423 corporations with capital stocks formed under and in compliance with the laws of New-York State during 1895. This is a greater number by 197 than the total for the previous calendar year. The Controller's books are made up for the fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30. These show that since the law went into effect, in 1886, the State has received as taxes on the organization of stock corporations:

1886	$53,600.06	1891	$185,536.58
1887	201,663.99	1892	266,241.13
1888	181,838.27	1893	298,241.37
1889	198,982.34	1894	150,761.99
1890	220,719.94	1895	258,464.60

It will be seen that the receipts for the fiscal year of 1893 were greater than those for the last fiscal year. The bulk of the taxes in 1893 came in during the first half of the year, and the business gave promise of being greater than that of the calendar year 1895. But the panic of the spring of 1893 cut the business off short, and the effects of the depression continued to be felt, not only during the remainder of that year but also through 1894. The past year's business has been largely augmented by amendments to the corporation laws more favorable to corporations, and as a result fewer big companies have gone over to New-Jersey this year than in the last few years; and some corporations formerly incorporated under New-Jersey's laws have been reincorporated under the laws of this State.

Telephone, railroad, and land companies to a large extent made up the great total of last year's corporations. The 1,423 corporations formed during the calendar year paid taxes in the aggregate of $492,445.05, on aggregate capitalizations of $393,956,000. The combined capital of 1894 (calendar year) was $106,390,400.

These figures show to what extent capital is being brought into or retained in this State. This glittering array of figures leads a State official who is ever looking after the tax lists to remark:

"Just look at that: In two years corporations with an aggregate capital of $500,346,400 have come into existence, and still the table of the State Board of Equalization shows less than $450,000,000 assessed value of personal estate. This is supposed to include all classes of personal property. As a result the real estate has to carry more than its just proportion of the burden of taxation."

The business of 1895 shows that there were more than sixty new railroad companies incorporated, and that twenty-seven of the new corporations each has a capital of $1,000,000 and over. These big companies are:

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, capital $12,500,000, on which a tax of $15,625 was paid; the People's Traction Company of the City of New-York, capital $1,500,000; American Dock and Warehouse Company, capital $1,500,000; Siegel Construction Company, capital $1,000,000; Upper New-York City Water Company, capital, $1,000,000; Western New-York Railway Company, capital $10,000,000; Ellicott Square Company of Buffalo, capital $1,400,000; Smith-Vassar Telephone Company, capital, $1,000,000; Buffalo Traction Company, capital $3,000,000; Woodbridge Company, capital $1,000,000; North End Street Railway Company, capital $5,000,000; Erie Railroad Company, capital $146,000,000; East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company, capital $3,000,000; American Lithographic Company, capital $4,000,000; New-York Carbide and Acetylene Company, capital $7,000,000; Syracuse Gas Company, capital $2,500,000; North America Alkali Company, capital $1,000,000; Mergenthaler Linotype Company, capital $10,000,000; Northern New-York Railroad Company, capital $1,000,000; Flemington Coal and Coke Company, capital $1,000,000; New-York Suburban Water Company, capital $1,500,000; Welsbach Commercial Company, capital $7,000,000; Montauk Company, capital $1,000,000; Commercial Cable Building Company, capital $1,000,000; Lehigh and New-York Railroad Company, capital $4,142,188; Brooklyn Union Gas Company, capital $15,000,000; Dunlap & Co., capital $1,000,000.

The railroad companies incorporated and not included in the above, with the amount of capital of each, are:

Staten Island Terminal Electric, $50,000; Westchester County Central Electric, $75,000; Ballston Electric, $200,000; Frankfort and Utica Street, $70,000; Little Falls and Herkimer Street, $80,000; Hudson River and Cornwall, $100,000; Westchester and William's Bridge Traction, $60,000; Rochester, Charlotte and Manitou, $100,000; Gloversville and Broadalbin, $60,000; Raquette River, $100,000; Middletown, Bloomingburg, $200,000; Schenectady, $300,000; New-York, Westchester, and Connecticut Traction, $600,000; Batavia Street, $75,000; Fishkill Electric, $50,000; Fulton Street, $500,000; Catskill, Cairo and Windham Street, $100,000; Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Electric, $300,000; Port Jervis Electric Street, $70,000; Brooklyn, Broadway, Prospect Park and Eastern, $500,000; Port Chester, $500,000; Bath and Lake Keuka, $100,000; Rochester Southern, $500,000; Watkins and Havana, $50,000; Syracuse and Oneida Lake Electric, $300,000; Depew and Southwestern, $500,000; Depew and Tonawanda, $500,000; Syracuse and Suburban, $250,000; Greenwich and Schuylerville Electric, $200,000; Albany and Suburban, $200,000; Long Lake, $100,000; New-York and Pennsylvania, $300,000; Little Falls and Richfield Springs, $200,000; Richfield Springs and Schuyler Lake, $20,000; Albany, Greenbush and Bath, $150,000; Auburn Inter-Urban Electric, $250,000; Kings, Queens and Suffolk, $360,000; Columbia County Electric, $400,000; Livonia and Lake Conesus, $60,000; Lewiston and Youngstown Frontier, $60,000; Union Transit Company, $200,000; Southern New-York Railway Company, $10,000; Hudson River and Washington County Midland, $125,000; Ulster County Electric, $100,000; North New-York City Traction, $210,000; Chittenango and White Sulphur Spa, $150,000; Rondout and Southwestern, $500,000; Irondequoit and Lake Shoe Electric, $100,000; Croton Valley Electric, $20,000; Niagara Falls, $50,000; Empire City Traction, $100,000.

During the calendar year of 1894 the railroad companies incorporated numbered twenty, the largest one being the New-York and Putnam, whose capital was $6,500,000. This was the largest capital stock of any corporation filing a certificate that year. The second largest was the Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator Company, with a capital of $3,000,000.

Newspaper Files Under Guard.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A complete file of each of the newspapers that have been published in Chicago since the fire, in fact more complete than is to be found in many of the newspaper offices, is one of the features of the Chicago Public Library. When the editors of the various newspapers are appealed to in regard to articles that have appeared in their papers they with one accord refer the applicant to the Public Library. In addition to persons so referred, there are a large number of people who, knowing of these files, are constantly wanting either the whole or a portion of the articles they have read, but failed to preserve. Many of these requests are for articles of very recent date, and the area from which they come is only limited by the circulation of the Chicago papers, together with such papers as make excerpts from them. There is probably nothing in the library that is the source of more request than these files of Chicago newspapers, and there is certainly nothing more closely guarded. This latter fact accounts for the file in the Public Library being more perfect than are many of those in the offices where the paper is published. It is not quite easy to understand why a person who would not think of tearing a page from a book will ruthlessly mutilate a newspaper file that is far more valuable. But the fact remains, and for this reason the newspaper files at the Public Library are constantly guarded. No one is permitted to examine them save under the surveillance of the guard.

NEW YEAR'S IN THE DAYS GONE BY

GOWNS THAT WERE WORN AND CALLS THAT WERE MADE.

Customs of Old-Time Washington—How the Day Was Celebrated in New-York in Former Years.

"New Year's Day never comes around now without my thoughts running back to the gay times we used to have in Washington," said a New-York woman yesterday. She is one of those charming women who live in houses on the numbered streets on the west side, where the numbers "are still young."

The houses, broad and deep and spacious, are occupied by the older families, many of them with a "Van" before the name, and they have still the air of hospitality and good-fellowship that marked the best New-York houses in the days when New Year's Day was the high festival of the year.

"I spent my girlhood in Washington," she went on, "and we had a lively time on New Year's Day. We slipped into our good clothes about as soon as we were up, to be ready for callers.

"The first thing in the morning the Diplomatic Corps was received at the White House. The members were brilliant in full regalia. The army and navy officers next had an audience before the people were admitted.

"Then the streets began to be bright with uniforms and gayly dressed officials. Carriages, many of them open, went from house to house. Some of the callers began at Georgetown and ended at Capitol Hill, and others beginning at Capitol Hill moved on to Georgetown.

"Callers began to arrive as early as 10:30 o'clock in the morning. There would be a number of us girls at a house, and each house was filled from the time the callers began to come until late at night.

"I used to wear a gown which had belonged to my grandmother, a style that had just come in, something like the Dolly Varden. It was a beautiful rich silk of white brocade, worn over a petticoat of pale green silk, with a flounce of lace. The sleeves were tight to the elbow, where there was a fall of lace. Then there was a lace fichu at the neck, very much like those they wear now. There were black velvet bows holding the white satin overdress. The hair was done high, with puffs and curls.

"Such a crowd of men all day long! We hardly had time for dinner. In fact, there was not much dinner eaten. No one was hungry. The refreshments were not very elaborate. We always had black tea and crullers—old-fashioned crullers—punch, a very strong punch; apple toddy, wines of different kinds, claret and champagne; salad and sandwiches.

"This is the way the strongest punch was made. The receipt is 200 years old. It is the famous old Fishhouse Club receipt.

One pint rum.
One pint brandy.
One gill peach brandy.
One gill green tea, strong and cooled.
One clearet glass red curacoa.
Four lemons, the juice only.
Eight limes.
One lump ice, (size not given.)
One quart dry champagne, put in just before serving.
Decorate with orange, pineapple, strawberries, or any fruit in season.

A milder punch, which is sweetened, is the following:

One gill red curacoa.
One dozen lemons, juice only.
One-half pound sugar.
One and one-half bottles carbonated water.
One bottle brandy.
Six bottles claret.
One pineapple, peeled, and let stand in sugar before slicing.
Four oranges, sliced.
The peel of two oranges and three lemons, placed in the brandy over night.
In the morning it is taken out and the brandy mixed.

"The custom of making New Year's calls in New-York was given up because the city outgrew it," said my lady's husband, once a prince of German leaders, and a New-York beau.

"It was considered an offense to neglect any of one's friends, and when the city grew so large that there were some 200 or 300 calls to be made on people a long distance apart, the practice was given up. It could not be done in a day. The last of it as a general custom was about 1877.

"I don't remember what the ladies wore; I never noticed that much. Some pretty gown early in the day, and something lighter in the evening. There was always a group of young ladies at each house, and every one called, old men and young.

"The men wore, as morning dress, frock coats and light trousers, and evening dress at night, if they could get home to make the change, but in the greatest rush of calls it was not always possible.

"Before the practice of calling was at its height, and later, when it was on the wane, and cards took the place of calls, there were apt to be informal little companies in the evening. Calling was given up after dinner, and enough young men were invited where there was a large company receiving to make an even number, and the evening was spent in dancing.

"There was not a very elaborate spread for the callers. About the same as that given in Washington. Always oysters here, though, and in the latter part of the day something a little more substantial, like sandwiches and salad.

"There were punches and wines, but very little champagne until evening. Some people had it, but it was not considered quite proper. Considering the inducement offered, there were very few people who succumbed to the influence of the refreshments offered.

"It was about '54, I think, when the custom of calling first became very general in New-York. It was a delightful custom. The greatest good will and good feeling seemed to prevail among all classes of people."

"There are some old-fashioned people who still make a practice of sending cards," said the first speaker. "There is one old gentleman whom I have not seen now for several years, but he never fails to send me a card on New Year's Day."

TO IMPROVE AND BOOM CAPE MAY

The Debt to be Increased and the Resort Made More Atractive.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 1.—A special election to decide whether the bonded indebtedness of this resort shall be increased from $100,000 to $150,000 was held yesterday. More than two-thirds of the votes cast were in favor of the increase. There was a spirited fight over the matter until the non-resident property owners, who live in New-York and Philadelphia, met in Philadelphia and issued an appeal to the residents to vote for the plan.

The town has no manufactories, and, as the only support it has is from the Summer visitors, the voters concluded to please that contingent.

The money is to be expended in widening the ocean board walk and boulevard; in increasing the drives, and perfecting the sewer system. It is also proposed to build an electric lighting plant to be under municipal ownership. The waterworks are owned by the resort, and are valued at twice as much as its debt amounts to. When the improvements are completed the Council will advertise the resort in the newspapers and try to recover its lost prestige.

Why the Horse Wouldn't Do It.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post.

This story is being told about a member of the Court of Common Council. He bought a fast pacer and invited a friend to take a drive behind the new purchase. The course selected was out Albany Avenue. After driving some distance, the City Father said: "Now, I'll show you how he can move." He clucked and pulled upon the reins. The horse started off and exhibited a good, square, four-minute trot. Both men looked astonished, for the horse had been bought as a pacer. Sundry attempts were made to change the gait, but the owner of the horse was dumfounded to find that he could not produce the semblance of a "rack." He drove back to town, and into the boarding stable. Then the mystery was solved. He found that he had taken out the wrong horse. He had left his pacer in the stable and had been driving a doctor's trotter.

Sang in the Choir for Eighty Years.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

In the last twelve years of Mr. Starman's ministry at Waldborough's famous old German-Lutheran Church no salary was paid, the congregation being too poor. Old Conrad Hyer, who, although 101 years old, was as brisk as a man of fifty, and had acted as chorister in this ancient church for eighty years, reading and singing from the fine print of Watts's hymn-book without the use of spectacles. Nothing remains on earth to mark the sojourn of these men but the dilapidated ruins of the building, and the tall marble column in the cemetery which tells the passing traveler that there lie the remains of the sainted Rittz and Starman, pastors of the German-Lutheran Church of Broad Bay.

Sunday Observance in Boston.

From The Boston Traveler.

No more "work of convenience" on Sunday. Work of "necessity or charity" may still be performed. Under which class does preaching come?

REPORT ON STATE BANKS

Condition of the Connecticut Financial Institutions.

REFORM URGED BY COMMISSIONERS

Dissatisfied with the Management of Certain Houses—Better Business Done in 1895 Than in 1894.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 1.—The Bank Commissioners of Connecticut have filed with Gov. Coffin their annual report for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1895. The report contains a new departure, in that the Commissioners criticise the methods adopted by some Connecticut banks, and recommend reforms for the improvement in the management.

The Commissioners state that nearly every bank is in a healthy condition, but there are exceptions to the rule—banks which, owing to the mismanagement of former officers, have to be "nursed" along from year to year until they shall have recovered from the bad effects of unprofitable investments made in the past.

The Commissioners say there are a few banks that have not been conducting their business strictly in accordance with law. Many amazing shortcomings have been found, they say, and the guilty ones have been brought to task. Reforms have been promised to the Commissioners, and the latter believe these reforms will be carried out.

The Commissioners, in reviewing the practice of banks in giving loans on collateral security, say that some safer provisions should be made than the present, which permit the banks to invest to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent. of their deposits and surplus in what the Commissioners state is oftentimes "stuff" which the banks cannot and would not buy, and which is left as a worthless legacy. The practice of loaning on personal security is condemned, the Commissioners finding that in some cases notes have been carried beyond the solvency of the signer, who finds it easier to pay the interest than to take them up.

The Commissioners have found that the surety bonds of many Treasurers are worthless through faulty construction, or because they have expired by the limitation of six years.

They criticise the present style of bookkeeping in the banks, because it is so varied and unsatisfactory, making it next to impossible for a proper inspection of the books.

The matter of dividends is the subject of sharp comment, and the Commissioners state that the banks cannot afford to pay more than 3 per cent., as the margin of profit is very narrow.

In their reference to the Dime Savings Bank of Willimantic, the Commissioners say there was the gravest negligence in the work of the Treasurer. The Commissioners cannot tell what amount will be realized from the wreck of the bank. They add:

> The former management of this bank has laid itself open to severe criticism. There is evidence that the bank was "run" in a disgraceful and negligent manner, and it is almost beyond comprehension why the bank had not been called to account a long time before, and the proper remedy applied. There having been found sufficient irregularity to put the bank into insolvency and to condemn the past management, the Commissioner did not examine into every detail of the bank; indeed, it was not necessary under the circumstances; hence he did not look over the depositors' ledgers at the time. But he did later and found a strange condition of bookkeeping. No interest had been credited to the individual accounts for ten years or more past. Page after page in blank intervened between accounts that had been opened. The receiver's report is awaited with curiosity and concern.

The Bank Commissioners recommend to the Governor that laws be enacted to bring about the following reforms:

1. Prohibiting savings banks occupying offices in connection with banks of discount and private bankers.
2. Prohibiting the Treasurer of savings banks holding the office of President or Cashier of banks of discount or acting as private bankers.
3. Prohibiting savings banks declaring dividends at more than the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, except as provided in the last clause of Section 1,814 of the General Statutes.
4. Prohibiting savings banks accepting women as sureties on the bonds of officers or employes of the banks.

Other recommendations along this line provide for proper notice to the Bank Commissioners when new banks are established; that savings banks call in and balance passbooks periodically; careful appraisals of real estate loans; prohibiting loans on personal security when there is a bank of discount or trust company in the same town; limiting the amount of savings banks investments in bank stock, and for the protection of banks in the purchase of investment securities.

The total assets of the banks for 1895 is $152,528,576.03, as against $146,020,795.48 in 1894. The assets for 1895 include $57,657,685.50 in loans on real estate, $8,225,120.20 on collateral security, $3,104,023.21 on personal security, $1,667,530.10 in United States bonds, $37,014,730.56 in other bonds, $29,999,765.77 in railroad stocks and bonds, $6,698,159.73 in bank stocks, $2,835,882.81 in real estate owned, $809,373.89 in miscellaneous assets, and $4,516,364.26 cash on hand.

The liabilities are: Deposits, $143,159,123.05; surplus, $5,873,000.08; interest and profit and loss, $3,443,674.45; other liabilities, $52,778.45.

These figures show an increase for the past year over the preceding year as follows: Assets, $6,507,780.55; deposits, $6,230,264.56, and surplus, $367,568.30.

The number of depositors having less than $1,000 is 304,666, as against 297,843 in 1894. The total number of depositors is 346,758, and in 1894 337,254. The rate per cent. of dividend paid by the banks runs from 5 to 0, there being one bank in the State in the latter class—the People's of Middletown, which the Commissioners propose to discontinue. There have been no new State banks and no new trust companies. The nine trust companies show a combined capital of $1,135,000, and their surplus and undivided profits taken together have been increased $22,237, and their deposits $839,275. Their assets and liabilities are $8,076,126.29.

COLORED BABIES IN GREAT DEMAND

Only Three Were Secured at the Casino for "The Lady Slavey."

The army of colored babies anxious to exhibit themselves on the stage is not so big as Manager Lederer imagined when he advertised for twelve babies of color to be employed in the production of "The Lady Slavey." He expected to find a mob of colored women, with their babies, storming the stage door of the Casino yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and many newspaper men were on hand to describe the scene. Only four women appeared, however, and each brought a baby. One of the children was too white to be available, and the other three were engaged by Mr. Lederer.

"I am astounded," said that manager, referring to the small number of applicants. "I certainly expected to have the stage crowded with black babies. Well, we have got to have twelve for this play, and I suppose we must advertise again. There must be plenty of colored babies, if we can only reach them."

Town Sued for $100,000 Damages.

From The Middletown Argus.

Abram S. Hooley, a young banker of New-York City, who resides at Monroe, Orange County, has, through his attorneys, Messrs. Vanamee, Watts & Vail, filed a claim against the town and village of Monroe for $100,000 damages for injuries sustained by falling from a bridge in that village on the night of Nov. 8. Mr. Hooley was returning to his home, and it being very dark, he walked so close to the edge of the bridge that, in the absence of protecting walls or rails, he fell off and was so seriously injured that he has since been paralyzed from the waist down. There is also partial paralysis of the upper portion of the body, and at times Mr. Hooley is unable to speak for several hours.

Public Libraries in Connecticut.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The Connecticut State Board of Education has issued the third edition of a circular relating to public libraries. There are fifty-six towns which have free libraries in whole or part controlled by the town, and free to the public. Fifty-nine towns have no library, and fifty-six have no free public library.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, } Dec. 30, 1895.
BOSTON, }

TO THE HOLDERS OF CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:

The time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under the Preliminary Agreement, has been extended to and including Jan. 17, 1896, after which date deposits will not be received, except upon payment of $10 for each of said Bonds deposited, and $1 per share for said stock.

Negotiable Receipts issued by the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY for Consolidated Bonds and Common Stock have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

The Agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization when issued.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President Manhattan Trust Co., N. Y.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
President Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
E. ROLLINS MORSE
of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., Boston.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York.
JULES S. BACHE
of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

William C. Whitney.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.................$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.

Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

BUFFALO, BRADFORD & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mtge 7 % Bonds, due January 1, 1896.

New-York, December 27, 1895.

The above-described bonds will be purchased on and after January 2, 1896, at par and accrued interest to January 1st, 1896, by the undersigned at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York.

C. H. COSTER, }
LOUIS FITZGERALD, } Committee.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, }

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Holders of Coupons of June 1, 1893, of First Mortgage Bonds, due 1927, desiring to become parties to an arrangement looking toward an early collection of such coupons, are invited to communicate in person or by letter with the committee, representing a majority of such coupons, at the office of The Germania Life Insurance Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City.
CORNELIUS DOREMUS, R. D. WINTHROP, Committee,
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Counsel.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INTEREST CERTIFICATES FOR COUPONS OF GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS PHILA. & READING R. R. CO.

The coupons due January 1, 1896, from the above described certificates will be paid on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, on and after January 2, 1896.
GEO. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

N. Y. Title Guarantee & Trust Stock.
Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank Stock.
National Citizens' Bank Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, } and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,

$2.50 per share on Stock,

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said installment on or before that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company Reorganization.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after January 2, 1896, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing January 1, 1896, from all bonds deposited prior to January 1, 1895, on presentation of certificates (generally known as "Stamped" certificates) at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, or at the FINANCE COMPANY of Pennsylvania, 431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or at their option to receive in lieu of cash Equitable six per cent. interest Certificates. For the convenience of Certificate holders, arrangements have been made with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., whereby holders of such certificates can, at the same time, have noted thereon at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK** their assent to the plan of Reorganization issued under date of December 14, 1895.

New-York, December 27, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

Wisconsin Central Company

FIRST MTGE. FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

To all holders of United States Trust Company's Certificates representing Bonds deposited under the agreement, dated January 23d, 1895, between Bondholders of the Wisconsin Central Company and the Reorganization Committee thereby constituted:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as required by the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, the Reorganization Committee has formulated a plan of reorganization for the Wisconsin Central System; that printed copies of the plan so prepared have been lodged with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company in Boston, for distribution to persons entitled to receive the same, and that a meeting of the holders of said United States Trust Company's Certificates is hereby called and will be held in Room No. 33 (3d floor) of the United States Trust Company's Building, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the said plan, which will be then submitted to the said meeting.

The Bondholders' Agreement requires the Committee to formulate a plan of reorganization by Jan. 1, 1896. Owing to the various complications of the Wisconsin Central System, the impossibility of at once obtaining complete statistics, and the comparatively short time since the appointment of the Committee, it has been found impossible to now devise a fuller scheme than the one now presented, but the Committee intends at the earliest practicable moment to supplement its present plan with complete details.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman;
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
ROWLAND HAZARD,
GERALD L. HOYT,
FRED T. GATES,
JAMES C. COLGATE,
EDWIN H. ABBOT,
Reorganization Committee.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, }
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place.
New-York, December 27th, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Construction Bonds

OF THE

Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of Court, the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company is now prepared to redeem all of the coupons which matured on the first days of January and of July, respectively, in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, on the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Construction Bonds of said Company.

To all holders of said Bonds who shall present the same at the agency of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, at No. 214 Broadway, in the City of New-York, with all overdue coupons attached to said Bonds, there will be paid the face value of the coupons which matured in the years above named, with interest at six per cent. per annum, from their several due dates to January 1, 1896, together with three-sevenths (3-7ths) of the face value of the coupons which matured on said Bonds on January 1, 1895: to wit, $15 on each coupon of $35 and $7.50 on each coupon of $17.50 of that maturity.

The coupons paid in full will be detached from the Bonds, cancelled, and retained by the Company; and the partial payment on the coupons due January 1, 1895, will be noted on said coupons by the Company's officers, and the Bonds, with these and other coupons of later dates, returned to the owners.

Bonds with all coupons attached must be left with the Company one full day for examination.

No interest will be paid on coupons which matured before January 1, 1888, but the face value of such coupons, if any there be outstanding, will be paid in full on presentation.

Notice is also given that interest on the coupons which matured on January 1 and July 1, respectively, in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, will cease to accrue from and after January 1, 1896.

W. J. KNIGHT, President. C. H. WENMAN, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 27th, 1895.

PAYMENT of DEBENTURES

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING CO.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office, January 1, the Debentures of
Series 23, $97,000, Due January 1, 1896.
Also prepay
Series 32-34, $195,000, Due July 1, 1896.

READING.

Reading junior security holders who are opposed to the present plan are asked to send their names, addresses, and amount of holdings of securities to Room 9, second floor, Mills Building, as immediate action is considered necessary.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it considerable majorities of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

LARGE AMOUNTS of the **JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK** have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures,** proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

IT NOW GIVES NOTICE to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited,** as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15,** after which date **no deposits can be received,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

Application is being made to the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges for the listing of the Trust Companies' Certificates of Deposit.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N.Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway REORGANIZATION.

The Reorganization Committee announces the following plan for the reorganization of this company:

It is proposed to reorganize the company without foreclosure on the following basis:

FIRST—Stamp Coupons for 5 years, commencing Dec. 1st, 1895, at the rate of 4% per annum, payment of the balance of 2% being deferred, according to the agreement, after which time the bonds will again revert to a 6% basis.

SECOND—Pay one past due coupon 3 per cent. in cash, amounting to $245,280.

THIRD—To represent the remaining four past due coupons and for the 2 per cent. of interest due each year for the next five years, amounting to 10 per cent., which, together with the past due coupons, would amount to a total of 22 per cent., deliver to bondholders Fort Worth & Denver City Railway stock to the amount of $275.00 for each one thousand dollar bond. This stock to draw preferential dividends (if earned) at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Whatever dividends upon this stock are earned to be paid semi-annually. The past due coupons and 2 per cent. due upon coupons for the next five years to be held in trust for the protection of bondholders in case of any accident or failure of the Company to pay the interest as proposed. The bonds and coupons to be stamped with such words as will give notice of this agreemnt.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds must, to obtain the benefits of this reorganization, deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalties the committee will then impose.

Two-thirds of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the committee, Room 218, 1 Broadway.

J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.

G. M. DODGE, Chairman, }
GEO. M. PULLMAN, }
FRANKLIN B. LORD, } Reorganization
HARRY WALTERS, } Committee.
SIDELL TILGHMAN, }
FRANCIS S. BANGS, }

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Dividends.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
F. B. SCHENCK, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1896. D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Thursday, Jan. 2, 1896. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2D, 1896:

Alabama Great Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Co.
Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Albion Water Works Co.
Alton Water Works Co.
Austin Water, Light & Power Co.
Austin City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'y Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Co.
Barrie Water Co.
Bath Water Co.
Brenham Water Co.
Brockport & Holley Water Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Caro Water Works Co.
Carolina Central R. R. Co.
Cartersville, City of, Water Bonds.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Consolidated Sinking Fund Mortgage.
Centralia & Chester R. R. Co.
Cincinnati & Baltimore R'y.
Cincinnati, Newport & Covington R'y.
Columbus & Cincinnati Midland R. R. Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Consolidated Street Railway of Memphis.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Clyde Water Supply Co.
Duluth & Manitoba R'y.
East St. Louis, City Water Co. of.
Eastman's Freight-Car Heater Co.
Evansville Brewing Association.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.
Faribault Water Works Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Elec. R'y.
Herkimer Union Free School.
Harlem Lighting Co.
Hudson River Water Power & Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Ithaca Street Railway Co.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co.
Iowa City Water Co., Muscatine.
Iowa Water Co. of Ottumwa Receivers' Ctfs. interest.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
La Crosse, City of.
Larchmont Yacht Club 2d Mortgage.
Medina Water Works Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown-Goshen Traction Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Car Trust, N. P.
Mosler Safe Co.
Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co.
New-Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Omaha Horse R. R. Co.
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley R. R.
Olean, N. Y., Water, Sewer & Improvement Bonds.
Ohio & Mississippi R. R. Co. 1st Cons'd.
Palmyra Water Works Co.
Pennsylvania Plate Glass Co., July, 1895, coupons.
Pensacola Water Works Co.
Pensacola & Perdido R. R. Co.
Petrolia Water Co.
Phelps Water Works Co.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Works Co.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo R. R. Co.
Salt Lake & Ogden Gas & Electric Light Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Logansport R. R. Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Avenue R. R. Co.
Toledo, Peoria & Western R'y, Interest on Debenture Scrip.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R.
Thomas Iron Co.
Urbana Water Works Co.
Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.
Vanderburgh County.
Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific R. R.
Waterloo Gas & Electric Light Co.
Washington & Columbia River R'y Co.
West Side R. R. Co. of Milwaukee.
Westchester County, N. Y., Water Co.

JANUARY 5, 1896.
Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Dividend.

JANUARY 10, 1896.
Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

JANUARY 15, 1896.
Fredonia Water Co.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka & Minneapolis Street R'y Co.
Nevada Water Co.
St. Paul City Railway Co.

JANUARY 20, 1896.
Pekin Water Co.

JANUARY 31, 1896.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1896, will be paid on presentation either at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, or the MERCANTILE TRUST AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF BALTIMORE:
GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 5s.
RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 8s.
RALEIGH & AUGUSTA R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6s.
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RAILWAY 5s.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
December 19th, 1895.
EIGHTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next: The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
Dec. 20, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK,
486 Broadway, Cor. Broome St.
Organized 1830.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.
F. BALTES, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 20th, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
—DIVIDEND.—
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1895.
Eighty-fifth consecutive semi-annual dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2, 1896.
The transfer books will be closed from December 21 to January 2 inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 32 Liberty St., New-York,
New-York, Dec. 30, 1895.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the bonds of this company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1896, at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company.
H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

SIXTY-FIRST CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of 4 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. H. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, December 21st, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, 1896.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

49TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Directors of the Seventh National Bank have declared from the earnings of the past six months a semi-annual dividend of 3 Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1896.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1896.
G. H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Dec. 28, 1895.
A DIVIDEND of Three Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1896. Transfer books will be closed until that date. A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY.
The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New-York City.

Dividends.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 2D, 1896:
Allegheny Valley R. R. Co., 7 3-10 Bonds.
Allen County, Ind., County 5s.
Anderson, Ind., Water Works 6s, Street Improvement
Bedford, Ind., Municipal 6s.
Blackford County, Ind., Court House 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co., Gen'l Mtge. 4½s. Construction.
Equipment 7s.
Columbus City, Ind., Consolidated Funding 5s.
Columbia City, Ind., School 6s.
Cleveland and Mahoning Valley R'y Co. Mtge. 5s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Municipal 6s.
Evansville, Ind., Funded Debt Loan 5s, 4½s, 4s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, Court House 5s.
Principal Court House Bonds Nos. 41 to 50 inc.
Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage 7s.
Mortgage 4½s.
Hamilton County, Ind., County 7s, principal and interest.
Refunding 15 yrs. Court House Bonds.
Indianapolis, Ind., Municipal 7 3-10, 6s, 4s.
International Okonite Co. Debenture 6s.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.
Louisiana Nat. Bank, New-Orleans, semi-annual dividend, 4 per cent.
Louisiana, State of, Consol 4s, Constitutional 4s.
Logansport, Ind., Funding Water Works 5s.
Marion County, Ind., County 6s, County 5s.
New-Orleans, La., Constitutional 4s.
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Massillon and Cleveland R. R. Co. reg. 5s.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon First Mortgage 6s.
Peru, Ind., Water Works 8s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s. Series A, Second Mortgage 7s. Series G. Quarterly Div. 1¾ per cent. Special Stock
Rensselaer, Ind., Town 6s.
Wheeling City, W. Va., Compromise 6s.

January 5th.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.

January 6th.
Jasper County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.

January 7th.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent. Regular Stock.

January 25th.
Cass County, Ind., County 6s.

THE INTEREST DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1896, on the following Bonds is payable on and after January 2d, 1896, at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, 120 Broadway, New-York:
Araphoe Co., Colo., School Districts.
Beatrice, Nebraska.
Bozeman, Mont.
Boone Co., Neb.
Burt Co., Neb.
Buffalo Co., Neb.
Canton, Ohio.
Colorado, State of.
Clay Co., Neb.
Colfax Co., Neb.
Custer Co., Mont.
Dawson Co., Mont.
Durango, Colo.
Dodge Co., Neb.
Douglas Co., Neb.
Eagle Co., Colo.
Falls City, Neb.
Fergus Co., Mont.
Grand Island, Neb.
Gage Co., Neb.
Hastings, Neb.
Helena School Districts, Nos. 1-2, Mont.
Hall Co., Neb.
Idaho, State of.
Idaho Springs, Colo.
Jefferson Co., Neb.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo., Board of Education and School District.
Kootenai Co., Idaho.
Leadville, Colo.
Lincoln, Neb.
La Plata Co., Colo.
Madison Co., Mont.
Mesa Co., Colo.
Montrose Co., Colo.
Nuckolls Co., Neb.
Omaha, Neb.
Omaha, Neb., School District.
Rio Grande Co., Colo.
Saunders Co. Neb.
South Omaha, Neb.
Smith Bros. Loan and Trust Company.
Summit Co., Colo.
Washington Co., Neb.
Wayne Co., Neb.
Weston Co., Wyoming.

OFFICE OF

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,

NO. 23 BROAD ST. (Mills Building),
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1895.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date at this office:
Central Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Western Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
California and Oregon R. R. 1st mortgage ext. 5.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Northern Railway Company 1st mortgage 6.
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. 1st mortgage 5.
Southern Pacific R. R. of Arizona 1st mortgage 6.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New-Mexico 1st mortgage 6.
Texas and New-Orleans R. R. 5.
Louisiana Western R. R. 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
Morgan's Louisiana and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st 6.
South Pacific Coast R. R. Co. 4.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 2d mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 3d mortgage 3 and 6.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 6.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, from bonds of the following named companies will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. R. 1st mortgage 4 per cent.
Houston and Texas Central R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Austin and Northwestern R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

COUPONS PAYABLE JAN. 1st, 1896,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
Oregon Railway & Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co.
Globe Street Railway Co. Deb. Bonds.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Spring Valley Coal Company.
Utica Belt Line Street R. R. 2d Mtge.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Portsmouth St. Ry. & Light Co.
Peace River Phosphate Co.
Florida Publishing Company.
Flathead Co., Montana, Fund'g Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
No. 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building,) }
New-York, Dec. 26, 1895. }
CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.
The Southern Pacific Company will, after Jan. 1, 1896, against presentation of dividend warrant No. 30, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively. The dividend warrants, when stamped or perforated to show such payment, will be returned to the persons presenting the same.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
36 Reade St., New-York, Dec. 4, 1895.
A semi-annual dividend of 4 Per Cent. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable January 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Saturday, December 21st, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Thursday, Jan'y 16th, 1896.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent., (1 per cent.,) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record Dec. 23, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Dec. 23, 1895, to Jan. 3, 1896, inclusive.
F. W. HERBERT, Secretary.
Denver, Col., Dec. 14, 1895.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 Liberty Street, New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.
A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 2, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on December 23, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M., January 2, 1896.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
December 20th, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1896. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK.
December 24, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d proximo, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1895.
SEVENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 6, 1896, to which date, from Dec. 31, the transfer books will be closed.
ALF. H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MOBILE CITY BONDS.
The January Coupons of Mobile City Bonds (issue 1881) will be paid on and after Jan. 2d, 1896, in New-York, by the Mercantile National Bank, 191 Broadway, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

THE RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupon No. 11, due January 1st, 1896, of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after January 2d, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Financial Agents, New-York.
J. W. GILLULY, Treasurer.
Denver, Colo., Dec. 24th, 1895.

Dividends.

COUPONS OF THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE and Atlantic Railway Co., the Mineral Range Railroad Co., the Hancock and Calumet Railroad Co., and the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Co., due Jan. 1st, 1896, will be paid at the Third National Bank, 26 Nassau St., on and after Jan. 2, 1896.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.
CHARLES F. NAETHING, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Asst. Cashier.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New-York, December 27, 1895.
The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.
The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, Nos. 485 and 487 8th Av., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW-YORK CITY.
New-York, December 18th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1896, between the hours of two and three P. M.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.
The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1895.
An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M. JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, Jan. 2d,

At 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
10 shs. Laclede Gaslight Co., St. Louis, preferred.
14 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
$1,500 Fidelity Loan and Trust Co., Sioux City, Ia., 6 p. c. Mtge. Bonds, 1900.
$3,000 Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane 1st Mtge. 6s, 1909.
$2,000 Spokane Cable Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1908.
$3,000 Edison Elect. Ill. Co. of Spokane Falls 1st Const. Mtge. 6s, Guar., 1923.
$1,000 Spokane Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, Guar., 1911.
2 shs. Washington Water Power Co., Spokane Falls.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (hypd.)
100 shs. Morris and Essex R. R.
26 shs. Phenix National Bank.
$10,000 Sloss Iron and Steel Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bonds, April, 1896, coups. on.
20 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., (ex div.)

Copartnership Notices.

33 WALL STREET,
New-York, December 31st, 1895.
The copartnership heretofore existing between HAMILTON F. KEAN and R. B. VAN CORTLANDT, under the firm name of KEAN & VAN CORTLANDT, expires this day by limitation.
All outstanding contracts will be assumed by the firm of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., to whose announcement below we request your attention.
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
R. B. VAN CORTLANDT.

New-York, January 1st, 1896.
We beg to announce that we have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KEAN, VAN CORTLANDT & CO., for the transaction of a general banking business, with offices at 33 Wall Street.
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
R. B. VAN CORTLANDT,
G. L. BOISSEVAIN.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHN SAVERY'S SON & CO., and doing business at 97 Beekman St., New-York City, is dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. E. SAVERY alone is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
GEO. W. MASON,
GEO. W. VAN SCHAACK,
WM. E. SAVERY.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1896.

Mr. JAMES MAY DUANE, who has heretofore signed for us "per procuration," in Philadelphia, has this day been admitted a partner in our firms in this country and in England.
Mr. GEORGE HARRISON FRAZIER of Philadelphia has this day been authorized to sign for us there "per procuration."
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1896.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
Our copartnership expires this day by limitation. Mr. J. W. OGDEN retires and the remaining partners will continue the business under the same firm name. KESSLER & CO., Bankers, 54 Wall St.

THE FIRM OF WHITTEMORE, MUSGRAVE & HILL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. B. WHITTEMORE.
J. G. MUSGRAVE.
T. OLNEY HILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE stock brokerage business under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & HILL. R. B. WHITTEMORE. T. OLNEY HILL.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1896.

New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.
MR. WILLIAM KOCH retires from our firm this day. F. S. SMITHERS & CO.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 Chambers St., New-York.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1st, 1896, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 20th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

341 and 343 BOWERY.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1895, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 20th, 1896.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1st, 1896.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street,
(Near Eighth Avenue.)

60TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Bank direct that interest be paid to depositors for the six months and three months ending December 31st, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20th; interest not called for will be credited to each account as a deposit and entitled to interest.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1896, will draw interest from January 1st, 1896.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
71ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after JAN. 20 on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank.

Money deposited on or before JAN. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS STREET.

95th Semi-Annual Dividend.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1895.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1896.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1896, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1896.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, }
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1896, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
280 Fourth Av., New-York, Jan. 1, 1896.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

1 AND 3 THIRD AV., (Opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. **85TH DIVIDEND.**
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1895.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,** will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from **$5 to $3,000.** INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 15, 1896.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1896.

WM. BURRELL, Prest.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

656 and 658 Eighth Av., cor. 42d St.
SEVENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after Jan. 20th, 1896, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum will be paid depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays. Assets, $7,300,000. Surplus, $670,000. ARCHIBALD TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLING, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 16th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY J. MEYER, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term, held at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of James Forrest, as assignee of above named Henry J. Meyer, an insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Court of Common Pleas [Seal.] for the City and County of New-York to be hereto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas, this 13th day of December, 1895.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
FRANCIS W. JUDGE, Jr., Att'y for Assignee,
289 Greenwich Street, New-York City.
jy2-1aw4wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, duly made on the 26th day of November, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against EDMOND R. LYON and GERALD LYON, individually, and as copartners under the firm name of Lyon Brothers, lately doing business at No. 100 Prince Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same with vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said individuals and of said firm, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. EDGAR J. NATHAN, Assignee. MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, on the nineteenth day of November, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against United States Fuel Company, Limited, lately doing business in the City, County, and State of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said United States Fuel Company, Limited, for the benefit of creditors, at his place for transacting business, at the office of Henry Brill, No. 7 Beekman Street, New-York City, on or before the [illegible] day of February, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 20, 1895.
HENRY WORMS, Assignee.
HENRY BRILL, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, [illegible]
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DISAPPEARING GUN AFLOAT

Its Relative Advantages and Its Defects Discussed.

SMALLER TARGET AND GREATER ROLL

England and Russia Have Experimented with the System—Its Adoption Would Involve Many Changes.

The value of the disappearing gun when mounted ashore has long been recognized by those charged with seacoast defenses. The practically perfect security which the disappearing principle gave, with no loss to offensive power, was brought sharply into notice a few years ago by a practical test, which showed the overwhelming advantage of a gun having the security of invisibility over pieces mounted on ordinary carriages.

A dummy 10-inch gun was mounted on a disappearing carriage off the coast of England. By an automatic device it was made to rise and fall at regular intervals, emitting puffs of smoke when rising to the firing position, as a real gun would do in action.

The battleship Sultan was directed to attack the dummy piece, and, although the conditions for doing so were favorable the guns of the Sultan could produce no effect.

Commenting upon the result of the test, Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, in an article dealing with the disappearing gun, published in the last number of The United States Naval Institute Proceedings, says that ashore the disappearing principle has decided military advantages, and the inherent practical difficulties of the mount are not of great importance. In many cases, like the one just cited, in particular those of batteries covering sea approaches, where the guns can be scattered and where no objects would indicate the positions of the gun pits, where the enemy as a rule would lack guns adapted to oblique fire, the only fire to which pits are seriously exposed, even in the case of the enemy possessing accurate knowledge of the range and bearing, in these cases, the advantage of the disappearing principle is so pronounced as to insure practically a perfect defense, without the expense of armor, having a seaborne enemy at a hopeless disadvantage, exposed to injury and powerless to inflict it in return.

Having shown that there can be no question as to the vast superiority of the disappearing carriage when mounted ashore, Mr. Hobson, in the paper referred to, takes up the question of the disappearing gun afloat, and discusses the problem in an interesting and able way.

It is one that has claimed considerable attention of late. The principle has already been applied to five ships of war; four Russian and one British. The system is as yet in an experimental stage. Some experts in naval architecture have urged that the disappearing gun afloat will involve a disappearance of the ship that attempts to mount it, while others, less conservative, have claimed that the adoption of the system is the next important stride toward perfecting floating engines of war.

Mr. Hobson inclines to neither extreme, but discusses the subject in all its bearings, finding some advantages and some corresponding defects.

"In order to realize the advantage of this novel feature," Mr. Hobson says, "it is first necessary to clear the deck of obstructions. The superstructure must be abandoned with the mounts it furnishes within and on top for pieces of the secondary battery and housed space available for quarters, berthing, &c. Incident to this measure there would be a gain of weight and an increase of stability, depending in amount on the weight and position of the objects removed. It would further reduce the area of the target offered by the amount depending on the dimensions of the superstructure.

"On the other hand, it would increase the period of roll and consequent steadiness of gun platform by an amount depending on the weight and position of the objects removed. It would reduce the secondary battery by an amount depending on the number and importance of the pieces whose mounts were swept away. In many cases, the loss of power of secondary battery would be so great as to be altogether inadmissible, not only because of the heavy reduction in power of offense against unarmored and lightly armored vessels and parts of armored vessels, but also because of the serious reduction of power of defense against the attack of torpedoes, now so widely carried by unprotected but swift vessels.

"In the case of the Indiana, the loss would comprise all four of the six-inch, and fourteen out of eighteen of the six-pounders, practically an annihilation of the secondary battery, which would reduce the rôle of the battleship to that of a coast-defense vessel unfitted to approach within radius of a hostile torpedo flotilla.

"The secondary battery, being indispensable, and being swept from the level of the heavy guns, must find mounts below this level, or else above it on objects not swept away, which can carry mounts for only light calibres. This would lead naturally to a developed gun-deck battery which would necessitate a deck more of freeboard, increasing thereby the hull weight and the size of target offered, and necessitating higher barbettes which must extend from upper deck to the armor deck, increasing thus the weight of armor. The result would either by a serious decrease of weight and consequent reduction of efficiency of other important elements, or else a considerable increase in displacement, with consequent increase of cost. It would change the Indiana into an Iowa, with her upper deck extended to the stern, permitting an increase of power of secondary battery and necessitating an increase of her displacement and cost.

"There might be a condition in which the necessity of a gundeck and the incident advantages just cited could be avoided. The guns of the secondary battery, instead of being lowered to the distance of the gundeck, could be left still to fire over the upper deck, if they were within light turrets similar to those adopted on recent French battleships, the platforms of the turrets being below the level of the deck, and the gun a short distance above this level. The rise of the heavy guns above the deck would have to be somewhat increased, so that they could fire over these turrets without danger of injuring them from the blasts, measures being taken to prevent depression, when firing in the line of the small turrets, sufficient to hit them. Guns of lighter calibre swept away could be mounted higher on the bridge, which could be supported in a developed form with chart house by smokestacks and masts. The boats, whose cradles would be swept away with superstructure, could be carried on skid beams, assembled and secured by bolts, which, before action, would be unrigged and sent below, the boats being put overboard. The conning tower would have to remain the sole obstruction, offering a conspicuous and exposed target, or else it would have to descend to the level of the small turrets just described, with the necessity of having a portion of the horizon cut off by the heavy guns while in the firing position. With the conning tower placed well forward of the forward turret, with perhaps a second one aft, abaft the after turret, this disposition would incur but slight objection on this score, offering a better view than the usual disposition within the horizon of an engagement, a view obstructed only in the rear, and then only intermittently, by the heavy guns. A conning tower consistent with this condition would be one that could rise and fall like the turrets; or, if not the conning tower proper, an armored tube large enough to contain one or more men, with an apparatus for communicating to the conning tower proper.

"Thus, for battleships, the disadvantages incident to the sacrifice of the superstructure and the removal of the objects of obstruction above the upper deck in order to have the deck flush and clear for the disappearing guns, though serious, are not, on the whole, without the possibility of partial remedy. In many cases they are not of serious consequence. This first measure, necessary to the realization of the advantages sought in increasing the effective angle of fire of the heavy guns, does not present insuperable obstacles.

"For coast-defense vessels, which have less need of a developed secondary battery, the disadvantages and difficulties are less serious than for battleships."

After discussing the various methods of armor distribution, as related to the gun and its mount, Mr. Hobson is of the opinion that the increase of protection to the heavy guns of a battleship does not present a reason of weight for the adoption of a different mount. Heavy turret guns as now mounted may be said to be over-protected, he adds, and, continuing, says that from the standpoint of protection, if the mount is adopted for other reasons, it would be well to provide for the possibility, where desired, of continued fire from the elevated position with adequate supply of ammunition without returning to the housed position for loading. For it would be better to invite fire on the gun than to have it concentrated on other elements less protected and equally essential to efficiency, particularly as the gun presents its small and slightly vulnerable target above the upper deck, where most of the shots aimed at it would miss entirely, which, if aimed at other parts along the hull, though missing these parts, would hit the hull, many of them inflicting damage that might be of serious consequence.

"The turret or turrets," Mr. Hobson says, "offer to a gunner a definite, inviting, vertical target on which to train, which causes shots to be directed on it, notwithstanding instructions to the contrary, depending, of course, on the discipline of the gunners and the intelligence and persistence of those directing the fire. In the Chino-Japanese engagements, the objects offering vertical targets—masts, smokestacks, turrets, sponsons, &c.—invariably received a concentration of hits. Of course, no instructions were given to direct fire on smokestacks.

"On a vessel of war, where everything is compromise, where every addition to one element entails a sacrifice to other elements, protection is best when it is proportioned to exposure. With the variable exposure of the guns of a battleship, the protection afforded by the disappearing system proposed, varying more or less at will, from a minimum sufficient for projectiles from rapid-fire guns, to a maximum greater than the protection afforded by a heavy turret, is superior in quality or nature to the protection of heavy turrets.

"Moreover, this variable property permits the regulation, within limits, of the gun protection to suit the protection of the other elements, which together may be called the hull. Under certain conditions of engagement, the full possible protection may be reduced and a corresponding increase in the offensive power realized. For instance, engaging bows on in a smooth or moderate sea at moderate ranges or in a heavier sea at shorter ranges, the after guns would remain in the raised position, the forward guns alone disappearing after firing. The exposure of the after guns would be somewhat increased, as it would last during the loading period of the forward guns and the partial protection offered by these would continue only while they were in the firing position, but this protection would be ample under the conditions and the rapidity of fire of these guns could be increased and the advantage of their increase could probably be realized without conflicting with the fire of the forward guns. Under these conditions the protection would be adequate, while the offensive power would be nearly double that of guns mounted in the usual manner, where the after guns could not be brought to bear.

"There is another difference in the nature of the protection in the two cases of ordinary turrets and of the system proposed, arising from the moral effect on the personnel of the guns. The consciousness of invisibility would give to the disappearing crew a strong sense of security out of proportion even to the actual security, while the same invisibility would cause the crews of attacking turrets to have a sense of disparity of security out of proportion to the reality. The disappearing crew would feel at a disadvantage, and the crew of the attacking turret of usual form, at a disadvantage, causing a marked effect on the efficiency of the service in the two cases to the advantage of the disappearing system."

Turning to the question of economy in weight, Mr. Hobson says that the additional weight and power required would be materially reduced if the energy of recoil and the energy of descent could be partly utilized to store up energy for ascent. It would be practically impossible to utilize the energy of recoil on account of the difficulty of connections to the accumulator, but the difficulty of utilizing a part of the energy of descent is not so great. Taking the additional weight for the two twelve-inch turrets at 60 tons, the net weight saved would be about 180 tons. With the eight-inch guns, the conditions would not be exactly the same. It would be advisable, on account of their more rapid fire, to keep them in the raised position, except when a twelve-inch gun wishes to fire across the position. In consequence, it would not be advisable to reduce the turret armor to the extent taken for the twelve-inch guns.

On the other hand, a single plant amidships could serve for all four eight-inch turrets, and the additional weight of hydraulic plant would not be proportionally so large as for the twelve-inch turrets.

The total saving in weight would thus be about 180 tons.

This amount is less than the saving in the case of simple barbette guns, and is less than the saving in the case of barbette guns protected by shield armor, as on the English battleships Barfleur and Centurion, but it would still be a valuable saving, sufficient to aid materially in armoring a splinter deck over the boilers and engines or in increasing the extent of light side armor.

The constructor finds a disadvantage in the possibility of danger in firing across the position of other guns. This, he says, is a serious peril for the conditions of battle, however well trained and careful the gun captain may be. "In fact," he adds, "it is dangerous to allow a gun the possibility of training to the extent of bringing into the field any other gun mounted on the same level. To remedy even partially this danger there would have to be a single mind in constant knowledge of the position, raised, lowered, rising or falling, of every turret, with the power to influence the firing of the guns in accordance with such knowledge. The difficulty of providing a single mind with such knowledge and with such control is a serious detraction from the plausibility of wholly utilizing for fire angles that are subtended by turrets. For volley firing, for a single volley, or for successive volleys, in which the moral effect of invisibility, of appearing to fire and then disappearing, referred to above, would be great; for such firing, where the commanding or other special officer would direct and control the fire, the danger to guns would be less.

"If the gunner follows the gun up, which is more or less necessary on board ship, his exposure would be very great. In connection with the disadvantage incident on board ship to the impossibility of employing satisfactorily the method of indirect sighting used ashore, on account of the unsteadiness of the gun platform, it may be pointed out that the first Russian ship to adopt the system was a coast defense vessel of the Black Sea squadron, and the three recent battleships having it all belong to the Black Sea squadron. The only vessel carrying the system on the high seas, the Temeraire, is having the guns replaced, abandoning the system, though the system was not abandoned till the guns mounted, which were muzzle loading, became obsolete."

In summing up the relative advantages and defects of the system, Mr. Hobson says that under perfected conditions the proposed system would materially increase the power and effectiveness of the main battery by increasing the offensive power and by improving the conditions of security. The offensive power is increased by the increase of angles of fire, an increase which, under the conditions supposed, would largely overbalance the decrease due to loss in rapidity of fire, while the efficiency of the security is improved by the variability of its nature, an important characteristic afloat, permitting adjustment to suit exposure, and to suit the relative protection of the hull. By regulating the extent and frequency of recourse to disappearing, the factor which enhances the angles of fire and increases the protection, but which reduces the rapidity of fire, the interdependent elements of offensive power and defense of the heavy guns can be regulated at will to suit the needs of the occasion, a valuable quality on board ship not realized in any existing system.

He adds to this a material saving in weight, the saving in weight of turret armor largely overbalancing the increase due to additional mechanism; the moral effect upon the gun's crew due to a sense of security, and the sense of having an enemy at a disadvantage.

To offset these advantages he points out that the power and effectiveness of the secondary battery would be reduced, and a loss in rapidity of fire; a greater complexity in machinery and an increased liability to derangement. Balancing the advantages and defects he finds in conclusion that the ideas of the system offer advantages; the principal ones being an increase in effective power of main battery and economy of weight and the incidental advantages of a favorable moral effect and favorable effect on stability and steadiness of gun platform, which would preponderate heavily over the disadvantages incurred—disadvantages of reduction of power of secondary battery, reduction of rapidity of fire of the individual disappearing guns, the increase of punishment to the hull, the increase of fragility and complexity, and the difficulties of execution—provided the mechanism for accomplishing the various operations is efficient and substantial.

That Church Tower Scene Is Ancient.

From The London Daily News.

Theatrical situations either repeat themselves or are repeated without acknowledgment. Mr. David Belasco, a nephew of the late David James, and the most prolific dramatist in America, has a play now running in New-York and other cities which uses the old belfry legend of the Chertsey Curfew. Nearly half a century ago Albert Smith produced a drama at the Surrey Theatre in which the heroine saved the life of her lover by hanging on to the clapper of the church bell and preventing it sounding the signal for execution until the delayed reprieve arrived. This is now the leading "sensation" in Belasco's "Heart of Maryland."

CONVICTED OF ROBBING CARSON MINT

Bullion Abstracted Valued at Twenty-three Thousand Dollars.

From The San Francisco Call.

James Heney has been convicted of stealing bullion to the amount of over $23,000 from the Carson Mint. The second trial of the suspect ended at 8:45 o'clock this evening, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty. This decision was reached on the sixth ballot, there having been one dissenting vote up to that time.

Gen. Clarke addressed the jury for three hours. He dwelt upon the wholesale use of money in running witnesses out of the country and hiring officers of the law who, while supposed to be earning salaries for protecting the public from thieves, were doing the unlawful work of the defense by perjury and bribery. He said that bigger thieves were behind the defendant, and that when the real character of the witnesses, strikers, and allies of Heney was summed up he would assay in honesty and respectability as the best of the gang, although the trial had shown him to be a thief and a perjurer.

The Government is now taking active steps to proceed against all persons concerned in inducing witnesses to leave the country by intimidation and bribery. The cases will be pushed vigorously, and the officers of the Government say they will go to the bottom of the mint scandal if it takes ten years, and no matter whom it involves. The defense of Heney cost thousands of dollars, and he bore but a very small proportion of it himself.

The discovery in the State Treasury of 80,000 freshly minted coins of 1893, supposed to have been surreptitiously minted, has caused the Government to move in the matter.

All the coinage of 1893 is being counted in the mint. The full coinage was $677,000. The United States District Attorney has examined the coins in the State Treasury, and many have been found to be defective, as if rushed through in a hurry. The theory is that when silver bullion was worth 62 cents, in 1893, a lot was surreptitiously coined, and after the Government stamp was on it it became worth $1.29, a profit of over 67 cents on the dollar. A quiet minting operation of this kind would net the insiders $67,290. Two people could do this—the smelter and refiner or his assistant and the coiner—but if more officials were taken into the combine it could be worked much more easily.

The Patriotic Outburst.

From The Schoharie Republican, (Dem.)

Not since the stirring days of the sixties has a message from the Executive to Congress created so profound an impression abroad or awakened such an outburst of patriotic sentiment as has this now celebrated document. The message will go down into history alongside that of Monroe as second only in importance to that famous document.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £13,000. Money, ¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1@1⅛ per cent. India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of ¼d per rupee. Bar Silver—Market stagnant; quoted at 30½d per ounce.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, announces that it has received a majority of all Union Division Main Line and Kansas Division First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as well as large deposits of junior bonds and nearly one-half of the capital stock. The committee gives notice of its intention to proceed promptly and energetically with general foreclosures. It extends the time for deposit of bonds and stock without penalty until Jan. 15.

—The New-York Security and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

—Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 1—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 6d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 9d@10s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—December, 11s; June, 11s 5¼d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 35s 9d per quarter; December shipment, via Cape, 35s 6d. Linseed oil, 19s 3d per cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 9d per cwt.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady. Oats quiet. Provisions quiet. Shorts quiet. Butter quiet; Northern creamery, 25@26c; Western, 24@25c. Cheese quiet; Northern, 10@11c; Western, 9@10c. Eggs quiet; Eastern, 24@25c; Western and Michigan, 21@23c. Receipts—Flour, 3,865 bbls and 5,030 sacks; corn, 19,077 bushels; oats, 11,168 bushels; shorts, 161 tons.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market strong; heavy, $3.50; medium and light, $3.35@$3.45; pigs, $3@$3.30. Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market strong; native steers, best, $3.90@$4.15; fair to good, $3@$3.90; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@$3.15; fair to good, $1.65@$2.75; bulls, $1.80@$2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.40@$3.50; calves, $5; Texas, $2.40@$3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market steady.

Cost of Exterminating Tuberculosis.

From The Boston Transcript.

It is thought by experts in the matter that tuberculosis can be practically exterminated in this State, although the cost would be great, probably in the vicinity of a million dollars. But, great as this cost would be, it would be less in the end than to go on in the present line, which, while it would suppress the disease, would never exterminate it. The Cattle Commissioners have examined during the last year one-eighth of the animals of the Commonwealth at an expenditure of $172,000. There has been a saving of $30,000 a year from one source. This is from the examination of animals coming into the State from abroad. The cost of the inspection used to be borne by the State, but it is now borne by the owners or the States from which the cattle come. It is probable, however, that if the work were done in a systematic manner, with a view to extermination, there would be a great relative saving, and it is thought that it would not cost much over a million. Of course, there would always be the danger of the disease creeping in from outside, but this could be taken care of by a comparatively inexpensive supervision, and, when once wiped out, the disease would never again secure a real foothold.

A Family's Long Tramp.

From The Fonda Democrat.

After a wearisome tramp of nearly 1,500 miles, Charles Roberts, his wife, and three children, have returned to their old home, in Delaware County, New-York, from the interior of Texas. Roberts moved to Texas several years ago, and engaged in business. He failed, and started to return home, but had no money to pay railroad fares. Last Summer he started to walk the entire distance with his family. The youngest child is a boy, seven years old, and the other children, a boy and girl, are twins, twelve years old. The husband had a little money, and the farmers along the route treated them with great kindness. They reached Delaware County in good condition.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, via Christiania, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 4 PM for Costa Rica direct, per steamship George Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Inchbarra, (letters must be directed "per Inchbarra";) at 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Cearense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cearense";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Barden Tower; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island, Cape Haiti, and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM	†Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM	*F. Bism'ck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM	†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM

**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia. Mch. 5, 7 A. M.	F. Bism'ck. Apr. 9, 11 AM
Normannia. M. 26, 11 AM	A. Victoria. Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the ORIENT

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibralter, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.) TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL ....Jan. 8	ST. PAUL ....Jan. 29
PARIS ....Jan. 15	PARIS ....Feb. 5
NEW-YORK ....Jan. 22	NEW-YORK .....Feb. 12

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP. Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

WESTERNL'D ..Jan. 15	NOORDLAND ...Jan. 29
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM	FRIESLAND .....Feb. 5

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS ....Wednesday, Jan. 1

ALGONQUIN ....Friday, Jan. 3

SEMINOLE ....Monday, Jan. 6

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS.

THIRD SEASON.

The fine steamships of the Quebec S. S. Co. will leave New-York as under for a series of Pleasure Cruises to the West Indies, visiting Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, &c.

Departure from NEW-YORK:

S. S. "MADIANA" ....Jan. 22.

S. S. "ORINOCO" ....Feb. 5.

S. S. "CARIBBEE" ....Feb. 15.

S. S. "MADIANA" ....Feb. 26.

Duration of Cruises 30 days, Inclusive Fares from $150 upward.

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 B'way, cor. Warren. Telephone 320 Cortlandt.

1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th. Telephone 446B 38th St.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM	Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
Etruria, Jan. 11, noon	Servia, Jan. 25, noon.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle..Sat., Jan. 4, 3 A. M.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Jan. 11, 6 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM	Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM	Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM	Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM	Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

AFRIDI ....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.

PERU ....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.

COPTIC, via Honolulu ....Jan. 28, 3 P. M.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..............Feb. 6, 3 P. M.

GAELIC.......................................Feb. 15, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

FINANCE, Jan. 10. ALLIANCA, Jan. 30.

For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,

Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O. S. S. Co. N Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA. ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR. Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.

For NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. Daily except Sunday. RICHMOND (via all-water route,) Wednesday and Saturday. Sailings from Pier 26, N. R., 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413, Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Readers of the Times

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 4:30 P. M. daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs, 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night; Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)

Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00 (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 184 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. at 5 PM

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Surrogate Notices.

GABEL, KONSTANT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KONSTANT GABEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of L. S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

JACOB BURKHARD, Executor.

L. S. GOEBEL, Att'y for Executor, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. o10-1aw6m&ap15

WATERBURY, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Ann Waterbury, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Dwyer, Room 9, Grand Central Depot, 42nd Street and 4th Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. ISAAC ODELL, Executor. HENRY B. DWYER, Att'y for executor, Room 9, Grand Central Depot, 42nd Street and 4th Ave., N. Y. City. o24-1aw6mTh

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Esther B. Burge, Eleanor Brown, Mariett L. Burge, William P. Burge, Fanny Blake Colony, Fanny Barrett, (formerly Fanny Blake Colony,) Mary Cooke, St. Luke's Hospital in the City of New-York, Middlebury College, The Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Virginia, Dr. B. C. McIntyre, The American College and Education Society of Boston, Massachusetts; The Presbyterian Education Society of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; The Trustees of the Diocesan Funds of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine, The New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, The House of Mercy on Riverside Avenue, near 86th Street, New-York City; The Trustees of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen and of Aged and Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, George L. Case, William B. Case, Aratheusa Cassidy, Aggie Van Norman, The Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of John Blake, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of February, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John McL. Nash, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 67 Wall Street, New-York City. d19-1aw6wTh

COLWELL, JANE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. COLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. McGown, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ANDREW FLETCHER, ELLA J. COLWELL, CARRIE I. COLWELL, Executors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. n28-1aw6mTh

BLANK, WILHELM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILHELM BLANK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1895. EDWARD E. BLANK, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys for Administrator, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. n7-1aw6mTh

HOFFMANN, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE HOFFMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of William A. Crowe, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1895. FRANZ KAHLENBERG, CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., executors. WILLIAM A. CROWE, attorney for executors, 99 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o24-1aw6mTh

DAY, SARAH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH A. DAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Abel Crook, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM R. BRIXEY, Executor.

ABEL CROOK, Att'y for Executor, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o10-1aw6m&ap15

WHITE, HARRIET H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Harriet H. White, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1895. FRANKLIN B. LORD, GEORGE LORD DAY, Executors. LUCIUS H. BEERS, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, New-York. jy18-1aw6mTh

JARVIS, JAMES L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES L. JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1895. LUCRETIA JARVIS, Administratrix. ADAMS & HYDE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 59 Liberty Street, New-York City. jy11-1aw6mTh

RENWICK, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY B. RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, Executor; META R. SEDGWICK, Executrix. au29-1aw6mTh

WADSWORTH, DORA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DORA WADSWORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895. HENRY HARTMAN, Attorney for the Administrator, 401 Broadway, New-York. n28-1aw6mTh

SEDGWICK, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated November 27th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. SEDGWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George Burnham, Jr., No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1896. MARY E. SEDGWICK, Executrix. GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, New-York City. d5-1aw6mTh

HARPER, EDWARD B.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated November 27th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George Burnham, Jr., No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1896. EMMA U. HARPER, Executrix, GEORGE W. HARPER, Executor. GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, New-York City. d5-1aw6mTh

SMITH, BARTLETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTLETT SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1895. WILLIAM B. SMITH, JACOB W. SMITH, Executors, &c. TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., New-York. o24-1aw6mTh

KOOPMANN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER KOOPMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, number 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895. ANNA D. KOOPMANN, MARY ALICE NOE, Executrices. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Executrices, 155 Broadway, New-York City. d5-1aw6mTh

PRYER, MERSELUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERSELUS PRYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, No. 27 Pine Street, New-York City, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895. MERSELUS PRYER, WILLIAM H. PRYER, Executors. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City. d5-1aw6mTh

SLOANE, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda Sloane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1895. WALTER H. SLOANE, Executor. M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executor, 102 Chambers St., New-York City. o17-1aw6mTh

METZ, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. METZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of John W. Alexander, No. 51 Warburton Avenue, in the City of Yonkers, New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1895. KATE E. METZ, Administratrix. [illegible]

OUR RIGHTS RECOGNIZED

Monroe's Doctrine as Seen by an English Authority.

"THE WARDER OF THE CONTINENT."

Whatever Power and Influence a "Concert of Nations" Has in Europe the United States Has in America.

"The Principles of International Law" is a work recently issued that has been received with commendation by all who are informed on as well as interested in the subject. The author, Dr. Thomas J. Lawrence, is Lecturer on International Law in the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, and therefore his views on the Monroe doctrine are of special value just at this time. He is an Associate of the British Institute of International Law; was from 1883 to 1885 Deputy to Sir William Harcourt, then Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, England, and from 1892 to 1893 Professor of International Law in the University of Chicago. During the latter period he was prominent in the West as a University Extension lecturer on this and related questions. It will thus be seen that, while an Englishman, he is thoroughly familiar with American law and spirit.

The following discussion of the Monroe doctrine is taken from the book mentioned above:

The position of the United States on the American Continent is in some respects like, and in others exceedingly unlike, that which is accorded in Europe to the six great powers. The great Republic of the New World stands out as a giant among pigmies. There is no other State in the same hemisphere which can be compared to her in strength and influence. If it be true that there is a primacy in America comparable in any way with that which exists in Europe it must be wielded by her, and by her alone. There is no room for that machinery of conferences, congresses, and diplomatic communications which plays so large a part in the proceedings of the great powers.

The supremacy of a Committee of States and the supremacy of a single State cannot be exercised in the same manner. What in Europe is done after long and tedious negotiations and much discussion between representatives of no less than six countries, can be done in America by the decision of one Cabinet discussing in secret at Washington. But though the method of control must be different the kind of control may be the same. We cannot assert that any President has gone to the length of assuming the powers exercised by the European concert in dictating territorial arrangements or calling new States into being. An American Belgium does not exist; and no American Greece has received an increase of territory from some decaying neighbor on the demand of the United States.

But though supremacy has never been exercised in this extreme form, there can be no doubt that very large powers of supervision have been claimed for certain definite purposes which tend rather to increase in number than to decrease. The doctrine of Washington's farewell address, eloquently paraphrased by Jefferson in his inaugural in the famous words, "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none," grew in the hands of President Monroe, and under the circumstances connected with the project of the Holy Alliance to restore the dominion of Spain over her revolted American colonies into an assertion that the United States would consider any attempt on the part of European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

With this was joined in the same message a declaration that "the American continents by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

These two principles taken together form the Monroe doctrine, which has been repeated again and again in documents emanating from the Executive Department. It has been the subject of a vast amount of comment, and the glosses upon it sometimes go far beyond the original text. We will not attempt to collect, still less to reconcile, the various statements that have been put forth from time to time. What we have to do is to make clear the position which the United States does in fact occupy with regard to the other powers of the New World.

Soon after the assertion of the Monroe doctrine in the Presidential message of Dec. 2, 1823, the revolted colonies of Spain, then newly recognized as independent States, took the ground that the utterances of President Monroe constituted a pledge of support from the United States to the other American republics in excluding European interference from the political complications of the American Continent, and preventing any European State from acquiring by colonization further dominion in the New World. They, therefore, proposed a congress at Panama with a view to the formation of an alliance for mutual support. The scheme, however, ended in nothing, owing to the opposition of the Congress and people of the United States to any agreement which would limit their freedom of action on each case as it arose.

In April, 1826, the House of Representatives resolved "that the Government of the United States ought not to be represented at the congress of Panama except in a diplomatic character, nor ought they to form any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such an alliance with all or any of the Spanish American republics; nor ought they to become parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European powers with their independence or form of government, or to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the Continent of America; but that the people of the United States should be left free to act, in any crisis, in such a manner as their feelings of friendship toward these republics and as their own honor and policy may at the time dictate."

This attitude of non-committal has been maintained ever since. The United States is bound by no pledge to any other American State to assist it by force of arms in resisting European intervention. But, at the same time, it has acted again and again upon the principles laid down by Jefferson when he was consulted by President Monroe in the Autumn of 1823. He then wrote: "Our first maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with Cisatlantic affairs."

More than once Great Britain and France have been informed that the United States would not see with indifference the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other European power. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 bound England not to exercise dominion over "any part of Central America," and, in the course of the long discussions which followed as to the exact meaning and extent of the obligation thereby imposed, persistent diplomatic pressure at last prevailed upon the British Government to give up the protectorate it had acquired long before the treaty was signed over the Indians of the Mosquito coast.

The French intervention in Mexico coincided in point of time with the great American civil war; but the Federal Government, preoccupied as it was, did not neglect to protest whenever opportunity offered, not, indeed, against the attack on Mexico by France, but against the attempt on the part of the French army of occupation to destroy the republican institutions of the country and set up an Emperor, contrary, it was maintained, to the wishes of the great majority of the Mexican people. The downfall of the Confederacy enabled the Administration at Washington to act with greater vigor than before; and its energetic remonstrances, coupled with the knowledge that, if disregarded, force would, in all probability, be used, caused France to withdraw her troops and led to the speedy downfall of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian.

In so far as the shutting out of the European State-system from American soil is concerned, we may assert that the United States acts, and will continue to act, as warder of the Continent. Whether it will endeavor to exercise any superintendence over international affairs of a purely American character is, perhaps, a little more doubtful. Of recent years there has been a tendency in that direction; but it has been met by another tendency, perhaps equally strong, not to sanction a policy which would entangle the country in complications outside its own territory.

Thus the threat of 1881 to stay the hand of Chile in her dealing with conquered Peru was toned down in 1882 to a proffer of kindly offices in reconciling the two republics; and the Senate declined to ratify the treaty of 1884, by which the United States agreed to find the capital for the construction of an oceanic canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the territory of Nicaragua, and covenanted to receive in return two-thirds of the revenue arising from the traffic and to hold joint sovereignty with Nicaragua of the strip of land through which the canal was to pass.

It is necessary to speak with caution in describing the present position of the United States with respect to the other powers of the American Continent; but the facts seem hardly consistent with the old doctrine of the absolute equality of independent States. The words of Mr. Fish in his report of July, 1870, to President Grant more accurately define it. The Secretary of State says:

"The United States, by the priority of their independence, by the stability of their institutions, by the regard of their people for the forms of law, by their resources as a Government, by their naval power, by their commercial enterprise, by the attractions which they offer to European immigration, by the prodigious internal development of their resources and wealth, and by the intellectual life of their population, occupy of necessity a prominent position on this Continent which they neither can nor should abdicate, which entitles them to a leading voice, and which imposes on them duties of right and of honor regarding American questions, whether those questions affect emancipated colonies, or colonies still subject to European dominion."

This statement is correct both in fact and in theory, if we except from the last clause of it the internal affairs of the few remaining European colonies in the New World. It will hardly be contended that the Government at Washington has any right, moral or legal, to qualify the independence of the countries to which they belong by meddling with their domestic affairs.

ART NOTES.

—The prize distribution in connection with the Royal Academy Schools took place recently at Burlington House, in the presence of a large company, which included most of the academicians and associates. The President, Sir Frederic Leighton, occupied the chair. The Secretary read the list of awards, and Sir Frederic handed the prizes to the successful students amid the hearty cheering of the company. The gold medal and traveling studentship, of the value of £200, for the best historical painting, was obtained by Robert Mileham, the subject of his picture being "The Finding of Moses." F. P. Wood secured the gold medal and traveling studentship (£200) for the best composition in sculpture, and also first prize (£50) and a silver medal for a set of three models of a figure from the life, (open to male students only,) and the silver medal awarded for a design for a medal. Pietro Rodeck secured the gold medal and traveling studentship (£200) for the best design in architecture. For a design for the decoration of a portion of a public building, H. E. Speed was awarded the prize of £40, and Bernard C. H. Schumacher received the first prize (£50) and a silver medal for a set of six drawings of a figure from the life. For a landscape painting, C. R. Burnett obtained the Turner Gold Medal and Scholarship, (£50.) The Landseer Scholarships in painting and sculpture, of £40 a year each, tenable for two years, were awarded, in painting, to C. H. Sims and F. O. Salisbury, and in sculpture to C. W. Jewett.

—The London World says: "The latest information given by the daily newspapers of the proposed Siddons memorial is somewhat surprising. Mr. Brindley's model—the chosen one—is not, it appears, by Mr. Brindley, but by a 'French sculptor' named Chevalier. The statue, 'which will be of life size' and of 'white marble,' is estimated at 'about £450' as its cost. Another surprise is that the 'actress is to be in "a sitting position," and "the bust" will be unveiled by Sir Henry Irving early next Spring. How the bust is to be in a sitting position is as difficult to comprehend as it is to reconcile the other odd statements, and the introduction of Sir Frederic Leighton's 'satisfaction' to any part of the scheme. If, with our numerous clever sculptors, it is necessary to go France for a sculptor of an English actress, a French actor, not Sir Henry Irving, had better be invited to perform the unveiling ceremony. The entire arrangement, as published—an English padrone farming the talent of a Frenchman to do a job at an impossibly remunerative sum—is not likely to commend itself to Englishmen as men of business or as lovers of fair play."

—London critics speak in the most favorable terms of the exhibition of Whistler's lithographs now on at the Fine Art Society's gallery in Bond Street. They range over a period of nearly twenty years, from 1877 down to the present time, and The Westminster Gazette says: "There is hardly one which a wise man, collecting lithographs, would not wish to have in his collection. It is not easy to analyze their charm, but it consists in large part of the nicest feeling for a pencil stroke and its peculiar qualities, and an exact instinct for what it will and will not express. The subjects are always chosen with a curious felicity, and the work carefully restrained within the limits in which the pencil is effective. It is the chief of Mr. Whistler's technical gifts that he never confuses one medium with another, that he knows exactly what can be expressed with oil, water color, tone, pencil, or etching needle. Whichever he uses you see at once that the thing aimed at could not have been done with any of the others."

—The January number of The Art Interchange begins the thirty-sixth volume of this successful monthly, and begins it very well. There are three color plates, one of which is by the well-known animal painter Carleton Wiggins; another, of flowers, by Paul De Longpré, and a third, a group of Delft design for china painting. There is a drawing by Rubens, a portrait of Corot, and no less than seven half-tones, after A. C. Howland, whose work has been so recently referred to in these columns. Raffaelli contributes a paper on "Realist and Idealist"; some recollections of Corot will be found of great interest, and all the educational features of this magazine are, as usual, retained, including a paper on pen-and-ink drawing by George Wharton Edwards; home decoration, by Mary E. Tillinghast, and many other things. (New-York: The Art Interchange Company, 152 West Twenty-third Street.)

—The American Woman's Art Association of Paris has been holding recently an exhibition of work in the rooms of the club, 4 Rue de Chevreuse, in the Latin Quarter, near the Boulevard Montparnasse. The best work of American women working in the French capital was shown. The jury which decided on the merits of the pictures was composed of Alexander Harrison, the marine painter; Albert Herter, Elizabeth Nourse, and Mr. Ertz. In all there were seventy-four paintings and nine pieces of sculpture, and the show was a success. The French papers give encouraging accounts of the works exhibited.

—Verestchagin, the famous Russian painter of battle scenes, is a much injured man. The forefinger of his right hand was deprived of its first joint by the bite of a leopard, while the middle finger bears to this date the marks of a shot received on the field of battle. The flat part of the hand is of an abnormal formation, having scarcely any bones in it. The right arm itself was broken some years ago, while the artist was sketching in the Steppes, on which occasion a clever peasant healed the fractured limb in a primitive but very successful manner.

—A picture attributed to Murillo is hung over the side altar of St. Andrew's Church, in this city, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The work is probably a genuine example, and represents the "Martyrdom of St. Andrew." It belongs to Mr. José D. de Benjumca, who comes from Seville, and has been in his possession for some years.

—On Jan. 1 the Antiquarians of Chicago will give their customary reception for the opening of an exhibition of tapestries and antiques. The tapestries belong to the noted collection of Charles M. Foulke. They are of large size and of great value, being examples of ancient and modern weaving from the looms of Beauvais, Italy, and Flanders.

—It is proposed by the alumni of Girard College to erect a statue of Stephen Girard on the City Hall Plaza in Philadelphia.

THE MILITIA OF OUR LAND

Its Condition to Meet a Sudden Call to the Front in War.

MANY DEFECTS IN THE ORGANIZATION

The Force in Different States Armed with Different Weapons, and Its Equipment Not Always Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Some of the War Department officers have been making some interesting inquiries into the condition of the militia. These were suggested by the recent discussion, anent the Venezuelan incident, of possible war and the means at the disposal of the Government to meet attack. As related in these dispatches last week, the total force organized as State troops is 114,146. There is liable for military duty a volunteer force of 10,000,000, or in the exact numericals of the department records, 9,945,043. This is an immense army, but mere numbers do not constitute military power, and there are other features, mainly mobilization and equipment, which must be considered in estimating the strategic worth of this augmented National guard of 10,000,000.

This estimate has been made by the War Department from numerous records, public and confidential, which have come from various sources during the past year or two. In some respects the conclusions thus attained are satisfactory; in other respects they are not as reassuring as the authorities could wish. As on offset to the apparent weaknesses of the system, however, is placed an enlivened facility of production and a readier means of organization and mobilization, which may be counted upon in time of trouble.

Important in reaching an estimate of the value of the citizen soldiery is the means by which this force may be concentrated. Each State must amalgamate its own troops at some convenient point, where it will be merged into another congregation of troops, the coalition to proceed until the force reaches the desired strength. The promptness with which State troops may be thus gathered constitutes a prime factor in forming an army. The method is known among military men as mobilization. The War Department has reports from each State naming the most important points of concentration for service within, and for service outside, each State. The time required for this concentration is in most cases merely an estimate, but in several cases, notably in Illinois, Indiana, New-York, and Pennsylvania, it is based on actual experience, when the whole or a part of the National Guard has been called upon. The time required for concentrating the entire command ranges from three days, in California and Oregon, to twelve hours in Connecticut, and three hours in the District of Columbia, if the service is in Washington. The percentage of the entire force that could be counted upon to turn out for sixty days' active service varies from ninety-five in New-York, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania, ninety-one in Illinois and Massachusetts, to fifty in Minnesota and South Dakota. Alabama, Illinois, North Carolina, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia are said to have well-developed plans for the concentration of their troops; a number of States have partial plans, but the majority have none.

One of the weaknesses of the militia even in its present organization, to say nothing of the augmented force, rests in the armament. There is a variety of arms and calibres, which makes identical equipment with ammunition out of the question. This is a fault which will probably not seriously interfere with the efficiency of the 100,000 men which comprise the regular militia force of the country, but it might, in time of emergency, hamper the equipment of the additional volunteer force. New-York, for instance, has her infantry armed with the Remington rifle, calibre .50; Connecticut has three of her regiments armed with Peabody rifles, calibre .45; in Florida, Virginia, and Wyoming, some Springfield rifles, calibre .50, are in use, and the same weapon is used by the Georgia Volunteers, colored. With these exceptions, the infantry of all the States are armed with the Springfield rifle, calibre .45, of all models from that of 1873 to the latest.

The condition of the arms ranges from excellent in Illinois and the District of Columbia to very bad; as a rule the condition is fair to good, but many arms are unserviceable from neglect. The arms are frequently not well cared for, and not enough attention is given to keeping them clean and in repair. In Alabama, Arkansas, California, New-Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and Utah, the cavalry is armed with the sabre, carbine, and revolver, and the armament ranges from that, to Colorado, North Dakota, and New-Mexico, which have only the carbine, and New-Hampshire, which has only the sabre. The arms of the cavalry are of the same kind as those used in the United States Army, except that in Georgia one troop has the Marlin carbine; in New-York the Remington carbine, calibre .50, is used; in Oregon, the Spencer carbine; in Pennsylvania one troop has the Winchester carbine, calibre .44, and in New-Mexico one troop has the Sharp carbine, calibre .50. The condition of the cavalry arms is reported as ranging from excellent in Illinois, New-Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia to very bad. The armament of most of the artillery consists of Gatling guns and obsolete field guns. In New-York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Utah the artillery is wholly or partially supplied with the 3.2-inch breech-loading steel-rifled guns, all of which are in good condition. The Gatling guns are generally in good condition, but most of the field guns are old and obsolete, and their carriages are mostly rotten and unfit for any hard work. The men generally have the sabre; some of them have the revolver, and in a small number of batteries they are armed with rifles and carbines.

The equipment varies very much in the different States both as to completeness and condition. Some States, among them New-York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, have their troops of all arms of the service completely equipped, and their equipments are kept in good condition, the equipments used being generally those of the United States Army. Most of the States have knapsacks of old patterns, and great difficulty has been encountered in selecting a suitable infantry pack. New-York and New-Jersey have adopted the Merriam pack, and Pennsylvania has a new knapsack. In most of the States the men are supplied with bayonet scabbards, waist belts, and McKeever cartridge boxes; beyond that they vary, including knapsacks, canteens, meat-ration cans, knives, forks, spoons, tin cups, cartridge belts, and clothing bags, besides the other articles issued to the cavalry and artillery. The cavalry equipments are generally in good condition, but are not very complete, except in Illinois, New-York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Utah. The artillery equipment, excepting that of the men, is practically worthless, except in those States that have drawn the new guns and equipments. The harness is generally old and rotten, and would not stand any hard work. The artillery equipments, although old and worn out, are generally well cared for. In most States the equipment of all branches of the service is not complete enough for present needs, and would be insufficient in case of field service. The condition of the equipments is generally from fair to good, although there are cases in which they have been much neglected.

The clothing of the State troops is reported as, in general, in good condition. The undress uniform in all the States is that of the Regular Army.

There is a variety of customs prevailing among the militia in regard to ammunition. In Vermont each company is required to keep constantly on hand for use in case of emergency 3,000 rounds of ammunition; Alabama and Florida about 2,000 rounds per company; thirteen States, among them Pennsylvania, Maine, and Ohio, keep 1,000 per company; Oregon keeps 600 rounds per company; New-York and Tennessee 30 per man; Maryland 5 rounds per man; Arkansas keeps 15,000 rounds on hand; Connecticut, 54,000; Illinois, 200,000; Iowa, 30,000; Massachusetts, 5,000; Missouri, 3,000; Rhode Island, 6,000; South Dakota, 40,000, and none is kept in the possession of the troops in Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, District of Columbia, New-Mexico, and Utah. All, except California, North Dakota, Oregon, and Arizona, which keep none in reserve, have on hand ready to be delivered promptly to troops on arrival at points of concentration amounts of cavalry and infantry ammunition ranging from 600,000 rounds in New-York to 10,000 each in Florida, Missouri, Washington, and the District of Columbia. Most of the States keep no artillery ammunition on hand.

Tentage sufficient for the present force is owned by nineteen States, including Pennsylvania. Some tentage is owned by other States, including New-York and Massachusetts. Most of the States use the hospital and wall tents almost exclusively. Very few States have field mess outfits. In State camps most of the commands that are not fed by caterers have crockery ware and ranges, and do not use cooking utensils, camp kettles, mess pans, Dutch ovens, &c., that they would have to use in active service. Indiana, Montana, New-York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia are provided with field mess equipage; a number of States are partially supplied with mess outfits, more or less adapted to field use, while Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, Rhode Island, Arizona, and Utah have none.

It will be seen that before even the present militia force could be ready for active duty it would have to be equipped with tentage and camp outfits, and that a great deal of material must be furnished the cavalry and artillery branches to make them of any use. The War Department people say that suitable equipment could be obtained if Congress were liberal enough, as it must be in time of emergency. This would take time, and some of the officials believe provision for the complete and efficient equipment of the National Guard should not be deferred until war arrives. It is feared that the variety of calibres among infantry arms would lead to some confusion and delay, as it certainly would contribute to the cost of furnishing the volunteer force with "powder and shot." Most of the army officials are confident, however, that there will be prompt, reliable, and sufficient means of fitting out the present force of militiamen, and some of them think even the problematical army of ten millions may be speedily placed on an efficient footing.

THE "FIRST NIGHT" OF CAMILLE

It Was a Tremendous Success, but It Followed a Long Series of Doubts and Difficulties That Threatened Disaster.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

From notes in my possession I came to the conclusion long ago that young Dumas did not see half so much of Alphonsine Plessis during her better-known existence as is commonly supposed, and that the first idea of his novel, which preceded his play by four years, was most likely suggested to him by the sensation her death caused among the Paris public, the female section of which, almost without distinction, went to look at her apartment, to appraise her jewels and dresses, &c. The success of the story may have begotten in the young author's mind, if not in his heart, a feeling of gratitude to the dead girl, which, by a very natural transition in one so young, developed into a genuine or fancied affection for her memory.

At any rate, on the New Year's Day after the publication of the book Dumas made a pilgrimage to Alphonsine's grave at Montmartre, and he wended his way thither a second time on the 1st of January, 1850. Dumas himself acknowledged that he was impelled to that visit by a kind of superstition. The sober fact was that he wanted a pretext to bemoan his hard fate, and a cemetery seemed to him the most suitable spot to give vent to his tears. We must remember that he was only twenty-six, and a Frenchman of that age at that period, even an Alexandre Dumas fils in the making, was a different creature from the youthful cynic of the nineties.

It happened to be a dull, rainy day, and on his return home Dumas drew his curtains, lighted his lamp, and took out his manuscript. He made a few corrections "in case of need," as he said himself, "and everything connected with New Year's Day in the fifth act was written then." He had just finished when there was a knock at his door. The visitor was his friend, Henri Mirault—a kind of French Georges Durlacher of the period; that is, a good-natured, serviceable creature, hand in glove with every theatrical manager, actor, and actress of note. Mirault had only heard fragments of the piece; Dumas read the whole of it to him, and he also predicted eventual success—provided a manager could be found to present the play to the public.

More than fifteen months went by before the desired manager was found, and even then he was of questionable solvency. But Bouffé, the Director of the Variétés, not to be confounded with the eminent actor of the same name—Bouffé, though frequently impecunious, was honest and sympathetic to a degree, and having pledged his word to produce "La Dame aux Camélias," adhered to it, in spite of the difficulties of all kinds, and the vexatious interference of the censorship foreseen by Virginie Déjazet.

Rehearsals had scarcely begun when Anaïs Fargeuil threw up her part. She felt cramped and uncomfortable in it. Eugénie Doche, whom every one considered as the next best representative, was in London, and had openly announced her determination never to face the footlights again. Bouffé dispatched Fechter to her with the manuscript. The last words had barely fallen from the famous actor's lips when she gave orders to pack her trunks. She never wavered for an instant in her first appreciation, but she was only one of three —in a cast of seventeen—who had implicit faith.

The other two were Delannoy and Luguet, respectively the original Duval père and Gaston Rieux. Fourteen of the major and minor interpreters—Fechter at their head—lost confidence in the piece as the rehearsals proceeded. They became afraid of the boldness of the subject. The author's recommendations and suggestions were pooh-poohed; he was not supposed to know anything of his business, although a moment's reflection ought to have shown to one and all that such a son of such a father, who, moreover, had nearly always accompanied his sire to rehearsals, must have learned something.

One instance of this systematic opposition will suffice. In the last scene but one of Act. IV., Armand says to Marguerite, "Tell me that you love M. de Varville and I will go, never to return again." "Well, if I must tell you, I love M. de Varville," replies Marguerite. Dumas felt convinced that his stage directions, as they stood in the manuscript, as they had been printed in all the editions, should be carried out to the letter. Fechter, on the other hand, obstinately refused to clutch a woman's wrists, to force her to go on her knees, to lift his hand against her, in order to strike her, perhaps to kill her with one blow. "He had never done such a thing," he said. "The public would not stand such an exhibition of violence."

And even at the dress rehearsal he persisted in his refusal. Dumas was equally firm. "Very well," said Fechter, at last; "I will do what you wish, if the piece goes as far as the fourth act. I am certain it will not reach the second; at any rate not the third." But before the curtain fell upon the first act, the success of the play was practically assured. Dumas did not repeat his instructions, and at the scene in question, Fechter suddenly remembered the author's wish. The movement had never been rehearsed, Mme. Doche was not prepared for it; Fechter had to take her by the wrists and use real force. The great actress was absolutely dumfounded; she had no idea of what it meant.

The effect was simply immense, and Fechter, carried away by the situation, slammed the door so violently behind him that one of the candelabra on the table dropped to the floor with a crash. The incident was regarded by the public as a carefully prepared bit of stage business, and helped to increase the already frantic excitement.

There was a violent quarrel between the two great artists. Mme. Doche justly taxed Fechter with having improvised a movement of such importance without having apprised her of his intentions, and thereby having jeopardized her own play. Fechter put the whole of the blame on the author; the quarrel recommenced every night, and for many weeks Eugénie Doche and Charles Fechter never exchanged a syllable off the stage.

A Boy's Strange Mania.

From The Boston Transcript.

There was a singular case in the Roxbury Municipal Court a few days ago. It was that of James Harrington, better known as "Sleepy Jim," a boy who lives at 285 Cabot Street, and who was fined $15 and sent to jail for malicious mischief, the mischief consisting of tearing to pieces with his teeth clothes belonging to other persons, which had been hung out upon the line. He had been twice previously fined for similar offenses, and a number of persons in the vicinity have had clothes torn and chewed in a similar manner to those which he was yesterday proved to have damaged. It appears to be an uncontrollable mania with the boy, and it is said that he told the policemen who arrested him that he could not stop it, but must tear and chew the clothes.

Gave the Offender Another Chance.

From The London Daily News.

A feeble attempt to deny the supremacy of women was made on Saturday by the magistrate at West London in the course of a School Board case. The defendant, a pensioned policeman, pleaded that his wife would not allow the children to go to school. Mr. Rose urged the unhappy man to firmness. It was vain. "My wife says they shall not go," was the desponding reply. "Say they shall go," returned the magistrate, heartlessly, for of course he had not to return and fight it out. "The time has not yet come," he added, "that the wife is first." The ex-policeman was evidently of a different opinion, and the case was actually adjourned to enable him to be firmer in his family circle. It is perhaps the most singular offer of one chance more ever offered to an offender by the bench.

A VAST AMOUNT OF GOOD

Accomplished by The Times's Articles on the Condition of the National Military Forces.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In his military article Mr. R. W. Chambers has made a number of blunders.

While some of them occur through a careless judgment of facts, and others are plainly misinformation, they do not seriously impair the effect of the letters, which is to call general attention to the weak condition of all our forces in proportion to the National necessity, and compel official action toward immediate improvement. Everything written in the spirit of Mr. Chambers's work does a vast amount of good. It is well known that Mr. Frederic Remington's pen continually voices the sentiments and criticism of that splendid body of young and middle-aged army officers who are scattered throughout the country, and who chafe under the restraints of fogyism, and hope everlastingly for a new army—an up-to-date army—an army that should and could surpass the world in its efficacy were it once organized upon its just basis.

The strictures upon the National Guard in "Insuring a Nation" are unfair, but an officer of a New-York regiment has already answered them in part, even going himself into error when he says that "no Colonel in the regular army to-day has an opportunity to drill his regiment entire, the companies being scattered." He should know that at the present time fourteen regiments of the infantry are massed together at Fort Omaha, Fort Snelling, (Minneapolis,) Fort McPherson, (Atlanta,) Fort Thomas, (Cincinnati,) Fort Logan, (Colorado,) Madison Barracks, (New-York,) Fort Niobrara, Vancouver Barracks, (Washington,) Fort Sheridan, (Chicago,) Fort Douglas, (Utah,) Columbus Barracks, (Ohio,) Fort Leavenworth, (Kansas,) Plattsburg Barracks, (New-York,) and Fort Russell, (Wyoming. New-Yorkers are not close enough to a large body of United States troops to know just what they look like, and to what a fine condition of drill and appearance the regiments have been brought.

It is impossible in the nature of things ever to bring a body of militia up to the standard of drill and perfection of military efficiency, upon any and every day in the year, as that found among regular troops. Neither is it expected, nor is it cause for complaint that such perfection does not exist. A man whose whole duty from one year's end to the other is to follow the exactions of discipline and the bearing of arms must always exceed the guardsman who drills and performs the duties of a soldier but once or twice a week for one or two hours, and marches and manoeuvres with his regiment less than a fortnight altogether in a year. It is not to the disparagement of any National Guard body that they have defects in alacrity and ease of movement or faults in the field. Within one week after these men enter the annual camp, whether it be Peekskill, Sea Girt, or Presque Isle, they have it fully as proficient, according to the written official criticism of army officers, as regular troops. There is no militia force to-day in any part of the world that can compare with the splendid regiments of New-York and Brooklyn, or of a half dozen other centres and as many States. They are well officered, the ranks are filled with the best of average material, and they are armed with the very best weapons ever used in actual war. The commissary is excellent, and the clothing sufficient. There is not one need in equipment in the guards of at least eight great States which is not fairly supplied, or within quick reach should occasion demand. This is not saying that the National Guard is as near perfect as it should be, or that it does not require vast and numerous changes, additions, and financial aid, but it is the announcement that, despite Mr. Chambers's hasty opinion, the militia force of the United States is not weak, poorly equipped, and absolutely out of proper shape. Whenever the country demands a standing army of European size, let him do away with militia, but until then let him gauge his attack accordingly.

Now, as to the uniforms of the troops. The writer in question jumps helter-skelter from field dress to full dress, and back again, mixing up the whole array of clothing, both foreign and American, until you cannot tell whether he wants the men to fight in Dakota with pith helmets, or in Arizona with "pickelhaubes." But it is quite clear in one way, and that is that he wants us to wear nothing of our own design, or which suits our needs, because that would be damnable, and what we should wear must follow exactly the models of Germany and England, or it will be all wrong. Let me, to begin with, keep the field dress separate from the parade uniform in this comment. The Germans go into the field for manoeuvres now—1895—with the soft forage cap. They wore the helmet before. They also, in the year 1895, adopted the roll collar in the field. The Americans fought in the civil war in the soft forage cap and roll collar, and in this terrible campaign proved to the world that the comfort and athletic freedom of the equipment and dress of the field soldier was of incomparably more consequence than the military adornment and trappings of European usage. In the Indian wars on the frontier, amid the terrors of the blazing sun, the severities of the blizzard, and in all the varieties of weather and exposure to be found on earth, the American soldier adopted the campaign hat, than which a more unmilitary headgear was never invented, nor a more perfect combination of all the desirable qualities for protection against rain and heat, to sleep in, to shield the eyes, to lose, and merely replace the loss from the pack, if necessary—in short, a headpiece fitted for fighting and real campaigning of the severest sort. The German forage cap is not so good, but looks better, that's all. The English have fought all their little wars of recent years with heavy helmets and light helmets, without, until their very latest campaign, even showing a small desire to feel more easy and sensible. But here, in their latest African scrape, we actually see photographs of English troops with big slouch hats on, dangerously near the American campaign hat in shape, and with a chin strap, which is as useless as a rudder to a cart.

And this reminds me of what Mr. Chambers says about chin straps. If an English soldier didn't have one on his forage cap it would fall off. Not one American soldier in a hundred ever uses the rubber string he goes wild about, because the cap stays on without it, while in any number of National Guard parades where helmets are worn the chin strap is always down, and so it is in the army. The fatigue cap is characterized as a "Jap" contrivance, but it is not like the Japanese cap, and even if it was we might as well call it a Jap fashion to wear a high hat after they had got the style from us. There is a cap worn in portions of the English service very much like it. It is a simple, dignified, soldierly looking cap, and should never have been adopted, because the same elements could have been embodied in a cap still more elegant. At the regimental posts of the army the men wear, every day except Saturday and Sunday, the undress uniform, and the full dress uniform, with helmets, during part of the regular drills and ceremonies, and for about eight months in the year perform the most difficult manoeuvres possible all over the miles of adjacent territory dressed in full field uniform, with leggins and the heavy marching pack, as if for actual war. Every soldier must have to his credit fifty miles' clean march above and beyond all this service every year. They march across country to the field camp, where, for three or four weeks annually, they do campaign service of the toughest kind. The Seventeenth Regiment, stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, marched in heavy order the 140 miles to the army rifle range near Fort Thomas, Ky., in the hottest season this year, and nearly every regiment of infantry did similar duty. The complaint made as to the canvas leggins is trivial. The German infantry half-boot will be the very next thing to go overboard, mark my word.

It is strange that a writer like Mr. Chambers sees fit to champion the cause of the very elements in fighting dress that have proved useless and burdensome, and which are to-day the things military staffs everywhere are abandoning. In every European army the abandonment of visible metal, polished leathers, bright-colored facings, all things that add weight, interfere with freedom of movement, and attract the sight, has been the chief study of officials. The United States, hampered by no traditions of uniform worth considering, has at one sweep discarded what hard campaigning has proved useless, and in the field dress to-day presents an appearance sensible, business like, and in the opinion of more than a dozen European officers who have expressed themselves, the most serviceable uniform in existence. This is all very well as far as equipment for military work upon a scale embracing country districts and operations such as would occur during a foreign war, but there is another side to be considered in the question of appearance, when the kind of duty to be performed is the support of the police and civic authority in cities. It is a well-known fact that in suppressing disorders, one policeman in uniform is worth ten in plain clothes, and that the more imposing the uniform the more easy it is to obtain respect from the lawless. During the Chicago riots an army officer who had been in the Pittsburg devilment, remarked to the writer: "Put the troops in the streets in full dress and helmets and they won't be bothered half as much as with that field layout." It is just here that the dress and half-dress garb of the army needs changes toward glitter and impressiveness most. It is here that Mr. Chambers is exactly right, and the sooner his ideas of soldierly bearing and clothing find expression in orders the better. The soldier should never appear outside the post limits except in a uniform of the smartest cut, with gloves and helmet or shako.

The fact that he wears a loose-fitting dress within his barrack quarters should only be known, and never seen on the street at all. Let the present cap be dropped at once for every function from guard-mount up, the roll-collar blouse give way to the chasseur coat and stiff collar for all post drills, and only used for field manoeuvres. Put back the polished belt to its former usage and keep the cartridge belt for the field only, and give the men of the line every opportunity to learn that it is as much the soldier's business to have an imposing appearance as it is to handle his arms. The officer's blouse has been robbed of its braiding, and the collar ruined with a saw-buck of the arm of the service. Put the regimental number on every collar in the army, upon all headgear, and nothing else but a compact lump of bright metal like the navy has, with the eagle, "U. S." and a celluloid button of the color of the arm, white, red, yellow, green, &c. The full-dress uniform is good in many ways, it needs a white leather cross belt to liven it, and it is hard to see wherein lies any great need of adopting the English helmet (black) either, for while it is larger in shape than the American model, there is no advantage in that. Let the chin-strap or chain be used, and it is the equal of any foreign helmet. The white Summer helmet is about as far from what it should be as anything ugly can be. It bears no resemblance to a real helmet in curve, it has no ornament, no spike, no strap, nor anything else soldierly whatever. If the cavalry requires any change in its uniforms, it must be a complete abandonment of the present full dress. There is no finer chance for the display of original design than is presented by the cavalry to-day, a helmet of distinctive character, and a coat that is not a servile imitation of European models. The division of the entire cavalry arm into regiments of different names, equipment and uniform, is to be commended in every way, and should be done with the army under the present limit of ten cavalry regiments.

It will be sufficient to close with an urgent suggestion that it shall be made a regulation of the army to parade the troops upon certain stated days in the large city adjacent to every regimental station. There is very good reason why this should be done. The people love the army, despite the croakings of cranks, they admire whatever uniform it wears, and they should become accustomed to see its regiments defile through the streets in winter, Summer, field and dress equipments. The effect of such a measure would be of inestimable value in keeping the army before the eye of the masses, and do much toward its betterment. Every New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Independence Day, and one Autumn day should have its certain parade of the troops in their best array.

H. L. BRIDWELL,

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1895.

THE SONGS OF CHILDREN

In Some of Them Linger Traces of Ancient Political Animosities.

From The London Daily News.

Most people who have given any attention to children's nursery songs will agree in ascribing their popularity among little folk to chance, childish fancy, or some charm in the rhythm that catches unconsciously the childish imagination, rather than to any subtle connection with ancient faiths.

The refrain of some popular song is heard by a group of little children; it gets hold of them at once, they know not how or why; they sing it as their grownups sing a popular revival hymn or music hall melody; it gets mixed in their childish games, becomes part of nursery lore, and lives on among the babies long after it has been forgotten among their elders. Certain coarse rhymes about Queen Anne, written, I believe, at the time the statue was first erected in St. Paul's churchyard, live on, softened into poetry, in the child's chants:

"Queen Anne, Queen Anne, she sat in the sun,
As fair as a lily, as white as a nun";

while those who listen may hear sung by little ones in the streets—the only nursery for thousands of children—the garbled refrain of an old Jacobite ballad. Children, marching together in single file, catching hold of one another's frocks, or coat tails, invariably sing the rhymes:

March, march, all in good order—
All the blue bonnets are over the water.

Manifestly this is a half-remembered version of the opening lines of the Jacobite ballad "The March of David Lesley," which is to be found in Hogg's "Jacobite Relics." The lines (I quote from memory, having no copy of the "Relics" in my library, but my quotation is correct) run thus:

March, march, pinks of election—
Why the devil don't you march onward in order?
March, march, dogs of redemption,
Ere the blue bonnets come over the border.

I have sung the rhyme playing in the street in my own childhood's days; I heard it sung by some little children playing in a street in Stepney the other day. How the Jacobite Scotch ballad came to be sung in its mutilated form by London street children I do not know—no one knows—but there is the fact that it is. Probably it came to be sung by them as a popular rhyme when it was first written, and has gone on through successive generations of little people, losing its old meaning and associations as the years went on, and living only as a jingling melody when children played at soldiers. Can any expert in these matters throw light on the subject? There is, I believe, a Jacobite Society somewhere, but I think it concerns itself more with politics than literature. Perhaps it may see the dying embers of Jacobitism in the children's playing song.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Judson vs. Disken.

Class IV.—2—Patterson vs. Lascelles. 3—American Book Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 4—Fay vs. Malone. 5—Smith vs. Milton.

Class VI.—6—Wile vs. Hirsch. 7—Foy vs. Foy. 8—Hecht vs. Hecht.

Class VII.—Goldschmidt vs. New-York Steam Company. 10—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 11—Flint, Eddy & Co. vs. Solomon. 12—Post vs. Harris.

Class VIII.—13—International Lloyds vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 14—Mercantile Lloyds vs. same. 15—Remsen vs. Hayt. 16—Cruger vs. The Mayor, &c. 17—McCormack vs. same. 18—Sawyer vs. Lowenthal. 19—Hirschel vs. Apfel. 20—Smith vs. Goldstein. 21—Smith vs. Bonner. 22—Levenrich vs. Levenrich. 23—McEntyre vs. Bell. 24—O'Connell vs. O'Connell. 25—People vs. Katz. 26—McCormick vs. The Mayor, &c. 27—Bradhurst vs. same. 28—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 29—Gross vs. Schneider. 30—Carpenter vs. Thompson. 31—Matter of Empire Warehouse Company. 32—Matter of Dater. 33—Wallach vs. Wallach. 34—Byrne vs. Byrne. 35—Barth vs. Miller. 36—Matter of Bozeman. 37—E. L. Goodsell Company vs. Tucker. 38—Solomon vs. Block. 39—Brooks vs. Livingston. 40—People, &c., vs. Kokancak. 41—Herz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 42—Woolf vs. Woolf. 43—Frank vs. Horwitz. 44—Lyons vs. Avis. 45—People vs. Arnold. 46—Piza vs. Butler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Elizabeth C. Jay, Amelia Bader. At 2 P. M.: Thomas J. Reilly, Peter Stanton.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Room 19 City Hall. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Recess until Jan. 3.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District-Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Schwegler vs. Barth—Lewis L. Delafield. Milkey vs. Schuyler—Edward J. Bradley.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Genet vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Crosby vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association—Horace Barnard, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Brown vs. Brown—W. H. Kelly. Lewinson vs. Schnugg—Henry Kropf.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Mayer vs. Sohn—Hamilton Odell.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Van Wagenan vs. Indelli, (three cases,) same vs. Stanton—Ernest Hall.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Pryer vs. Saul—A. C. Anderson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Jacob S. Bernheimer et al. vs. Herman Danzig—Moses Herrman. Esther Goldman vs. Benjamin Granger—William Balfour. William H. Scott vs. Lizzie Weinranch—William Jeffery.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Eugene Konsbruck vs. Adam Engelbrecht—Louis C. Raegener. Jeannette H. Bacigalupo vs. Joseph Solomon et al.—George G. Guion. Isaac G. Johnson vs. William D. Andrews—Frank W. Mattock.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises..7:25 | Sun sets...4:44 | Moon rises...	5:40

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:01	8:39	9:10	2:19
Governos Island	9:18	8:52	2:34	2:49
Hell Gate	1:23	10:58	4:14	4:40

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alvena	Navassa	Dec. 28
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 31
Columbia	Colon	Dec. 28
Ems	Genoa	Dec. 19
Grecian	London	Dec. 19
Italia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Jersey City	Swansea	Dec. 18
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Dec. 18
Pawnee	Gibraltar	Dec. 15
Riverdale	Hamburg	Dec. 11
Sicilia	Hamburg	Dec. 20
FRIDAY, JAN. 3.		
Britannic	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Carrie	St. Michael's	Dec. 28
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Dec. 29
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Dec. 27
Grecian Prince	St. Lucia	Dec. 26
Massasoit	Swansea	Dec. 21
Naranja	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 31
SATURDAY, JAN. 4.		
Etruria	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Francisco	Hull	Dec. 20
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Dec. 28
Sirius	St. Lucia	Dec. 27
SUNDAY, JAN. 5.		
El Norte	New-Orleans	Dec. 31
La Gascogne	Havre	Dec. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Vigilancia	Jan. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
State of Neb.	Jan. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Antilia	Jan. 2	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Athos	Jan. 2	Gonaives	24 State St.
Geo. Dumois	Jan. 2	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
El Mar	Jan. 2	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Massapequa	Jan. 3	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Jan. 3	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Cearense	Jan. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Colorado	Jan. 3	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Jan. 3	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Jan. 4	Hull	21 State St.
Rialto	Jan. 4	Gothenburg	21 State St.
Richmond Hill	Jan. 4	London	21 State St.
Mohawk	Jan. 4	London	4 Broadway.
Normandie	Jan. 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Nasmyth	Jan. 4	Manch'ster	Busk&Jev'ns.
Braemar	Jan. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Brooklyn City	Jan. 4	Bristol	25WhitehallSt.
Concho	Jan. 4	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Jan. 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spain	Jan. 4	London	19WhitehallSt.
Thingvalla	Jan. 4	Cop'h'gen	28 State St.
Prussia	Jan. 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Amalfi	Jan. 4	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Caracas	Jan. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Dona Maria	Jan. 4	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Ailsa	Jan. 4	Jamaica	24 State St.
Louisiana	Jan. 4	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Fulda	Jan. 4	Naples	2 Bowling Gr.
Hogarth	Jan. 4	Pern'buco	19WhitehallSt.
Asiatic Prince	Jan. 4	Pern'buco	2 Stone St.
City of Wash.	Jan. 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Viceroy	Jan. 4	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Regulus	Jan. 5	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Seminole	Jan. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Jan. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Port Phillip	Jan. 8	Newcastle	21 State St.
St. Paul	Jan. 8	South'm'n	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Jan. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Jan. 8	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Barden Tower	Jan. 8	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Seneca	Jan. 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Schiedam	Jan. 9	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Grecian	Jan. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Jan. 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Jan. 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Jan. 11	London	4 Broadway.
Maasdam	Jan. 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Jan. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
La Gascogne	Jan. 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Leitch, London Dec. 27, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Bea Bellide, (Br.,) Young, Matanzas Dec. 19, Cardenas 21, Sagua 22, Caribarien 23, and Havana 27, with mdse. to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion SS Company.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Muriel, (Br.,) Scott, Philadelphia Dec. 31, in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Vera Cruz Dec. 18, Tampico 21, and Havana 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS Finance, Tally, Colon Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull Dec. 20, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:05 A. M.

Bark Africa of Windsor, N. S., Davidson, Rosario 42 ds., with hides to order and 1 passenger; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Margaret E. Dean of Parrsborough, N. S., Downing, Gonaives 19 ds., with logwood to W. & A. Leaman; vessel to McIntosh, Terrio & Co.

Sailed.

SS Roanoke, Newport News and Richmond; Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville; Teutonic, (Br.,) Liverpool; Southwark, (Br.,) Antwerp.

Ships Columbus, (Ger.,) Hongkong; August, (Ger.,) London.

Barks Vilhelm Birgedel, (Nor.,) London; Albert Shultz, Bridgetown, Bar.

Miscellaneous.

SS St. Lous, Capt Randle, Southampton, (was anchored in Gravesend Bay about four hours, probably awaiting higher water.)

Bark George S. Homer, from Hongkong, which arrived in Gravesend Bay, came up to the city yesterday at 1 P. M.

SS America, (Br.,) London, (anchored in lower bay during night.)

Notice to Mariners.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ENGLISH TURN BEND POST LIGHT, LOUISIANA.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Jan. 10, 1896, a fixed white tubular lantern light will be established, suspended 35 feet above mean high water, from an arm on a white post, on the northwest bank of the river, opposite Shingle Point, about one-quarter nautical mile below old Fort Leon. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 136, after No. 852, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1894," Page 17.

Spoken.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Ship Albuera, (Br.,) Capt. Wyness, from Hamburg Dec. 1, via Cuxhaven, for New-York, was spoken Dec. 19 in lat. 40 north, long. 7 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from New-York Dec. 12 for Marseilles and Naples, passed Gibraltar Dec. 29.

SS Glengyle, (Br.,) Capt. McGillivarry, from China and Japan for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New-York Dec. 19 for Flushing, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Otranto, (Br.,) Capt. Ruby, from New-York Dec. 14 for Newcastle and Gothenburg, passed Dover to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York Dec. 21 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Collen, sld. from Bremen for New-York Dec. 29.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Remnant, from Santos, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Dec. 30.

SS Creole Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Pringle, from New-York Nov. 30, arr. at Santos Dec. 30.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York Dec. 19, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, form New-York for Southampton, passed Hurst Castle at 4:35 P. M. to-day.

Rode in a Historic Carriage.

From The London Daily News.

The imperial equipage which recently conveyed the infant daughter of the Czar and Czaritza from the Alexander Palace to the Grand Palace at Zarskoe Selo, for the baptismal ceremonial, dates from the time of Katharine II., for whom it was built in 1709, by the celebrated London carriage builder, Buckingdale.

The equipage is heavily gilt, and decorated with the monogram of the Great Empress in gold relief. The interior of the carriage is fitted with crimson velvet. The harness pertaining to the carriage is richly studded with diamonds. It was this equipage which was used by Alexander II. and his Empress on the occasion of their coronation, at Moscow, in 1856; and again, in 1883, it served a similar purpose at the coronation of his late Majesty, Alexander III., and the Empress Maria Feodorovna.

The imperial manége at St. Petersburg contains many of the finest specimens existent of the carriage builder's art during the last century. There is, however, very little native work to be found in this magnificent collection, nearly the whole of which are products of British, French, and Italian handicraft.

Philadelphia's Free Library.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The merging of the two great library systems of the city on New Year's Day, and the harmonizing of all the free libraries under the management of the Free Library of Philadelphia, give that organization control of the storage and distribution of more than 100,000 volumes. During the past year the free-library system has developed surprisingly good results, and there can be no doubt that, with the extension of its usefulness now made possible, still greater benefits will be secured.

SEA'S SUPPLY OF ROMANCE

It Is Inexhaustible, Though Some of the Tales Need Filling Out.

STRANGE HAPPENINGS OF RECENT DAYS

Reports in the Unemotional Language of the Log Book That Furnish Plots for Novel Writers.

All romance has not faded from the sea, nor, indeed, has any considerable part of it, although this is the age of steam navigation, and the romance of triple screws, of mighty horse power, and of narrow-waisted, mastless racers has not come yet, though it doubtless will come some day.

But the sea has not been divested of its marvels, its mysteries, or its tragedies. Its ever-changing bosom is still replete with thrilling adventure, picturesque incidents, and much else that goes to fill up the pages of maritime records and the debit sheets of marine underwriters.

And rarely a week passes which does not supply from this fruitful source some material of which sea romances are made. Frequently these come in the shape of an unfinished chapter from some unwritten sea tragedy—ofttimes merely a pitiful finale, with the preface unrecorded and unknown and the middle chapters to be guessed at.

Such, for instance, is contained in the brief report made not long ago by Capt. Messenger of the Nova Scotian bark Bertha Gray upon that vessel's arrival at this port. The report was made in the unemotional language of the log book and read as follows:

> On June 1, while in latitude 35 degrees 15 minutes north, longitude 73 degrees 20 minutes west, passed a ship's boat full of water, with corpse floating about in it. Boat about twenty feet in length, American build, painted white inside and out.

No other information could be had, the vessel having simply passed the object in the locality named. But what other hints are needed to aid the imaginative writer to weave a romance around the fate of the lone castaway and to picture the form in which death came to end the torture of the sufferer!

There are many of the class who go down to the sea in ships who will not require much help from imagination to piece out the tragedy. From their own memories many can extract some vivid pictures of dire suffering, long drawn out; of slow-footed hours dragging by; an open boat, drifting helpless, manned by pale-faced, wretched castaways, to whom every moment brings the agony of hunger or the more maddening torture of thirst. With these, of course, help was near, but it lay beyond the skirt of vision, and in many cases it did not come until the last decimal of hope had gone.

Somewhat similar to the case cited is that recorded by the Marine Journal of this city in a recent issue. A grewsome spectacle, the paper says, was passed at sea by the steamer Buckminster, about forty miles east-southeast of Cape Henry recently. It was an uplifted hand raised above the water with the fingers and thumb reaching upward. The wrist and lower half of the forearm were below the surface. The hand and piece of arm were swollen, as if they had been in the water some time. The Buckminster passed close to the object to see if it was attached to a body. It was probably the limb of a mariner lost at sea.

The story told by the officers of the bark Belpore, brought here by the cables and reproduced in a half dozen lines, is in itself a condensed novel of the sea. A man falls overboard during the height of a Cape Horn gale, a boat is lowered, and sent to the rescue, and, after many hours of waiting for the boat's return, the Belpore abandons hope of rescue, and, being left short-handed, heads up the coast for a Chile port, hoping to replenish her crew. There are days of baffling head winds and seas, and heart-breaking work by a short-handed crew, and then after many days the vessel reaches harbor, to find her old men, who had been cast upon the waters. The boat had picked up the man who had fallen overboard, and, having lost the Belpore in the thickness, steered for the coast of South America. A north-bound steamship rescued the men and landed them all in port a few days before the arrival there of their own ship.

And there is the story of the schooner Neva, recently recorded. That vessel when she sailed from Jamaica, West Indies, for Providence, R. I., was a Nova Scotian vessel of new build and register. She had on board a valuable cargo. Off Nantucket Shoals, where she had been driven by a gale, she found herself in a hard stress of weather. A dangerous leak was sprung, the pumps became disabled, and finally the men abandoned all efforts to free the craft of water, believing that she was hopelessly waterlogged. A distress signal was hoisted and shortly afterward the American bark Christina Redman hove in sight and came to the rescue. The men of the Neva signified their wish to abandon that craft, and a perilous rescue was successfully accomplished.

Mate Laurie of the Redman, who had been watching the operation, took a long squint at the derelict after the rescued men had been brought on board his own vessel, and the observation satisfied him that the men of the Neva had been in too great a hurry to leave their vessel. He accordingly proposed to the Captain of the Redman that he be allowed to make the attempt of bringing the Neva into port. The Captain had no objection, and the mate induced two seamen of the bark to accompany him. The enterprise was a perilous one, but the three hardy adventurers finally succeeded in bringing their prize into port, and were handsomely rewarded for their work by the Salvage money, which amounted to $12,000.

Another is the story of the bark J. H. Hamlen and that vessel's mutinous crew. The voyage which brought her into history is as replete with thrilling situations and incidents as any ever evolved from fancy. The mate, after enticing the crew to mutiny made a proposition to Capt. Dauphney to run into Bermuda, ostensibly for repairs, start the water pipes after getting into harbor, then call a survey, and after the officers had gone aboard, have the ship pumped out, surreptitiously turning on the water an hour or so later. That would have shown leaks enough to have justified the ordering of extensive repairs. As none were actually needed, the mate's scheme was to divide with the contractor who would pretend to do the work.

The Captain was brought to a sudden realization of imminent danger to himself and ship by the outspoken villainy of his mate. The latter, encouraged by the silence of his chief, who had been too much taken aback by the astonishing proposition to make reply, then hinted of the money to be made by running the vessel ashore on a Bermuda reef, and taking the risk of getting what they could from the wreckers.

The story of the trip from the time the Captain was put on his guard, of how he narrowly escaped poisoning, his constant vigil to escape assassination, and the clever ruse by which he finally succeeded in defeating the plotters, keeping them in ignorance of their bearings, and making port at night; has, with little addition, all the material necessary for an exciting sea novel.

An entry made in the logbook of the ship Cyrus Wakefield is full of meaning to the sailor man. The book says that "William Mitchell, chief officer, was knocked overboard by the spanker boom and hauled aboard by the deep-sea lead line; ship under three lower top sails at the time; strong gale from west-north-west; heavy sea running. Time, 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Latitude, 34 degrees 25 minutes north; longitude, 58 degrees 11 minutes west."

To the landsman that brief statement does not signify much. But the seaman will see in it a great deal that his shore-going brother will miss. There is the ship plunging and lifting over the swell, for swell there must be, since the vessel was under close storm canvas. The sudden cry of "Man overboard!" will come to him, and it requires only a small streak of imagination for him to see in fancy the crew scrambling aft along the wet and swiftly sloping deck. It is impossible to lower the lifeboat on account of the heavy sea that is running, and there is a glimpse of a pair of arms thrown in the air, to be lost the next moment behind a combing ridge.

A life buoy has been thrown to the swimmer, now far astern, and the line which was made fast to it is snaking in the water. The line pays out before the ship's headway has been checked, and the deep-sea lead line is hurriedly bent on and then thrown in coils over the side. The half exhausted swimmer reaches the buoy, draws the circlet under his arms, a cheer goes up from his comrades, as a lifting wave shows him with the buoy around his body, and then willing hands draw him through the tumbling seas to the deck.

Turning to incidents of another sort there is the account recently published of the British steamship Carlisle being lost in a maze of bergs while making a voyage from Rotterdam to this port. In mid-Atlantic the vessel encountered the ice pack, and for twenty-four hours threaded her way through the pack, which her officers estimated to be sixty miles in extent.

A spectacular incident was that noted by Chief Officer Benson of the Morgan Line steamship El Norte. The officer observed a phantom fleet riding high in the air while rounding Cape Hatteras one warm Spring morning a year ago.

Mr. Benson says that he realized that it was a mirage that he was looking upon, but the singular part of the illusion was the fact that every vessel was right side up. A well-regulated mirage at sea generally reproduces images upside down. Officer Benson says he counted twenty-eight schooners, and none of them was in the abnormal position.

According to the narrator there was a long, low-lying bank of fog to the westward, and over this vapory sea was sailing the shadowy fleet. The hulls of some of the ships were seen, but other ships were clearly outlined, every spar and sail showing distinctly. For two hours, Mr. Benson says, that weird fleet wheeled and circled above the fog bank, and then the sun dispersed the vapor, and the shadow pictures faded.

These are a few of the many incidents that during recent days have come within the notice of those who fare by sea. The list could be extended almost indefinitely, but it is sufficient to show that time, which writes no wrinkle on ocean's azure brow, makes no change on its resources for the news columns and the novelist.

HALLENBACH WAS JEALOUS

THOUGHT ROBINSON WAS TOO INTIMATE WITH MRS. HALLENBACH.

Emanuel Friend, His Lawyer, Says He Is Insane—Made His Wife Go to Robinson's House.

Jealousy, whether well founded or not, was the motive which caused Edward Hallenbach, the Brooklyn clerk, to make the murderous assault on William Robinson at 314 West Fifty-ninth Street, Monday morning. He suspected an intimacy between his wife and Robinson. His lawyer, Emanuel Friend, said yesterday:

"My client is insane, and that will be my defense. He is laboring under the impression that his wife has been unduly intimate with Robinson. He claims to have learned of the contents of a letter from Robinson to his wife, from which he inferred that there had been a meeting at a hotel."

Before her marriage, Mrs. Hallenbach was employed by Levi & Blum, 166 Greene Street, where Robinson is bookkeeper. It is not known whether the two were acquainted at that time. Two days before Christmas Mrs. Hallenbach again secured employment at the store, where she made up boxes of samples. It is said that last Sunday some one told Hallenbach that his wife and Robinson had stopped at a hotel together.

Hallenbach went home, and, after he and his wife had been to church, it is said he reproached her and extorted a confession. Then he armed himself with a large and small pistol, and a bowie knife, the first for Robinson, the second for his wife, and the last for himself. Making his wife accompany him, he started out to find Robinson, whom Hallenbach did not know. After much search they found the house Monday morning. Mrs. Hallenbach was present when the shooting occurred. John Robinson, brother of the wounded man, caught her as she was running down the steps.

"Did you bring that man here?" he asked.

"He is my husband," she replied. "If I had not come he would have killed me."

Hallenbach was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Mott. Policeman Slater, who made the arrest, presented a certificate from Dr. Oaesler of Roosevelt Hospital, saying Robinson's condition was dangerous. Lawyer Friend insisted on something more specific. A new certificate will be furnished Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the case will be taken up.

ROBBED BY HIS NEW-FOUND FRIEND

Hotel Manager Karn Loses His Clothes, Jewelry, and False Teeth.

Alexander Karn, a hotel manager, of Philadelphia, was robbed of his diamonds and clothing about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the Lafayette Hotel, at 10 Waverley Place. Karn came here from Philadelphia last Saturday, and last night went to several saloons near his hotel.

In one of the places visited he made the acquaintance of a poorly dressed fellow, who represented himself as an expressman out of work. Karn found the stranger an agreeable companion, and they went to various saloons. About midnight Karn decided to go to his hotel. The stranger offered to see him home, and accompanied him to his room. The hotel clerk did not pay any attention to the stranger, as Karn had been in the habit when engaging help for his hotel of taking them to his room to complete arrangements.

Karn's companion left the hotel in about ten minutes, and when the hotel manager roused himself about an hour later he found he had been robbed by his strange acquaintance.

The stolen property consisted of a suit of clothes, an overcoat, one diamond stud valued at $200, a gold finger ring set with four rubies, twenty-five small diamonds worth $160, a pocketbook containing $18 in money, a gold watch and chain, and a ticket to Philadelphia. Karn also discovered that his set of false teeth had been taken.

Karn went to the Mercer Street Station, where he reported the case. The thief is described as smooth-faced, with sandy complexion. The police think they recognize the man by the description given by Karn, and expect to get him.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY

Gold Medal Awarded at Atlanta to Daniel C. French, the Designer.

Daniel C. French has been awarded the gold medal for American sculpture at the Atlanta Exposition. He is the designer of the Milmore memorial at Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston; of the John Harvard and Gallaudet statues, and of the statue of the Republic and the Columbus Quadriga at the World's Fair.

Mr. French has completed at his studio on West Eleventh Street a memorial of John Boyle O'Reilly. On one side of a massive dividing wall on a pedestal is a faithful protrait of O'Reilly. Those who know the poet declare the likeness and the expression alike perfect.

On the other side are grouped three heroic figures. Ireland, in the centre, is a matronly figure in simple Greek costume. On one side of Ireland sits War, a stalwart youth, and on the other Poetry, less rugged, but still strong and virile. Both youths place tributes in the lap of Erin. As the work of an American sculptor and a tribute to American genius the Boyle O'Reilly memorial is likely to be doubly famous.

Hartford Newsboys and Girls Treated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1.—Burr Brothers, pulishers of The Hartford Times, gave the newsboys and girls who sell the paper on the street the usual New Year's treat today.

The children, 500 in number, including 50 girls, were collected at 1:30, and, headed by Colt's Band and the heads of departments of the newspaper, marched to Proctor's Opera House, where they witnessed a performance of "Old Glory," and gave vent to noisy demonstrations of approval and patriotism.

As they left the theatre each boy and girl was given a bag of fruit and candy.

Health Inspection of the Capitol.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The State Board of Health has ordered a sanitary inspection of the Capitol. This is to be a searching one, Secretary Smelzer says. The committee to conduct the investigation is State Engineer Adams and Secretary Smelzer. There has been much complaint against the plumbing in the building, and it is claimed that many of the State departments are rendered unhealthy from this cause.

"Carmen" to Run Another Week.

Miss Olga Nethersole's success as Carmen at the Empire Theatre has been so great that when Mr. Charles Frohman yesterday received a cable dispatch from Henry Arthur Jones requesting the postponement of Mr. Jones's new play, "Michael and His Lost Angel," for another week, Mr. Frohman readily consented. Miss Nethersole may therefore be seen in Carmen at the Empire Theatre for one more week.

HAD A LOT OF VALUABLES

Two Burglars Caught by Detectives in This City.

THE JEWELRY IN THEIR POSSESSION

Thought to Have Robbed a House in Washington—Police Do Not Connect the Men with the Burden Burglary.

William King and Henry Wilson, or Howard Johnson, negroes, and Agnes Renshaw, a white girl, who lived with Wilson at 119 West Eighty-fourth Street, were in custody in the Detective Bureau yesterday. The men are jailbirds and burglars, and they and the woman at the time of their arrest had in their possession miscellaneous jewelry, which, it is supposed, was obtained dishonestly.

King, who is twenty-two years old, is numbered 1,955 in the Rogues' Gallery, and Johnson, who is thirty-seven years old, was photographed for the Rogues' Gallery in Brooklyn, and his portrait is numbered 1,830. Both men have been sought for for several months, as they are suspected of having last July committed a burglary at the house of Louis H. Emmert in Washington, D. C. There is, the police say, a witness who will prove that when King and Wilson were surprised in Mr. Emmert's house Wilson drew a revolver and so frightened their discoverer that he and King escaped.

The girl Renshaw who is twenty-three years old, is handsome, and was employed in a large dry goods store in Third Avenue.

The arrests were made Tuesday afternoon. Detective Sergeants Reilly and Reidy, who had been detailed by Chief Detective O'Brien on a roving commission on the Burden and Barnes diamond robberies, were at Third Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, and saw King and Wilson, whom they knew, talking earnestly near by, and they tried to arrest both, but King escaped. He was caught in the evening. He then said he lived in Long Island City.

In Wilson's possession were found $220 in bills and coin, one diamond ring, one diamond collar button, one gold hunting-case watch and chain, and two gold lockets. The prisoner King had $32 in money, one diamond stud, one gold watch and chain, one opal and diamond ring, one pair of gold and pearl cuff-buttons, one unset diamond, 1½ carats, wrapped in tissue paper and concealed in the band of his hat.

The woman prisoner possessed two purses containing two quarter eagles in gold and a quarter-of-a-dollar gold piece dated 1830; one diamond bar pin, one silver pin with two hearts. The pins were wrapped in paper, which bore the address, Mrs. C. Lang, 52 East Ninety-first Street, who is the wife of a Sixth Avenue pawnbroker.

On the package was a memorandum, "goods to Mrs. William Strauss, 391 Grand Street." Mrs. Strauss is the wife of a Williamsburg clothier. There were besides, one gold band ring with "A. M." on the outside, three gold rings, a gold watch and chatelaine, and one silver bracelet. The girl had also letters addressed to her place of employment by S. G. Bodell, 15 Lawton Street, Brooklyn.

In Wilson's apartment the following articles were found: One cut-glass perfume bottle with a silver top engraved "A. H. J.," one silver paper cutter marked "L. S. T."; a Silver-gilt souvenir spoon with a sword-hilt handle marked "Asheville, N. C"; a jewel case from Tiffany & Co. containing one gold cameo ring, one gold ring with stone removed, one gold locket, one pair of gold and platina sleeve buttons, one gold scarf pin, one silver scarf holder, four gold collar buttons, one unset diamond, (1 carat,) one pair of opera glasses in a case numbered 13,017.

There were also found in the rooms burglars' tools, including a brace and bit, a keyhole saw, a lockpick, a hammer, two files, a steel compass, a pair of pliers, a steel punch, two cold chisels, and a wrench. With these articles were two bicycle pedals.

While the value of the property seized was less than $800, and while the detectives said that the arrests did not enlighten them in regard to the Burden and Barnes robberies, the prisoners are considered important criminals. The men are classed as expert and dangerous thieves, who would not hesitate to do violence if cornered. The woman was silent when questioned about the jewelry.

The prisoners were remanded at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and Acting Captain O'Brien will endeavor to fasten a local crime on them. If no complainant is secured here the men will be sent to Washington.

King, it appeared, was arrested in this city after the Emmert robbery, and sent to Washington. His being at large has to be explained. Wilson was arrested for burglary in Brooklyn last September, when he threw away some burglars' implements. He was indicted and tried, but not convicted, owing to the jury's disagreeing.

FIVE EX-CONVICTS UNDER ARREST.

Held for Breaking into a Clothing Store in Third Avenue.

Five notorious ex-convicts were arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, on a charge of burglary, and were remanded to give the police time to gain additional evidence.

The prisoners are Morris Beck, alias McGrath, thirty-four years old, of 328 East Seventy-eighth Street; James Hart, twenty years old, who says he has no home; William Murphy, twenty-one years old, of Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue; Thomas Benson, twenty years old, of Broome Street and the Bowery, and John Mack, twenty-seven years old, of 328 East Seventy-seventh Street.

Burglars made their way into the basement underneath N. Levin's clothing store, 1,437 Third Avenue, at an early hour Sunday morning, and cut through the floor of the store. They stole $150 worth of clothing.

The robbery was reported to the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and Detectives Grady, Powell, and Liston were detailed on the case. They found one of the stolen coats in a Third Avenue pawnshop, and learned that it had been pledged by Beck. He was arrested. From Beck they gained the information that led to the arrest of his confederates.

Muzzles Considered Unnecessary.

From The London Daily News.

London dogs are still to go unmuzzled. The Board of Agriculture has drawn the Council's attention to the increased number of cases of rabies in the metropolitan district, and to the fact that the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey, and the Boroughs of Richmond, Kingston, and Guildford, have passed muzzling orders. The returns show that during the past year 40 rabid dogs have been killed in London, as against 49 in 1888, 123 in 1889, 32 in 1890, 13 in 1891, 3 in 1892, 8 in 1893, and 12 in 1894. No deaths from hydrophobia have been reported this year, though there were 3 in 1888, 7 in 1889, (in which year a muzzling order was passed,) 2 in 1890, and 2 in 1891. There was none in 1892, (when the order was repealed,) and none in the two following years. The committee feels that these figures do not justify the reimposition of muzzling order regulations, especially as there is a doubt whether all the dogs so reported were rabid. But they have given instructions for the examination at the Brown Institution of the carcasses in all suspected cases.

Was This an Omen of War?

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Whatever it bodes, the song birds have been unusually tuneful this Autumn. All November, at the dusk of every dull evening, a stormcock has mounted a top bough in a large garden cedar and poured forth that strong wild tune of his, which, though it be none of the sweetest, is at any rate as bold and striking a note as is heard in our open air. Then the robin, whose carol appears to many visitors from over the sea the sweetest of all English sounds, trills incessantly from amid brilliant dead leaves that seem to take in his crimson breast as part of their own color. And the wren, his mate—at least, in fairy ornithology—with his impudent perked-up tail, seems actually to enjoy November, and sings as happily as others do in May. Often, too, the lark, now perfectly recovered from the silent Autumn moulting time, raises his cheery note.

CLERKS OF SENATE COMMITTEES

Private Secretaries Given Other Positions at Increased Salaries—Those Who Qualified.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Owing to the reorganization of the Senate committees, there has been a change in the clerks, many of those serving heretofore as private secretaries to Senators becoming committee clerks at increased salaries. There has been quite a rush to be sworn in in time to get pay for the first day of the month, and the list, so far as completed, is as follows:

Printing, P. Pulsifer; Finance, J. S. Morrill; Commerce, W. Pulsifer; Coast Defenses, F. F. Hilder; Judiciary, E. C. Goodwin; Claims, T. F. Dawson; Private Land Claims, C. H. Harris; Post Offices and Post Roads, J. C. Ball; District of Columbia, Charles Moore; Library, Fred Dennett; Census, Clarence Johnson; Naval Affairs, C. W. Dekinger; Foreign Relations, E. J. Babcock; Public Lands, A. T. Ryan; Contingent Expenses, Eugene Davis; Public Buildings and Grounds, W. F. Wright; Agriculture, B. Avery; Education and Labor, A. T. Smith; Territories, E. S. Goodrich; Inter-State Commerce, D. A. Ray; Epidemic Diseases, C. C. Coombs; Patents, C. G. Phelps; Privileges and Elections, John Irwin, Jr.; Conference Minority, F. M. Cox; Enrolled Bills, E. T. Matthews; Fisheries, F. H. Sawyer; Improvements of Mississippi River, C. H. Hicks; Manufactures, H. A. Vale; Expenditures in Executive Departments, J. B. Hussey; Railroads, B. M. Ausherman; Revision of Laws, H. M. Rose; Revolutionary Claims, H. L. Pugh; Relations with Canada, I. Hamberger; Indian Depredations, A. P. Sawyer; Pacific Railroads, F. A. Pinney; Woman's Suffrage, J. M. Alexander; Nicaragua Canal, G. W. Morgan; Potomac River Front, J. Z. George, Jr.; Library of Congress, J. P. Voorhees; Five Civilized Tribes, C. W. McPhee; Transportation and Sale of Meat Products, Joseph Blackburn; To Establish University of the United States, D. McFarland; International Expositions, E. C. Snyder; Geological Survey, John T. Harris; National Banks, Miles Taylor; Forest Reservations, Delbert J. Mott; Trespassers on Indian Lands, B. B. Cushman.

There are other committee clerkships to be filled.

ACTIVE YEAR IN MILL BUILDING

Even the Record Year Was Surpassed—North Carolina Leads in Number of New Establishments Erected.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says that the year 1895 will long be remembered as one of the most active in the annals of textile mill construction the country has yet seen, no fewer than 557 new enterprises having been launched within that period, being one more than during that memorable and prosperous year, 1892. The past year shows a gain over 1894 of ninety-four mill plants.

North Carolina once more heads the list with 63 new mills for the year; then comes Pennsylvania, with 46; next New-York, with 39; then Massachusetts, which boasts of 34 for the year; then Georgia, with 28; South Carolina, with 32; Rhode Island has a total of 12; also 12 for Alabama. The remainder are scattered among seventeen other States in numbers from 1 to 5.

The cotton mills hold the palm in point of numbers, the number of new concerns being 146; knitting mills second, 99; woolen mills, 61; silk mills, 23, and 28 miscellaneous.

NEW COURSES OF PUBLIC LECTURES

Helps to Christianity and Church Unity Will Be Discussed.

Through the generosity of one of the officers of the institution, the Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue, have been able to inaugurate a new departure in the Winter work of the seminary by offering to the public two interesting courses of lectures by distinguished leaders of thought. These courses will each embrace five lectures, which will be delivered on alternate Monday evenings in the Adams Chapel of the seminary.

In selecting the topics to be discussed and in the choice of speakers, the Directors of the seminary have used great care, and have secured men of distinction and of acknowledged authority in this country and in Europe. The first course will be on the general subject of practical helps to Christianity, and will be opened next Monday evening, Jan. 6, by Dwight L. Moody, who will speak on "How to Reach Non-Church-Goers." Two of the other lecturers in this course will be the Rev. W. Hay, M. H. Aitken of London, the General Missioner of the Parochial Missions Society of the Church of England, and the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, Chicago, and now President of the Armour Institute in that city. The other speakers in this course have not yet been secured.

The second course will be upon the subject of "Church Unity," and will begin on Monday evening, Jan. 13, the speaker being the Rev. Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton College, President of the League of Catholic Unity. President Andrews of Brown University will speak Jan. 27 on "The Sin of Schism." The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, will speak on Feb. 10 on "The Lambeth Articles." The Right Rev. Bishop J. F. Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church and President of the Methodist Episcopal University at Washington, D. C., will speak on "The Irenic Movement Since the Reformation," and the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., will speak on "Church Unity in Relation to the Missionary Movement of the Church."

Although the lectures will be free, it will be necessary to secure tickets, which may be had on application at the seminary.

DIALECTIC AND SLANG EXPRESSIONS

Unfamiliar Forms of Speech from Several States.

From The Chautauquan.

A boarding school or a college, drawing students from various parts of the country, is an excellent place to gather dialect material and to have one's own dialect pointed out to him. Sometimes a whole series of variant forms will be brought out by the mention of one. A girl from Ohio is surprised to hear one from Southern Michigan say "Hurry up!" She says "Hurry on!" and so also does a young woman from Marquette, Mich.; while others from Manistee and Champion, Mich, say "Hurry back!" for the same thing. Skoot, or skoot out, means "get off in a hurry," and suggests various dialectic and slang expressions for the same idea, as "Hit the grit," (North Carolina;) "hit the road," (Texas, Colorado, California;) "hike," (Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio;) also used as a call to horses (Southern and Western Pennsylvania) and to oxen, (Texas;) "hike out," (Colorado, Texas;) also a call to horses, (Southern and Western Pennsylvania;) "pike out," (Western Pennsylvania, Northern Michigan, Manistee and Champion, Mich., say "Hurry Vermont.) Similarly, different feeling for a word may be brought out. "Quit," meaning to stop, is said to be in good use in West Central Illinois; to me, brought up in Michigan, it is a child's word, or used in certain restricted senses; for example, "to quit work."

Teachers, ministers, and physicians going to other parts of the country are in a position to notice unfamiliar forms of speech, and they will do well not to content themselves with condemning them; they should rather take pains to note them down before their ears get so much accustomed to them that they no longer seem strange. However comical it may sound to you at first to hear any one say he had "ranked the wood" (Pennsylvania,) that the head of a "lifer" convict condemned for life, Jackson, Mich.,) was "bealed" (swollen or sore, Iron Gate, Virginia,) or that a candidate will "win out" Chicago) "again," (various places in the Midland) if he gets the Irish vote, all these will be natural enough and possibly you will be using them yourself before you pack your "turkey" (lumberman's bundle, or traveling bag in general) and "flit" (move away, Pennsylvania; also used by Fields in his life of Hawthorne.)

Where the Sick Prince Will Stay.

From The London Daily News.

La Terrasse, where the Czarowitch is to stay during his sojourn in the Riviera, is on the shoulder of the mountain between Nice and Villafranca. To go there one passes by the small farmhouse and garden of Michael Garibaldi, Garibaldi's uncle, which was inhabited for some years by Gambetta's father. Before water was brought to La Turbie it was a poor commune on the Corniche Road, with a small and miserable village and a wayside inn, and a villa inhabited by a lone and eccentric Englishman. The mountain is now dotted over with villas, and water runs in all directions. The view from the terraced gardens of the Czarowitch's villa is one of the finest in that part of France. It embraces the French Riviera to Cape Esterel. In fine weather, one sees the mountains of Corsica, but the air, though often balmy, can be keen. La Turbie is about four miles from the villa rented for Queen Victoria.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR 1896

The Rev. Dr. Hoadley Foresees a Good Year in Christian Work.

REVIVAL MEETINGS IN COOPER UNION

Masses Now More Accessible Than Ever—Novel Plan for Settling the Armenian Troubles.

There was at least one man yesterday who ate his New Year's dinner and looked out upon the world through hopeful eyes. The wars, rumors of wars, and war scares, with their effect upon business and commercial interests, have not been able to make all men take a pessimistic forecast of the year that has just opened, and, in spite of the gloomy forebodings that fill the air, the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, minister of the Faith Presbyterian Church, takes a brighter view of the outlook for 1896 than do many of his colleagues.

In talking with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, he found a few spare moments to express some of his views on the outlook for Christian work in this city for the coming year.

"The present religious condition in our city is, I think, very favorable," he said; "more so, in fact, than at any other time in my recollection.

"If sincere efforts are made by the pastors and Christian workers there is no reason why the present year should not prove to be as good as former years, if not better.

"The year opens well. I see that an effort is now being organized in Cooper Union to hold evening services of an evangelical nature during the Winter months, at which Dr. Nixon of Boston, Dwight L. Moody, and other Christian workers and speakers are expected to make addresses.

"I think this is an excellent idea, and one which, if properly carried out, will have a powerful effect upon the classes of people whose evenings might otherwise be spent very differently or altogether wasted.

"Some of the churches, especially those less prominent, on the east and west sides of the city, are making earnest efforts to reach the masses of the outlying people—the people who never go to church, and who cannot be reached by the usual methods of mission work.

"What the more wealthy and prominent churches are doing with regard to aggressive evangelical work, I do not know. I speak more particularly of those less prominent churches which do not make so much noise, and of which the people hear and know less.

"There is certainly greater need than ever for aggressive Christian work. In my judgment there never has been a time when the people could be as easily reached as now. They read more than formerly, and the marvelously cheap literature and good libraries that are a feature of the day have done a great deal of good in this direction. The people are more intelligent as well as more accessible than they used to be. I think the outlook for Christian work in the city for 1896 is very hopeful."

Speaking of the Armenian question, Dr. Hoadley said he considered that it was the question that was now pressing more heavily than any other on the Christian world. He spoke of a novel method of bringing the matter to a head by suggesting that if the United States Government made overtures to the Russian Government to make a joint appeal to the Sultan, the other great powers would immediately join hands, out of pure jealousy, and the matter would be speedily settled.

A BIG BUILDING PROJECT IN CHICAGO

A Syndicate to Erect Forty-four Four-story Apartment Houses.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

A real estate and building deal involving $1,800,000 has just been closed, by which a syndicate headed by Galloway, Lyman & Patton has purchased the old Chicago University tract, bounded by Cottage Grove Avenue, College, and University Places, and Rhodes Avenue, except the strip of Cottage Grove Avenue frontage, where the syndicate secured only 100 feet. The various frontages aggregate over 2,000 feet, and on this land it is proposed to erect, at a cost of $1,350,000, forty-four four-story apartment houses. The land, including a building now standing on Rhodes Avenue, was bought by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., for about $450,000.

The transaction is the largest of the kind in the history of the Chicago market, and the building when completed will constitute the largest single group of dwellings in the United States. The project is the result of a year's negotiations on the part of Galloway, Lyman & Patton. Other representatives of the syndicate are W. A. & A. E. Wells, contractors, and Holabird & Roche, architects. The latter have already drawn plans for the buildings. The financial arrangements provide for $500,000 each of preferred and common stock, and a first mortgage of $800,000. Work is announced to begin March 1, and will be pushed as rapidly as practicable.

This property is the site of the old Chicago University, and is well located for resident purposes, being on the Cottage Grove Avenue cable line, within walking distance of the Illinois Central's Thirty-sixth Street Station, and convenient to the Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth Street cross-town lines.

Many of the new apartments will be leased for a moderate rental. All the plans for the projected "colony" have been carefully considered, and it is expected to be in many respects a model.

The "colony" houses will be separated by Thirty-fourth Street and the frontages are: Two hundred and eighty-five feet on Rhodes Avenue, 561 feet on College Place, 707 feet on University Place, and 501 feet in the rear of Cottage Grove Avenue, besides 100 feet on the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. The grade of the ground will be raised in some places, and the spaces between and in front of the buildings will be made into lawns. The different houses will be isolated, and the apartments will contain from two to eight rooms. Most of the houses will face east and west, and wherever possible a view of the lake will be given, across Woodland and Groveland Parks.

Various styles of architecture will be used to change the exteriors of the buildings, the materials employed being brick, stone, and terra cotta. The street fronts will be ornamented with special trimmings. Plate glass will be employed, except for rear windows. The buildings will be heated by steam and lighted by an independent electric lighting plant. Every room will be supplied with outside light and air. The interior finish will be entirely in hardwood. The floors will be of polished hardwood. Bathrooms will have tile floors, and hot water will be supplied. The plans include practically every desirable modern convenience.

Ten Vain Appeals for Aid.

From The London Daily News.

M. Delisle, the Conservator of the National Library in Paris, says that on every 1st of January for ten years he has thus addressed the Minister of Public Instruction:

"M. le Ministre: We have not nearly enough room to arrange our books conveniently. We hope that a building will soon be reared in the vacant space skirting the Rue Vivienne. Our catalogue, so badly wanted by all who come to the library, is ready, but we are too poor to print it. Is it too much to hope, also, that you will find the necessary funds?"

The Minister makes a note of the penury of the noble library. As he is out of office before the next New Year's Day comes round, the same words are addressed to a Minister who never heard them before, and so the librarians have to get on as well as they can in cramped-up limits and without the general catalogue.

Bismarck's "Quill Cattle."

From The London Daily News.

We understand that an English volume of Prince Bismarck's talk with his "Quill Cattle," may soon be expected. The reader may, or may not, guess who the "Quill Cattle" were. They were not his Highness's submissive subordinates in the Foreign Office. They were the journalists of the German Empire—friendly journalists, hostile journalists, they were all alike "cattle"; one beast might be more or less dangerous than another—that was all the difference. We have always rather admired the ponderous Teutonic emphasis of "Quill Cattle." We also admit (sorrowfully) that the "cattle" deserved their treatment—not one of them had the spirit to point a horn at their ruthless drover.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

"THE CROISIC,"
CENTRALLY LOCATED,
CORNER 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.,
Opposite Delmonico's and the Brunswick.

To let, handsome apartments, consisting of two and three rooms and bath; all light; southern exposure; reasonable rent, first-class service included. Call at or address "The Croisic," or REAL-ESTATE DEPARTMENT
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 Cedar St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

A 20th Century Colony.

ASHURST, California, desires industrious, temperate, and liberal-minded families.
IDEAL HOMES; reasonable terms.
Hear WILLIAM E. SMYTHE, organizer, Thursday evening, JANUARY 2, at Music Conservatory, 152 East 23d St., and call or address
T. B. WAKEMAN,
President Colonial Club,
93 Nassau St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Columbia and West End,
Corner Hicks and Pineapple Sts., Brooklyn, 10 minutes from New-York City Hall, elegantly decorated apartments of six and eight rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hall boys; all improvements. Under new management. Apply to POCHER & CO., 237 Lexington Av., N. Y. City.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Changes in Bridgeport by New-York, New-Haven and Hartford.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 1.—The agreement between the New-York and New-Haven Road and the City of Bridgeport which was completed a few days ago will result in an expenditure for railroad improvements in the City of Bridgeport amounting to between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, and possibly more. These improvements include important changes in the tracks, the elimination of a number of dangerous grade crossings, and the construction of a new passenger station.

By the terms of the agreement Bridgeport will have to pay one-sixth of the expense for the improvements, except for the construction of the passenger station and the four tracks through the city, the railroad company bearing the entire bill for the station and the rails for the four tracks, and also consenting to pay five-sixths of the cost of the remainder of the improvements. A clause in the agreement provides that the city's total expense for the improvements shall not exceed $400,000. Specifically the city will have to pay one-sixth of the cost of raising the road-bed to the grade of the elevation, one-sixth of the cost of the several new bridges and retaining walls, one-sixth of the cost of filling in between the walls, one-sixth, of the cost of the new bridge across the harbor, one-sixth of the cost of constructing a long spur track, and one-sixth of the amount awarded as land damages to property adjoining the four tracks because of a change in grade.

The work will begin on or before April 1, 1896, and two years will probably be required to finish it. The plans call for practically an elevated road through Bridgeport.

Acquired by the M., K. and T.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 1.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company of this city has practically gained control of the Omaha and St. Louis Railroad, which extends from Pattonsburg, Mo., to Omaha, a distance of 144 miles. The road will be made a part of the Kansas City Northern Connecting Railway system, one of the Missuri, Kansas and Texas properties. Its acquirement assures Kansas City new connections with Quincy, Omaha, Des Moines, and other Northern cities, and is one of the last moves necessary to bring the Baltimore and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago and Northwestern to this city.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company expects to have trains running into its Grand Central Station before the Kansas City and Atlantic Railway, the rival enterprise, completes its bridge across the river. The Kansas City Northern Connecting Company will either use the Milwaukee bridge or build another one close by it. The Omaha and St. Louis Road will be sold on Jan. 27, and will be immediately bought in by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company. Contracts will be made at once and twenty-seven miles of track laid between Pattonsburg and Trenton, Mo.

Railway Construction in 1895.

It is shown by statistics compiled for The Railway Age that only 1,782 miles of railroad track were laid in this country last year. This is the smallest showing in the matter of railway construction within the past twenty years. Only one New-England State—Maine—added any track. The largest mileage laid was in Texas, 224 miles, followed by Indian Territory with 150, California with 96, and Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maine, and Georgia, with between 80 and 90 each. The State of New-York is credited with 69 miles of new track.

Commenting on the situation, The Railway Age says: "The bottom has been reached, and a moderate revival of railway building may be looked for. Materials are exceedingly cheap, labor is abundant, practicable enterprises are numerous, and on some of them much work has been done, business is reviving, in spite of terrific assaults from political and speculative quarters, and the needs of many localities for great transportation facilities must be met."

New-York Central's New Bridge.

The opening of the New-York Central's new four-track bridge over the Harlem River did not occur yesterday, as was originally planned.

Contractor E. F. Perry explained that the opening of the bridge would have to be deferred for at least two weeks, as the work would not be sufficiently advanced until that time. There may be some formal ceremonies at the opening of the new structure.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Portland (Oregon) Consolidated Street Railway was sold at public auction under foreclosure last Tuesday. The Rollins Banking Company of Boston was the only bidder, and it secured the property for $307,000.

—Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court in Charleston has issued a decree ordering the sale of the Laurens Railroad in South Carolina to W. G. Childs, who had offered $75,000 for it.

—About three-quarters of the entire issue of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway bonds have already been deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company under the reorganization plan.

—A contract has been let by the Denver and Rio Grande for an extension of the Sevier branch of that road from Salina, Utah, the present terminus, to thirty miles south of that place.

—Notice is given that the Executive Committee of the American Society of Railroad Superintendents has arranged to hold the next meeting of that society in Niagara Falls on Sept. 9.

—The Hon. G. C. Sturgis of Morgantown, West Va., is President of the West Virginia Northern Railroad Company, which is about to extend the road from Kingwood to Morgantown.

—Dr. J. L. G. Le Bertram of Brooklyn has contracted to build fifteen miles of railroad from Chipman to Newcastle, N. B. The work will be commenced early this month.

—Contracts for the work involved in the changes of line on the Philadelphia and Pittsburg divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad have been awarded.

—Extensive pier and dock improvements are to be made by the Philadelphia and Erie in Erie, Penn., during the Winter.

—Five heavy locomotives are under construction for the Nickel Plate Road at the Schenectady Works.

—An order for twenty-five new locomotives has been placed by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

A Creole Finds Paris Unendurable.

From The London Standard.

There are few young men of twenty-four who find life in Paris unendurable, and who prefer death to a residence for a few years in the French capital. M. Quarmenil, belonging to one of the best families of Martinique, was, however, an exception. He arrived in France some time ago to complete his law studies, and took up his abode in a comfortable apartment in the Rue du Cherche Midi. In a few months he became so home-sick that not long ago he tried to put an end to his existence by turning on the gas, which he hoped would asphyxiate him. His servant, however, coming in unexpectedly, averted a disaster. Last Friday, however, M. Quarmenil shut himself up in his bedroom and wrote a long letter to his father, in which he begged forgiveness for the grief he was about to cause, but said he really could not endure a prolonged stay in Paris. The young man then blew out his brains with a revolver.

City Real Estate for Sale.

United States
Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..............$2,000,000.
SURPLUS..............900,000.

Real-Estate Department:

Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.

All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.

Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

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Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Legal Sales.

MASTER'S SALE.—In the Circuit Courts of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa, Western Division thereof, and for the Western District of Missouri, St. Joseph Division thereof.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, complainant, against THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, defendant, March Term, 1895.—In Equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of two certain decrees entered in the above-entitled cause by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa, Western Division thereof, on the 8th day of April, 1895, and by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, St. Joseph Division thereof, on the 19th day of April, 1895, respectively, I, L. W. Ross, Master in Chancery, named in said decrees, will sell to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, at the north end of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway freight depot, fronting on Eleventh Avenue, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the premises so to be sold, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896, all and singular the railroad, premises, and property of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, said premises and property being described in said decrees as follows, namely:

All the property, real, personal, and mixed, and franchises of the said railway company of every kind and description, then owned or thereafter acquired, including its entire line of railway then owned or thereafter acquired, and, in fact, extending at present from the grounds of the Union Pacific Transfer Company in the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, through the Counties of Pottawattamie, Mills, Fremont, and Page, in said State of Iowa, and the Counties of Atchison, Nodaway, Gentry and Daviess, in the State of Missouri, to or near Pattonsburg, in said County of Daviess and State of Missouri, a distance of about one hundred and forty-three miles, as said railway then was or should be thereafter constructed, maintained, operated or acquired, together with all and singular the lands, tenements, rights of way, ties, rails, bridges, structures, fixtures, turntables, tracks, rights of trackage; and also all lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired or appropriated, and all easements thereunto belonging, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depots, depot grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks and other fixtures, car houses, freighthouses, woodhouses, storehouses, elevators and all buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever, leaseholds, leases, rights under leases or under contracts, and also all locomotives, engines, fixtures, cars and other rolling stock and equipment then held, or thereafter acquired and all rails, ties, machinery, tools, implements, fuel and material whatsoever, then held or thereafter acquired; and all other property, real, personal and mixed, then held or thereafter acquired for or in connection with the construction, operation and maintenance of the said railway, or any part thereof; and all rights, powers, privileges and franchises then held or thereafter acquired by the said railway company, connected with or relating to the said railway or its several branches, or any of them or the uses or purposes thereof; and also all corporate franchises of every name and nature relating to said railway, including the franchises to be a corporation and to operate said railway; and also all and every other estate, right, title, interest, property or thing which the said railway company then owned and held, or may or should thereafter acquire or hold, necessary or convenient for the use, occupation and enjoyment of all or any of the said railways, leases and property, rights, privileges and franchises, or any part or portion thereof.

Said premises and property will be sold as an entirety and upon the following terms and conditions:

Fifty thousand dollars to be paid in cash to the said Master in Chancery by an approved bidder at the time of sale, and the remainder thereof upon the confirmation by the Court of such sale, either in cash or in the first mortgage bonds of said The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, issued under the mortgage of June first, 1887, at par, with accrued interest, including interest upon the unpaid coupons thereon from the respective dates of maturity thereof, the said bonds and coupons, if such sale be for less than the amount due on said bonds, to be taken as equivalent to so much in cash of the said purchase money as would be distributable and payable thereon. No bid shall be considered by the Master unless accompanied by the deposit of said sum of fifty thousand dollars in cash, or a certified check upon a bank satisfactory to the Master.

Such sale shall be subject to the lien of any then outstanding certificates or other indebtedness of the receiver heretofore appointed in this cause, and no final conveyance of the property sold shall be made by the Master until said certificates or indebtedness are paid or provided for.

For a more particular description of the property and premises to be sold as aforesaid, and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the said decrees now on file in this cause.—Dated November 30th, 1895.

L. W. ROSS, Master in Chancery.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Complainant's Solicitor, 45 Wall Street, New-York.
d12-1aw6wTh

RECEIVER'S SALE.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, by Martin F. Hatch, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon:

1. A lot of land 25 feet front and rear and 100 feet deep, with the buildings thereon, at Rosebank, Staten Island, on the easterly side of Smith Street, 98 feet 6 inches southerly from the corner of Wall and Smith Streets.

2. Bond and mortgage for $400.00 made by Morris Connolly covering premises at Corona Park, Long Island, on the southeasterly corner of Westside Drive and Highland Avenue, about 100 feet square, with frame house.

Full particulars may be had from the auctioneer or the receiver.—Dated New-York, December 4th, 1895. THOMAS B. ODELL, Receiver of the Met. Co-operative B. and L. Association, 67 Wall Street, N. Y.
MAN & MAN, Attys. for Receiver, 56 Wall Street.
d5-1aw6wTh

Referees' Notices.

126 AND 128 WEST 129th STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—LUCY E. BLAKE and FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS, plaintiffs, against NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1895, which was duly affirmed by the said Court at General Term, as appears by its judgment, bearing date December 5th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed by said interlocutory judgment, will sell, by public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on January 21st, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, (being located in Section Seven, Block Number 1,913 on the Land Map of the City of New-York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with the said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the aforesaid street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of said street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, which said premises are commonly known by the street numbers one hundred and twenty-six and one hundred and twenty-eight West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.—Dated New-York, December 26, 1895.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Park Row, New-York City.
d30-2aw3wM&Th&ja20

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN'S NEW MAYOR

Frederick W. Wurster Begins the New Year with a Big Reception.

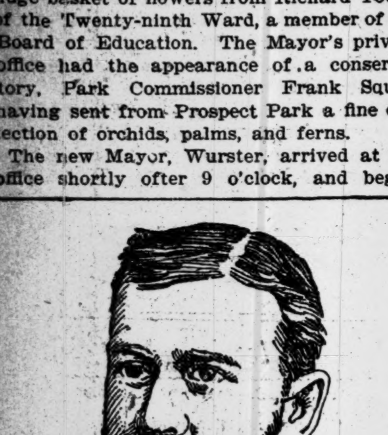
MR. SCHIEREN AMONG HIS GUESTS

Congratulations Varied by Pertinent Comment—Ninth Warders in Evidence—Mr. Backus's Reception.

Mayor Frederick W. Wurster held a reception in the Mayor's office in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday. He was assisted by ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren. Among his callers were Republicans, regular Democrats, and reform Democrats.

The large table in the Mayor's reception room was covered with flowers. There was a magnificent floral chain, the gift of City Assessor Edward Schleutter, and a huge basket of flowers from Richard Young of the Twenty-ninth Ward, a member of the Board of Education. The Mayor's private office had the appearance of a conservatory, Park Commissioner Frank Squier having sent from Prospect Park a fine collection of orchids, palms, and ferns.

The new Mayor, Wurster, arrived at his office shortly after 9 o'clock, and began work at once. He signed ten or fifteen warrants for the payment of the interest on the city debt. That was his first work as Mayor.



Frederick W. Wurster.
Brooklyn's new Mayor.

He took his time looking at the amounts and carefully comparing them with the figures he had on a pad, which had been furnished by City Treasurer Keiley.

The Mayor had just finished the work of signing the warrants when ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren appeared and wished Mayor Wurster a Happy New Year. They shook hands, and as soon as Mr. Schieren had removed his coat and hat, the doors were opened and the reception began. Ex-Mayor Schieren, and Mayor Wurster stood in front of the flower-laden table in the reception room, and the callers passed along rapidly. Those whom ex-Mayor Schieren knew he introduced to Mayor Wurster.

Dr. O. E. Houghton of the Twentieth Ward called, accompanied by his son, a tot in a sailor uniform. Ex-Mayor Schieren lifted the child, and asked:

"Are you papa's boy, or are you mamma's boy?"

"Both," answered the little fellow.

"That's right, my little man," said the ex-Mayor, and he then kissed the child.

One of the earliest callers was Benjamin D. Silliman, the Nestor of the New-York bar. He congratulated Mayor Wurster, and then passed on.

Stillman F. Kneeland led a number of Ninth Warders, and, as he approached Mayor Wurster, he said:

"Here comes the Ninth Ward, and they all want office."

"That's right; bring them on," said Mayor Wurster.

The Rev. W. F. Johnson, the blind colored preacher of the Brooklyn Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, was led in by a boy. After being presented to Mayor Wurster, he said:

"I wish you a happy New Year, and trust you will perpetuate good government."

"I will at least try to," said the Mayor.

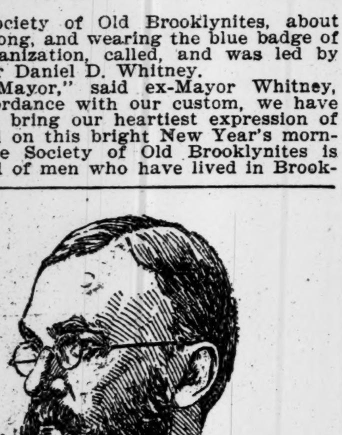
One of the interesting scenes of the day took place when ex-Mayor David A. Boody called. He shook hands with ex-Mayor Schieren, and, after the congratulations of the day, said:

"Well, you are going to join our crowd, I see."

"You are right," responded ex-Mayor Schieren, smiling. "I am now one of the 'exs.'"

The Society of Old Brooklynites, about forty strong, and wearing the blue badge of that organization, called, and was led by ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney.

"Mr. Mayor," said ex-Mayor Whitney, "in accordance with our custom, we have called to bring our heartiest expression of good will on this bright New Year's morning. The Society of Old Brooklynites is composed of men who have lived in Brooklyn more than fifty years. They have seen it grow from a very small village to a large city—one of the most beautiful in the world. We come not as politicians looking for office, but we come to do what we can to assist you in carrying on the affairs of the city in the best interest of the people."



Charles A. Schieren,
Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn.

"Ex-Mayor Whitney and gentlemen," said Mayor Wurster, "I feel deeply gratified for the honor paid by calling upon me to express your good wishes as I begin my administration. I have lived in Brooklyn all my life. All my business and social interests are here, and why should I not do all I can to further the interests of Brooklyn? I will do all in my power to see that the city affairs are conducted on economical lines and strictly in the interest of the city."

It was about at this period that ex-Mayor Schieren said to one of the clerks:

"Will you please raise the shades?" Then he seemed to recall the fact that he was no longer Mayor.

"Oh, I've made a mistake," he said. "I am no longer Mayor; I've got no right to give such orders now."

The shades were raised, however, and Mayor Wurster smiled approvingly.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone was ushered in and he warmly congratulated Mayor Wurster. Then, turning to ex-Mayor Schieren, the venerable priest said:

"I am glad to see a man who has finished his work so well."

Among those who congratulated the Mayor and the ex-Mayor were:

William Berri, Andrew McLean, Murat Halstead, George F. Spinney, Col. Henry E. Roehr, City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White, Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton, Gen. James Jourdan, Col. E. H. Langford, Police Commissioner Leonard R. Welles, Fire Commissioner Chester M. Lawrence, Corporation Counsel Albert G. McDonald, Bridge Commissioner Andrew D. Baird, Bridge Commissioner James T. Sperry, Election Commissioners Benjamin F. Blair, George E. Moulton, Charles J. Edwards, Building Commissioner Wesley C. Bush, Register of Arrears Frederick W. Hinrichs, Jackson Wallace, Isaac S. Cary, Ernst Jahn, Peter Hess, Webster R. Walkley.

Ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, Alexander E. Orr, Irving L. Bragden, Prof. Truman J. Backus, J. Warren Greene, Willis L. Ogden, City Clerk Joseph Benjamin, Coroner Edward J. Coombs, District Attorney Foster L. Backus, City Auditor John R. Sutton, David S. Quimby, William A. Brown, A. L. Sessions, William Harkness, Assessors George W. Head, Henry Bristow, Edward H. Schlueter, Augustus Kurth, Gen. James McLeer, John McNamara, Chief Engineer James Dale, Assistant Chief Engineer James F. Murray, Deputy Fire Commissioner Clarence A. Barrow, Fire Marshal Alonzo Brymer, Samuel H. Andrews, Controller George W. Palmer, Herbert L. Smith, D. B. Phillips, Deputy City Works Commissioner Frank Lyman, Deputy Police Commissioner George Crosby, William H. Goff, Clarence V. C. Van Deusen, George Sandhusen, Bernard Fowler, Robert M. Whitney, ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis, Peter Milne, A. C. Tate.

Excise Commissioner Joseph C. Hacker and George B. Forrester, Charles Rushmore, Henry Woram, George R. Smith, Health Commissioner Z. Taylor Emery, Dr. R. M. Wyckoff, Dr. George E. West, Alexander H. Van Cott, Dr. Frederick A. Jewett, Richard B. Greenwood, Frank S. Angel, Albert H. Angel, President of the Good Roads Association, Assistant District Attorney Henry Yonge, Park Commissioner Frank Squier, Jacob Brenner, Frank C. Mason, Thomas Williams, William A. Powers, City Treasurer John D. Kelley, Prof. George W. Plympton, Frederick R. Lee, Gen. John B. Woodward, J. Edward Swanstrom, H. B. Scharmann, Justice Jacob Neu, Justice John J. Walsh, Justice J. Lott Nostrand.

District Attorney Foster L. Backus held a public reception in his office, in the Court House. He was assisted by Assistant District Attorneys Mills, Coldwell, and Crane and Clerks Healy, Mount, and Reinhardt. In the rear of the room was Mrs. Backus, with her young son, who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings.

Mayor Wurster received in the Young Men's Christian Association, on Fulton, near Bond Street, at 2 o'clock, and an hour later he, with District Attorney Backus, received at the Brooklyn Republican Club, where luncheon was served.

MR. WURSTER'S CABINET.

He Will Name One Man To-day—The Slate in Best Favor.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn said yesterday he intended to make one appointment in his Cabinet to-day, and that the other offices will not be filled for at least ten days.

He would not state whom he would appoint, but it was said that Joseph A. Burr would be made Corporation Counsel to-day.

There is great speculation as to whom Mayor Wurster will appoint heads of departments. The slate the politicians favor is:

Corporation Counsel—Joseph A. Burr.
Commissioner of City Works—Theodore B. Willis.
Tax Collector—R. Ross Appleton.
Fire Commissioner—Chester B. Lawrence.
Building Commissioner—Wesley C. Bush.
Park Commissioner—Frank Squier.
Police Commissioner—Leonard R. Welles or Col. E. L. Langford.
Health Commissioner—Dr. J. W. Fleming.
Excise Commissioner—Joseph C. Hacker.

Frederic W. Hinrichs, Register of Arrears, will have to go, for he is a Democrat. It is said that Mayor Wurster will not appoint his successor, as it is the Mayor's intention to have the office consolidated with that of the Tax Collector.

Wilbur M. Palmer has been reappointed Secretary to the Mayor.

The name of Col. Langford in connection with the office of Police Commissioner has been well received in all parts of the city. Col. Langford is well thought of, and his service as Deputy Police Commissioner, it is said, fits him for the Commissionership, he having been the Deputy under Gen. James Jourdan.

There are many persons who are opposed to the reappointment of Commissioner Welles. They claim that the petition signed by the officials of the Police Department, asking Mayor Wurster to reappoint Mr. Welles, will have a great effect in injuring the discipline of the department.

Theodore B. Willis was at the reception in the Mayor's office yesterday, and he seemed to be thoroughly satisfied that he would be remembered when the appointments were being given out.

MR. FITCHIE'S LAST ACTS.

The Kings County Supervisor Vetoed Three Resolutions.

Before retiring from the office of Supervisor at Large, Thomas Fitchie of Kings County filed three vetoes, one of which—the veto of the resolution apropriating $550,000 for a new hospital and for money to carry on the charities department—was told of in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday. The other two were important, but did not deal with so large an amount.

The resolution authorizing the county to pay $5,226 to John J. McLoughlin as the engineer of the Newtown Creek bridge, at Manhattan Avenue, was vetoed, on the ground that Mr. McLoughlin had not complied with the original resolution compelling him to file a bond in order that the county would not suffer from loss. The Supervisor at Large states in his veto that, as the bond had not been filed, he could not see his way clear to sign the bill.

The bill of George P. Chappel for $951.50 for plans and specifications, for the Third Gatling Battery was also vetoed. In his veto, Mr. Fitchie said:

"The bill should never have been presented to this board. When the battery asked for the improvement, its commanding officer requested that plans and specifications drawn by a member of the battery, who best understood its needs, be accepted. It was stated that no compensation was desired, and that it would be a favor to the battery. That favor was granted, and it is rather out of place to come in at this late day and ask the county to pay nearly $1,000, because it has already shown its generosity to the extent of authorizing a contract for $38,060 for the benefit of the military body of which this claimant is an officer or member."

FUNERAL OF ELIJAH A. HOWLAND

Schoolboys Escort the Body to St. Andrew's Church.

The funeral services of the late Elijah A. Howland, Principal of Grammar School No. 89, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, were held at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, rector of the church, and his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Kattell.

The funeral procession was met at the schoolhouse, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, by about 150 boys of the school, who escorted the body to the church and took seats reserved for them in the centre aisle.

The church was crowded, every seat being occupied, and many persons were standing. The solemn burial service of the Episcopal Church was recited, the full boy choir furnishing the music.

After the services the body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for burial. The pall bearers were John Jasper, Superintendent of Schools; Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College; School Principals George White, William A. Owen, D. S. Frisbie, Abner S. Holly, Wilbur F. Hudson, A. B. Page, Dr. B. T. Birkins, and J. J. O'Reilly, Mr. Howland's Vice Principal.

Among those present were School Trustees Robert E. Steel, Antonie Rasines, and John Whalen, Lawson N. Fuller, Police Captain Berghold, and School Principal David E. Gaddis.

FOLEY ROBBED A POLICEMAN

Stole a Suit of Clothes and Refused to Remove Them When Arrested.

Thomas Foley of 322 East Thirty-ninth Street, was committed by Magistrate Mott in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of burglary. The complainants were Policeman George Maxwell, attached to the Oak Street Station, and Mrs. Honora Burns, his mother, with whom he lives at 210 East Thirtieth Street.

Mrs. Burns was awakened early yesterday morning by a noise, and, jumping up, she saw Foley going out through the hallway, carrying a large bundle. Mrs. Burns seized the intruder and held him till one of her boarders summoned a policeman.

"What are you doing here?" asked the policeman.

"Oh, nothing; I merely made a mistake and got into the wrong house," was the answer.

"What have you got in your bundle?"

"My wife's sealskin sacque."

The bundle contained a sealskin coat that Mrs. Burns said was hers, wrapped up in a nightshirt belonging to her son.

Foley was taken to the station and the officer returned to the house.

Meantime Mrs. Burns had found a dilapidated suit of clothes left by Foley in her son's room. Her son's suit of clothing was gone. Maxwell was sent for, and he identified Foley's clothes as his best suit. Foley declined to remove the borrowed suit.

He was arraigned in the stolen clothes and, when committed in $2,000 bail, he was compelled to exchange them for his own garments.

JUSTICE'S DOORS BROKEN

Fierce Fight for Office in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

TWELVE ENTRANCES TAKEN BY STORM

The Courts Must Settle the Dispute—Halls of Justice Made a Camping Ground—What the Fighters Say.

The locksmiths and carpenters of Brooklyn, Eastern District, will be kept busy for the next few days repairing the damage that was done yesterday to the Third District Civil Court, at Lee Avenue and Clymer Street, and to the Second District Civil Court, 794 Broadway, by the followers of Civil Justices-elect William Schnitzpan and Gerard Van Wart, while in the act of taking forcible possession of the offices with their respective chiefs. The twelve doors leading to the Third District Court and to Justice Murphy's private chambers were wrenched off their hinges shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning by a locksmith and a force of men led by Justice-elect William Schnitzpan, who was recently elected to succeed Justice Edward C. Murphy. The latter was absent when the besieging party put in an appearance.

An entrance was effected in a similar manner to the Second District Civil Court shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The storming party began the work of demolition simultaneously with the appearance of Justice-elect Van Wart, who was flanked on either side by a squad of policemen, under the command of Roundsman Eason of the Thirteenth Precinct. Justice John Peterson, who claims the right to retain his seat in that court until next May, was on the bench at the time, and it is said he threatened to shoot the men who broke in the doors. Both courts had two sets of Justices on hand during the day, and a dozen or more policemen to see that the adherents of the rival claimants did not harm each other.

The new Constitution is responsible for the present muddle. Justices Murphy and Peterson, who are Democrats, were elected for a term of four years, which will expire April 30. Justices Van Wart and Schnitzpan were elected on the Republican ticket at the last election. They claim that by virtue of the new Constitution they were entitled to take their seats yesterday as successors to Justices Peterson and Murphy. Police Commissioner Welles coincides with this view of the matter, for it was by his orders that the policemen accompanied the new Justices to court, and in the case of Justice-elect Schnitzpan actually seated him in the Justice's chair and compelled the present incumbent to retire to his private office adjoining the courtroom, where he remained all day and last night.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited the courtroom yesterday afternoon there were twelve policemen on guard around the bench. Justice-elect Schnitzpan had just gone out to dine with some friends. Justice Murphy was seated in his private room partaking of a beefsteak, fried potatoes, and oranges with his chief clerk, James Dillon. A bottle of whisky and a glass stood on his desk, and he seemed to take matters very coolly. "I spent Tuesday night in this office," he said to the reporter, "because I received information to the effect that Police Commissioner Welles was going to seat Justice-elect Schnitzpan and remove me by force. No person put in an appearance during the night, and I left the court about 6 o'clock in the morning and went to my home, at 1,080 Pacific Street. Shortly before 10 o'clock I received a telephone message stating that Justice-elect Schnitzpan and a party of friends, including a locksmith, had broken their way into the courtroom and had forcibly taken possession of the Justice's offices. I jumped into my wagon and hurried to the court. Sure enough, the locks on all the doors leading into it were broken, the woodwork was badly damaged, and some of the doors were thrown in all directions about the floors. The policeman on guard at the outer door refused to allow me to enter until I shoved him aside and literally fought my way by sheer physical force up stairs to where Justice-elect Schnitzpan was sitting on the bench. Mr. Schnitzpan at once ordered the policemen to remove me from the courtroom. I defied all of them put together to lay a hand on me and told them that I would hold on to the office until I was dragged out or removed by process of warrant. The policemen evidently had orders not to recognize me in any way, although their functions, properly speaking, should be limited to protecting life and property. That they failed to do this at the time is evidenced by the broken doors and hinges which are scattered around in all directions. I intend to apply to-morrow for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Schnitzpan, the locksmith, and all who aided and abetted them in breaking into this office. They acted like a lot of burglars. New Year's Day is a legal holiday, and no civil court can do business on that day. Under the circumstances, I cannot understand why Mr. Schnitzpan should resort to tactics that bring the law into disrepute in order to obtain possession of the office. His contention that he is entitled to take his seat by virtue of the new Constitution will not avail him anything. The new Constitution is a one-sided affair anyhow, and I recognize only the old one. On May 1 next at noon I will vacate office in favor of Mr. Schnitzpan, but not until then. Even if I were to turn over the office to him to-morrow, he could not transact any legal business, because all the papers connected with cases triable in this court are made returnable before me. Possession is nine points of the law, and I am going to have a full hand by retaining my seat.

"If the police prevent me to-morrow from sitting on the bench—which they undoubtedly will—I am determined to hold court in my private office, as the law allows me to hold court anywhere in the building."

Justice-elect Schnitzpan was found soon afterward closeted with his lawyer, Horace Graves, at the former's residence, 49 South First Street. Mr. Schnitzpan is a tall, heavily-built young man, with a brown mustache.

"My reasons for taking possession of the Third District Civil Court this morning," he said, "were probably the same as those which influenced my predecessor, Justice Murphy, to remain there all through Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. The office was mine, and I thought I had a right to go there. I saw nobody around who had the keys of the building, and I naturally effected an entrance the best way I could. It was simply the case of a man who, on reaching home late at night, found that he had lost his latch key, and—well, he got inside somehow or other. I intend to take my seat on the bench to-morrow morning, and begin to try cases. I'll ignore Mr. Murphy altogether, and as I have the police force supporting me, I do not anticipate much trouble from any one. With regard to the breaking in of the doors, I don't care to express myself in that connection. This is the first elective position I have been honored with, and it really seems too bad that any obstructions should be placed in my path."

When the reporter subsequently visited the Second District Civil Court at 794 Broadway, he found the entrance barred by Policeman 673, who put the reporter through a series of interrogations before admitting him. A flight of wooden steps, dirty and discolored as the gallery stairs of an old theatre, led to the court room, where Justices Peterson and Van Wart sat together on the Bench.

"I have the central and best seat," said Justice-elect Van Wart, after mutual courtesies were exchanged, "and my guest, Mr. Peterson, is keeping me in good cheer."

"Yes, but I have the Justice's chair," answered Justice Peterson, who referred to his brother Justice throughout the whole of the conversation as "this man here, whatever his name is."

A glance around the rooms disclosed the existence of several baskets of refreshments and eatables, which Justice Peterson laughingly referred to as "stomach ammunition which will help to sustain a long and protracted siege." Continuing, Justice Peterson said:

"This court room is going to be my home day and night until this thing is definitely settled by the court. This man here, whatever his name is," pointing to Justice Van Wart, "came here shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, in company with a gang of men, who broke open the doors, and with the assistance of a policeman shoved me away from the bench while I was endeavoring to admit my chief clerk, Fred Walz, by way of a window.

"That accounts for his having the central seat at the bench. My chief clerk is not allowed to come here, although he has not yet handed in his monthly returns, and he is under heavy bonds to do so on the first of every month. My term expires on the last day of next April, and I will not vacate this office until then. I will receive callers here this evening and during the afternoon. I sent several 'at home' cards dated from the court room to my friends. I am advised by my counsel, ex-Judge James Troy, and Jerry Wernberg, to retain possession of this office. I was elected by the people to serve them for four years, and no new Constitution can prevent me from doing so. I have lived in Brooklyn during the last forty-eight years, and have never witnessed a more disgraceful affair than was enacted here this afternoon, when locks and doors were broken to admit a man who has no right here for four months more."

While Justice Peterson was talking, Justice-elect Van Wart, who sat by his side, smiled and nodded to his chief clerk, William H. Allen, whom he appointed Monday.

"I do not know that there was any force used in taking possession of this office," said the Justice-elect. "I simply walked in with my counsel, Horace Graves, my son, Franklin B. Van Wart, Benjamin Benjamin, who has just been appointed janitor of the Court House, and two policemen from the Thirteenth Precinct, who were detailed to protect me by orders of Commissioner Welles, whom I appealed to for aid last night. My chief clerk told me that Justice Peterson put his hand to his hip pocket and threatened to shoot me at the time I came here, but I think it was a joke on the part of Mr. Peterson."

"I had no revolver at the time," blurted out the accused Justice.

"Well, anyhow," continued Justice-elect Van Wart, "I was not shot, and I am going to remain here all night, simply to keep company with Justice Peterson, who is lonesome."

"You are very kind, indeed," retorted Justice Peterson, "but you will see a little later that I'll have all the company I want. I am not a coward, and I'd be guilty of rank cowardice if I did not remain here as firm and as unyielding in defense of my rights as the rock of Gibraltar."

When the reporter was about to leave several fashionably-dressed men called to pay their New Year's respects to Justice Peterson. He excused himself for not leaving his seat, and told all his callers to go into his private office, where all the comforts for the inner man would be found.

Justice Peterson gave up the fight late last night in favor of Mr. Van Wart, and two policemen are now the only guardians of justice in that court.

The salary of a Civil Justice is $5,000.

THOUGHT IT WAS A METEOR

GROCER MEYER'S EXPERIENCE DURING MONDAY NIGHT'S STORM.

Something Dropped in Front of Him at His Shop—Expert Says It Was a Piece of Slag.

When the detective force has finally reached a conclusion on the Burden diamond mystery and has freed itself from harassing cares N. Meyer, an up-town grocer, will present it with more food for speculation. Mr. Meyer, whose place of business is at 228 East Eighty-sixth Street, tells this story:

"I was down in my cellar Monday night last, getting two quarts of coal oil. You know it was raining and blowing hard, and there wasn't many persons on the streets. Well, I went running up the front steps, and just then the wind blew up the awning. I looked up, and just then this thing came—thump—right down in front of me.

"Well, I didn't spill the coal oil. You see, it was in a closed can. But I jumped pretty hard. Well, I picked up the thing. I knowed nobody around here would throw it at me. It couldn't have been throwed from the street and drop down in front of me straight.

"I looked at it, and seen it had been in the fire, and, as it came straight down, why, of course, I thought it was a meteor. But they say it's only a brick, and I don't know. What do you think about it? The wind couldn't a-blowed it, and it couldn't been throwed, and I know nobody here keeps such things on their windowsills."

Meyer exhibits a stone which he has carefully weighed. His scales make it tip a pound, but some hint that it does not really weigh that much. It is a piece of white slag, with smooth, half cylindrical top. When it fell Meyer was in a state of intense excitement.

"The thing came down with a hissing noise," he said. "It didn't have no light and it wasn't hot. It was cold and wet. You see it was raining. Of course, I jumped and looked to see if there was anybody on the streets or up in the windows, but there wasn't."

Meyer was certain it was a meteor. He told his neighbors so, and was quite the hero of the block for a full twenty-four hours. People flocked to his place to hear the story. They listened while the details of the happening were told and pondered over Meyer's escape from death.

"And now they say it's only a brick," said Meyer yesterday in a mournful voice.

One inquisitive man proposed that it should be tested by a scientist. It was taken to George F. Kunz, the expert of Tiffany & Co. He took the stone into his hand and examined it for a few minutes. Then he said:

"That is only a piece of slag from some furnace. It might have been thrown or it might have fallen from the housetop. People are too apt to imagine that peculiar stones are meteors."

Mr. Meyer and his neighbors, however, are still speculating. They as yet refuse to give up the meteor theory, and Meyer may take the stone to the Columbia College School of Mines to have it tested.

LARGE SUM FOR AN ART GALLERY

Mr. Carnegie's Valuable Gift to the City of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—Andrew Carnegie held a special conference yesterday afternoon with the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library. At this conference Mr. Carnegie named the thirty-six members of the Board of Trustees of the newly established Carnegie Art Gallery Fund.

General outlines were given of the donor's plans for the conduct of the art fund. The gift of Mr. Carnegie was $1,000,000, the principal to be kept intact perpetually. During the lifetime of Mr. Carnegie he will provide $50,000 annually for the use of the Trustees in the purchase of works of art. After Mr. Carnegie's death the fund of $1,000,000 shall be invested, and the entire interest it yields devoted to the same purpose.

Among those named as Trustees were the Rev. Dr. William J. Holland, Chancellor of the Western University; Prof. J. A. Brashear, President, and Prof. Gustave Guttenburg, Vice President of the Academy of Science and Art; the Rev. Father A. A. Lambing, President of the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society; John W. Beatty of the Pittsburg Art Society, C. L. Magee, H. C. Frick, Robert Pitcairn, W. A. Magee, and Mayor Bernard McKenna.

WANTS BETTER SHOES FOR SOLDIERS

Army Surgeon Havard Says Those Now Issued Are Too Hard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Dr. Havard, the army surgeon at Davids Island, N. Y., has written to the War Department criticising the shoes issued to enlisted men by the Quartermaster's Department. He says these Government shoes are made of hard leather, making them very uncomfortable. He reports a number of cases of disability from corns, due to the pressure of the coarse material used.

Dr. Havard has suggested that soldiers be permitted to have their shoes made where they please, so as to secure a good fit, provided present regulations as to shape, color, &c., are observed. The Medical Director of the Department of the East, stationed at Governors Island, has approved this suggestion.

The Surgeon General of the army believes it would be better to have the shoes issued by the Government, as at present, care being taken that they fulfill the requirements of the soldier.

Race Between Trains Ends Fatally.

DENVER, Jan. 1.—The railroad race between the Denver newspapers to get their New Year's editions into Cripple Creek and Leadville, this morning, resulted in disaster. The contest was over two roads, the Midland and the Denver and Rio Grande. The train over the latter road, when within four miles of Leadville, and going very fast, jumped the track on a curve, the engine crashing into the Malta Station and carrying it entirely away. Harry Hartman, the fireman, was killed, and John Baker, the engineer, died within an hour.

HE FOUGHT TWO BURGLARS

Desperate Struggle of a Policeman While on a Housetop.

TRIED TO THROW HIM OFF THE ROOF

Battled Single-Handed and Finally Arrested One Man—Threw His Night Stick into the Street to Bring Help.

Policeman Patrick J. Lynch of the Eldridge Street Station is wondering to-day how it was he managed to see the new year in alive.

He is a big, powerful fellow, with broad shoulders and huge hands, strong as an ox, and agile, too, but, for all these favorable qualifications, he met more than his match New Year's Eve, when he tackled two burglars on the roof of 58 Ludlow Street.

"It came about in this way," said Lynch last evening to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, as he strode, a hero in the eyes of all, along his Bowery beat. "I was on duty New Year's Eve, and was walking up Ludlow Street. Things were quiet and the night was bright and fine. It was not so very long since the bells had stopped chiming and ringing in the church towers all around, and the folks who had been celebrating were all gone home to bed.

"The wind was uncommonly sharp, and I stepped into the shelter of a projecting building and began to think over the old year that had just gone and to make resolutions for the new.

"No one in the street could see me, unless he passed close enough to catch the moonlight shining on my brass buttons. I stood against this wall for about half an hour, and was just going to walk on over the rest of my beat when I caught sight of something moving across the street. Looking closer I saw two men crouching down and walking quickly along in the shadows of the houses across the way.

"I knew there was something wrong, and I just whipped out my stick and went across that street like a grayhound after a hare. The two men instantly broke into a run, and shot into the doorway of 58 Ludlow Street, where they disappeared altogether.

"I was after them in a minute and ran up the four flights of stairs and out upon the roof in the full glare of moonlight. At first I could see nothing but a sea of chimneys and shining lead roofs, but in a few seconds I made out the figures of the two men standing close in the shadow of a big chimney on the adjoining roof."

The description of the fight that followed, as Lynch gave it, would drive the writer of realistic Bowery melodramas to distraction and despair. He could not possibly hope to compete with Policeman Patrick Lynch, should that stalwart policeman introduce into his play a faithful delineation of the struggle on the roof.

As Lynch leaped across the areaway to the adjoining roof the two burglars sprang to meet him, and the three men grappled and fell to the roof a confused mass of fists, legs, and flying coattails. The policeman's big No. 12 shoes were ever the most conspicuous feature.

Lynch held his night stick in his right hand, but owing to its length and the closeness of the quarters he was unable to do any execution with it. So the three men rolled and cursed and kicked and pounded and fought. The fight grew fiercer and fiercer. Owing to the immense strength of Lynch the two men could make little impression on him. Though they pounded him mercilessly he never let go of them, and whenever the least chance presented itself he made a grab for his whistle to sound the alarm for help.

The desperate burglars prevented the whistle being brought into use, and adopted instead very different tactics. Inch by inch they forced Lynch toward the edge of the roof. Every time he raised himself and shook them off his throat, the two men flung themselves upon him again, and in the wild struggle that followed each such onslaught pushed him a foot or two nearer the edge.

"I saw what was coming," said Lynch, "and I never expected to see the sun rise in 1896. There was no chance of help, and I could not have held out much longer. Finally I felt the stone coping under my back, and one of my legs was already hanging over the street, when by some strange chance I was able to free the hand that held my night stick.

"Instead of using it on the men's heads, I just flung it up into the air and listened.

"A minute later it fell on the sidewalk with a clatter and a rattle that was the sound of my salvation. In an instant the alarm was given, and I heard the welcome sound of the night whistles screaming in every direction.

"The men loosed their hold upon me and sprang up. I grabbed one by the heel and held him. The other fellow escaped."

William Cuff, whom Lynch succeeded in arresting, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and was held for trial. He was recognized by the police as an old offender. When Lynch first saw the two burglars they were on their way from the store of M. Rosenstein, 68 Hester Street, and they carried four large rolls of cloth with them as the result of their burglary.

Suffering from Delirium Tremens.

Ex-Roundsman John W. Goodwin, who was dismissed from the police force last week for drunkenness, was taken to Harlem Hospital yesterday from his residence, 671 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, suffering from delirium tremens. A complaint was made last night at the Morrisania Police Station about his condition, and this morning Sergt. McEvedy summoned an ambulance from Harlem Hospital. Surgeon Opdyke, at the house, found Goodwin lying on the bed, partly dressed, and imagining that he saw people peeping through doors and windows. The Surgeon succeeded in pacifying Goodwin and took him to the hospital.

Died from Falling Down Stairs.

Edwin H. Green of 28 Columbia Place, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at the Hudson Street Hospital of a fractured skull, received, it is said, by falling down the stairs of the elevated railroad at South Ferry early yesterday morning. Employes of the road say that Green, who was employed as a night watchman for the Whiting Manufacturing Company, was intoxicated when he met with the accident.

For a Statue of Gen. Kilpatrick.

Eli Perkins will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, under the auspices of Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R. The proceeds will be used to start a fund for the erection of a statue of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, which the Board of Aldermen has recently named Kilpatrick Square.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, also understands plain dressmaking; willing and obliging; moderate salary expected. Lindbeck, 1,503 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in a private family; has good city reference. L. S., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; best city references. 103 East 39th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; best city references. 140 East 43d St., care of Mrs. Cook.

CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl to do chamberwork in a private family; best city reference. 59 West 11th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chambrework alone; good reference; no cards. 517 West End Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands all branches; by week or month; best reference. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—By French woman; all kinds of cooking; best city references. 103 East 39th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By good family cook; private family; Scotch; best city reference. 968 6th Av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. A. C., 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By young American Protestant woman in a small American family; city references. E. D., 219 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a neat, competent German as good economical cook; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—Thorough English cook; all kinds of French cooking and catering and marketing; city or country; best city reference. B. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COOK—VALET.—By French couple; highest references; in private family; wife a first-class cook, cordon bleu; man as valet. Pomé, Box 1,638 New-York Post Office.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, French and American; best references. M., care of janitor, 226 East 39th St.

COOK.—By reliable, neat, economical German Protestant cook; wash, iron, general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By young girl; good city references. 200 West 64th St., care of Mrs. Reynolds.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a thoroughly competent young cook, by the day or week; very best city reference. J. L., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Swiss lady, diplomée, desires afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, Latin, music, drawing; highest references. A., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By educated visiting governess; first-class teacher; diplomée, médaillée of Paris; gives French lessons, private and class; rapid method. Mlle. Lavillette, 154 East 88th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or general houseworker in private family; good reference. 109 West 60th St.; ring Collier's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable, competent North German as lady's maid; good sewer and packer; understands hairdressing; willing and obliging; good personal references. M. Walters, 252 East 51st St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands all kinds of sewing, hairdressing, packing; best city references. Parisienne, 209 West 25th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—French; understands all kinds of dressmaking; three years' best references. 103 East 39th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer, and traveler; willing to assist with other work; city reference. K. R., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl; understands dressmaking; city reference. M. H., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking and all family sewing. 1,594 3d Av., second floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young German girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family, thoroughly understanding her business; best city references. 134 West 28th St., three flights.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; six years' city references. Call at 335 West 21st St.; ring Kilkenny's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; best city reference. E. M., care of Mrs. Quinn, 208 East 54th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or young children; bring up on bottle; best reference. L. H., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young French girl; 18; highest references; in private family as nurse or governess. Marie Sarbie, 130 Clinton Place.

NURSE.—As nurse for lady; trained for massage; seven years' reference. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as seamstress; first-class American family; very good dressmaker; understands any kind of plain sewing as well. Seamstress, 202 East 31st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—In private family; fully competent to take charge of dining room; salads, wines, flowers, carving, &c.; city reference. L. S., 162 East 23d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city reference; city or country. L. L., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; private family; assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE AND FACIAL MASSAGE—By experienced operator. Mrs. Holmes, 76 West 35th St.

YOUNG GIRL TO DO ANY KIND OF WORK. 1,594 3d Av., second floor.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; in private family; competent and reliable; excellent taste in floral decorations; neat and temperate; first-class service rendered; highly recommended by last employer. 415 West Boulevard.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; twelve years' experience; trustworthy, sober, intelligent man; tall, neat; four years one place; last employer can be seen; excellent references. L. N., Box 26, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER and GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. J., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself useful; willing and obliging; personal city references. W., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a French couple; thoroughly understand their business; in private family; best city reference. J. C., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER—MAID.—By thoroughly competent French Swiss couple; wife is dressmaker; several years' first-class reference from last place. C. G., 212 West 36th St.

BUTLER—MAID or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; capable to take full charge; best city reference. H. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly experienced; is neat, temperate, willing, and trustworthy; personal city reference. B., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Italian butler from Rome; private family; competent man; moderate wages; city reference; speaks Spanish and French. M. B., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in a private family; competent man; moderate wages; city reference. V. D. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; age 34; good appearance; best city references. L. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Swede; age, 25; understands his work; good reference; city or country. Good Worker, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a thoroughly trained English servant; best city references. C. G., 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—English; four years in last place; first-class references. Butler, 161 Newtown Av., Astoria, L. I.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands the duties of his position; strictly honest and sober, as reference will certify. O'Connor, 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing, obliging; good reference; country preferred. A. B., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent and steady man; first-class references. L. G., 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent man; best city recommendations; is willing and obliging. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; city or contry; best references. 467 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing, obliging; good reference; counrty preferred. P. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; good city reference; good city driver; late employers seen. G., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Good city driver; good reference from last employer; temperate and willing; moderate expectations. W. H., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; unsurpassed recommendations, personal and written; moderate expectations. N. T., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going South wishes to find place for his coachman, whom he has had for three years; personal reference given. Coachman, Knickerbocker Stables, 238 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is good, careful driver; sober and honest. 12 West 44th St. W. B.

COACHMAN.—Unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families; thoroughly experienced; temperate, obliging, respectful; stylish appearance. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman of good appearance; disengaged account family going abroad; twelve years' unquestionable references. T. C., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN. — First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By single man; good personal references; country preferred. P. S., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; Winter wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes place for his coachman, who has lived with him eight years; very best personal references. 134 West 50th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find a good place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way; he is an excellent city driver, is strictly sober, honest; takes good care of his horses and carriages; he leaves me after ten years' service, as I have sold out my horses. S. L., 254 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; takes care of property intrusted to him; highest city personal references; temperate and obliging. James, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Lady would like situation for her colored coachman; good appearance; understands the care of horses thoroughly; sober, honest; best of letters and references. B. J., 125 West 89th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best city references; last and former employers can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single young Scotchman as coachman in country place, or groom in city; will be found sober, honest, and most obliging; good appearance; best references. E., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable man; long experience in the care of horses; careful city driver; understands the duties of a coachman thoroughly; city or country. James, 406 West 81st St., in store.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; good, careful driver; disengaged on account of family turning out their horses; first-class personal and written reference. P. M., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; English; unexceptionable references as to capabilities and sobriety; city or country; country preferred. S. G., 1,657 Broadway.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By colored man to take care of furnace and be useful; reference. R. Moore, 225 West 27th St.

FURNACEMAN.—Care of furnaces and sidewalks near 40th St.; references. S., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By butler; thoroughly competent; excellent city references. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands steam boilers, elevators, valeting, and all other kinds of housework; six years' city personal reference. M. R., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede as useful man; city or country; in private family. Gust, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By colored man with city reference, as waiter. F. Henry, 225 West 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

HAT FORMING MILL.—Position to take charge of forming mill by one with experience on all kinds of work. A. L. C., 848 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—By experienced, well-educated man as trained nurse to attend invalid gentleman; best references as to character and ability; city or country or travel. K. K., Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) good education, wishes engagement in foreign service of firm or private party; South America or Africa preferred. Barrnoth, Box 145 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes a situation for his second coachman whom he can highly recommend; present employer. 685 Madison Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—In a widower's family, out of town, an accomplished, refined, and well-recommended person as resident governess and companion to two girls; must be a thorough musician; competent to teach the elementary and more advanced branches, drawing, needlework, &c. Address, giving particulars, salary expected, to X., 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—A good cook to do the plain washing. Apply, with personal reference, at 54 West 71st St., between 9 and 10, Thursday morning.

Help Wanted—Males.

COACHMAN.—Wanted, first-class one, used to city driving; Protestant, with references. Biddle, 7 East 14th St.

WANTED—In private family, second man; one who understands his work thoroughly; must have very best references; none others noticed. State particulars, to A., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

What the Wood in the Fire Said to the Little Boy.

Frank L. Stanton in The Chicago Times-Herald.

What said the Wood in the fire
To the little boy that night—
The little boy of the golden hair,
As he rocked himself in his little armchair—
When the blaze was burning bright?

The Wood said: "See
What they've done to me!
I stood in the forest, a beautiful tree,
And waved my branches from east to west,
And many a sweet bird built its nest
In my leaves of green
That loved to lean
In Springtime over the daisies' breast!

"From the blossoming dells
Where the violet dwells
The cattle came with their clanking bells
And rested under my shadows sweet;
And the winds that went over the clover and wheat
Told me all that they knew
Of the flowers that grew
In the beautiful meadows that dreamed at my feet!

"And the wild wind's caresses
Oft rumpled my tresses;
But sometimes, as soft as a mother's lip presses
On the brow of the child of her bosom, it laid
Its lips on my leaves, and I was not afraid!
And I listened, and heard
The small heart of each bird
As it beat in the warm nest the mother had made!

"And in Springtime sweet faces
Of myriad graces
Came beaming and gleaming from flowery places;
And under my grateful and joy-giving shade,
With cheeks like primroses the little ones played;
And the sunshine in showers
Through all the bright hours
Bound their beauteous ringlets with silvery braid.

"And the lightning
Came brightening
From far skies, and frightening
The wandering birds that were tossed by the breeze
And tilted like ships on black, billowy seas!
But they flew to my breast
And I rocked them to rest,
While the trembling vines clustered and clung at my knees!

"But how soon," said the Wood,
"Fades the memory of good!
Though with sheltering love and sweet kindness I stood,
The forester came with his axe gleaming bright,
And I fell like a giant, all shorn of his might!
Yet still there must be
Some sweet mission for me;
For have I not warmed you and cheered you to-night?"

So said the Wood in the fire
To the little boy that night—
The little boy of the golden hair,
As he rocked himself in his little armchair—
When the blaze was burning bright.

More Truth than Poetry.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The constant dropping of the rill will wear away the rock; the constant placing of an "ad" will rid you of your stock. The truism contained in this doggerel is none the less true because of the character of the doggerel. We have had something to say before about the value of persistent advertising, and the mistake that is made by the merchant who is spasmodic and very far apart in his advertising. Nothing pays better than persistency. The merchant may not be able to afford a large sum of money, but a small amount may be spent to great advantage, and half a loaf is better by far than no bread.

Without Exaggeration on Her Part.

From The Boston Transcript.

"Young men are so given to exaggeration," said Mrs. Fimble; "the idea of your saying you waited an hour for me! You waited just long enough for me to put on my gloves, and that couldn't have been more than a minute, for you know those gloves are a mile too big for me."

She Knew.

From The Illustrated Monthly.

"Maria," said Boggles to his wife, with an idea of instructing her in political economy, "do you know what civil service is?"

"Jasper," replied Mrs. Boggles, with memory of recent contact with the cook, "there isn't any."